

PAPER VESTS
For Golfing, for Riding. See
our window at
CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION
STORE

COAL
HALL & WALKER
Wellington Colliery Co. Coal
1232 Government St. Phone 33

Scarf Pins

Our new Scarf Pins from New York will greatly please the particular man who wants to be up-to-date.

The mountings are solid gold and many are hand engraved.

The stones are a large variety of semi-precious. Amazonite, Malachite, Topaz, Amethyst, etc.

Prices from \$1.35 to \$20

Challoner & Mitchell
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
1017-19-21 Government Street

Please the Kiddies With an Xmas Tree

Our up-to-the-minute stock of Christmas Tree Ornaments and Table Decorations is at its best. Better come and make selection now. Everything required awaits you here.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAYS

TINSEL GARLANDS, red, green and pink, one doz. yards up from 20c
TINSEL ORNAMENTS, from 25c down to 10c
XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, immense choice 25c
XMAS CANDLES, per box 20c
XMAS CANDLE HOLDERS, per dozen 15c
XMAS TREE FIREWORKS, per box 10c
BON-BONS WITH CAPS, from \$1.00 down to 25c
BON-BONS WITH MUSIC, from \$1.00 down to 25c
BON-BONS WITH TOYS, from \$1.00 down to 25c
XMAS STOCKINGS, \$2.75, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, and 15c
PAPER BELLS, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, and two for 1c
PAPER GARLANDS, two for 1c 25c

THIS WEEK'S "SPECIAL"
SEEDED RAISINS, three pounds for 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
INDEPENDENT GROCERS,
Tels. 50, 51, 52 and 1500. 1317 Government Street.

American Shoes for Boys and Girls

We have just received a shipment of good sturdy shoes for the young folks with all the style and finish of the grown ups.

Boys' and Youths, all sizes, from \$2.00 to \$3.50
Childs' and Misses, all sizes, from \$1.25 to \$3.50

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart
555 Johnson Street

THE WINE PAR EXCELLENCE FOR ALL HIGH CLASS FUNCTIONS.

At the luncheon given to the President of the United States, Members of his Cabinet, the Senators and Representatives of the National Congress and the Governors of States by the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Planter's Hotel, October 25, 1909, St. Louis; at the Luncheon in honor of the President, Sept. 18, 1909, St. Paul, U. S.; at the Banquet given under the auspices of the Harlem Citizens' Patriotic Committee, in commemoration of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, at the Harlem Casino, Sept. 28, 1909; at the Twenty-First annual Banquet of the American Boiler Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada, at Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Aug. 12, 1909; at the Banquet to the Detroit American Baseball Club, tendered by the Citizens of Detroit upon the winning of the Third American League Pennant, Hotel Pontchartrain, Oct. 18, 1909; at the Complimentary Dinner and Presentation to Mr. Matthew A. Henson, Tuxedo, Oct. 19, 1909; at the Complimentary Dinner to M. E. Chas. T. Hunt, G. H. P. Royal Arch Masons, State of New York, by his fellow members of the Masonic Club, of New York City, Nov. 3, 1909; and at the Banquet tendered His Excellency D. E. Thompson, U. S. Ambassador, by the Board of Governors, the American Club, City of Mexico, Nov. 17, 1909, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne was specially selected by the Committees—the one Champagne used exclusively. Does this not prove the vast superiority of this brand over all others?

For sale at all leading hotels, clubs, cafes, and wine merchants the world over. Pither and Leiser, Sole agents for British Columbia.

CAMPAIGN IS BITTER

Liberal and Unionist Champions Use Language of Fiery Order

GREAT GATHERING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Suffragettes Endeavor to Prevent the Ministers From Speaking

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The whole of Great Britain is immersed in the political campaign. The country is divided into two great camps, composed of those who support the lords' action in refusing consent to the budget and those who contend that the House of Commons must have absolute control of the finances of the nation. There were, of course, many other issues, such as tariff reform versus free trade, but these are being pushed into the background by the conflict between the two houses. It was officially announced today that parliament will be dissolved. While the local organizations are busy selecting candidates the leaders of the great parties are carrying on a general campaign. The radicals, who had long foreseen the fate of their finance bill, are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. In London this afternoon, one of their organizations, the National Democratic League, held in protest against the action of the lords, one of the most notable demonstrations ever seen in the metropolis. Fully 20,000 persons, mostly of the laboring and artisan classes, gathered in Trafalgar Square and cheered the Radical speakers, who condemned the members of the upper chamber.

The early divergent note here, as elsewhere, came from the suffragettes, who, after a term of comparative quiet, again started to indulge in attempts to break up the Radical meetings. The Trafalgar Square crowd, however, was too great for their efforts to have any effect. They were more successful at Southampton, where by climbing to a roof and shouting through the skylight they succeeded in interrupting Winston Spencer Churchill's meeting, and at Leith, where, aided by roughs, they created a diversion by attempting to storm a meeting which Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, was addressing. Being foiled by the Leith police, who charged the crowd with batons, the women got their revenge by hurling bricks through the windows of the public buildings. Secretary Grey, whose speech was not interrupted to any extent, spoke strongly for the reformation of the upper chamber.

Nonconformist Attitude

The National Council of Free

- NEWS SUMMARY
- Page.
- 1—Campaign is bitter. Storm takes heavy toll. Big strike not likely.
 - 2—"Shop early."
 - 3—Tells of work of institution. Not part of Redfern loot.
 - 4—Editorial.
 - 5—News of the world in brief.
 - 6—News of the city.
 - 7—Missioner faces criminal charge. Fight their first battle. Further rioting is anticipated.
 - 8—In woman's realm.
 - 9—Sport.
 - 10—Social and personal. Police ball to be great success.
 - 11—Mining department.
 - 12—Hotel arrivals. General News.
 - 13—Church services.
 - 14—Marine news.
 - 15—Provincial happenings.
 - 16—Happenings in the world of labor.
 - 17—Melodrama of real life. Damage reports exaggerated.
 - 18—Classified ads.
 - 19—Financial and commercial.
 - 20—D. Spencer, Ltd.

- MAGAZINE SECTION.
- 1—The new Victoria. Pictures from the James Bay district.
 - 2—Mystery of Rome. The art of cooking.
 - 3—Literature, music, art.
 - 4—An hour with the editor.
 - 5—Rural and suburban.
 - 6—Beethoven the man.
 - 7—Feminine fads and fancies.
 - 8—An interesting romance of the adventure. My lady's chamber. Lady Marlborough.
 - 9—Hunting and fishing. Here and elsewhere.
 - 10—The romance of heraldry. The parliamentary hat.
 - 11—A page for the young folks.
 - 12—When Greece was in the throes of revolution. Architectural dainties. Things of importance.

Churches has issued a manifesto calling attention to the action of the House of Lords, which it declares, "makes reforms supported by Nonconformists impossible," and calling on the people to support the candidates who are favorable to the emancipation of education from sectarian control.

The Unionists are nominating a candidate in every constituency in England and Scotland, and with the exception of the seats held by the speaker, the Right Hon. James William Lowther, and Joseph Chamberlain, who represents Birmingham West, either the Liberals or the Laborites will nominate a man to oppose them. The Liberals have decided not to contest Mr. Chamberlain's seat, on account of his illness.

Radical Demonstration

Trafalgar square was densely packed this afternoon at a demonstration which had been organized by the National Democratic League for the purpose of publicly protesting against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the budget.

A large number of Liberal and labor members of parliament were among the speakers. The lords were denounced as being guilty of suicidal folly. The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the House of Lords for its action as a distinct breach of the constitution and a deliberate usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons. This was a repetition of the prime minister's resolution in the House of Commons, but it went on to declare that the position taken by the lords was a serious menace to the hard won liberties of the people.

The resolution also declared that those liberties could only be maintained by the complete abolition of the veto power at present exercised by the House of Lords.

After the meeting adjourned about 1,000 men and boys proceeded to Downing street, where they howled and cheered for Asquith for half an hour. Then the crowd started for the Marquis of Lansdowne's house, but were intercepted by mounted police and finally dispersed.

Counting Chances.

It is no secret that Mr. Asquith believes the result of the coming election will be far from a walk-over. It will be the policy of the Unionists to shift the fighting from the question of mending or ending the House of Lords. They will insist that the radicals are undesirably curbing the authority of the chamber is a minor issue compared with the importance of abolishing the fetid of free trade and stiffening the ramparts against what they stigmatize as Irish separatists. While the Unionists have fewer orators (Continued on Page Five)

MORE MONEY FOR NEW OPERA HOUSE

G. T. P. Railway Gives \$10,000 and B. C. Electric Company \$5,000

That a new opera house is practically assured for Victoria is indicated by the subscriptions flowing in toward the fund for that object. The total to date has reached \$55,000, the latest subscriptions to be received being \$10,000 from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company. These subscriptions, together with \$15,000 from the C. P. R., \$10,000 from Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann, and \$15,000 collected from the citizens of Victoria, make the total \$50,000. An additional \$5,000 is expected from the B. C. Electric. Mr. Leiser has written J. J. Hill, seeking to interest him.

When the sum of \$75,000 is assured, the work of erecting the new opera house will be commenced, and, according to present indications, the committee which has the project in hand, will be able to secure a site from the city, provided the citizens endorse the gift in a referendum vote. The public favor with which the project has met seems to make this a certainty, and the remaining sum of money necessary will probably be collected within the next few days. As a number of influential citizens are at present busily engaged in collecting further funds.

MR. MORGAN'S PLANS

Acquires Control of Equitable Life in Order to Protect Interests of Policy Holders.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—J. Pierpont Morgan's single purpose in acquiring the majority control of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society was to safeguard the interests of the policyholders by preventing its sale to different individuals.

This in substance was Mr. Morgan's reply to a personal inquiry made recently by Superintendent Hotchkiss of the state department of insurance, as to what his intentions were concerning the stock. Mr. Morgan, it was said, intends to take up with the insurance department soon the matter of so placing the control of the stock as to avoid the dangers which might arise in an individual holding.

Supt. Hotchkiss declared tonight that any such plan approved by the department must fully protect the policyholders.

Sudden Death at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Isabel Richardson, 723 Seymour street, fell dead of heart failure this afternoon as she was boarding the steamer Princess Victoria to go to the capital.

Treaty Welcomed in France.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—News of the ratification by Canada of the Franco-Canadian treaty of commerce was received with great joy by members of the British chamber of commerce in this city. It is expected that considerable development of trade between the two countries will follow this action by Canada. It is contended, however, that Canadian coal will never find a large market in France owing to local conditions, but the treaty is approved everywhere.

STORM TAKES HEAVY TOLL

British Vessels Carrying Many People Missing Since the Great Gale

VERY LITTLE HOPE OF ANY SURVIVORS

Wrecking of German Steamers Also Causes Heavy Loss of Life

LONDON, Dec. 4.—There is apparently no hope of any person surviving the wrecks of the steamers Thistlemor and Ellen Vannan, which carried about 60 in all, passengers and crews. Vessels reported missing since the great storm began, and for which the worst fears are entertained, had some 180 souls aboard. It is possible that some of these have been able to weather the gale or find shelter in remote places where communication was interrupted, but there is much concern for them. The gale today was still severe.

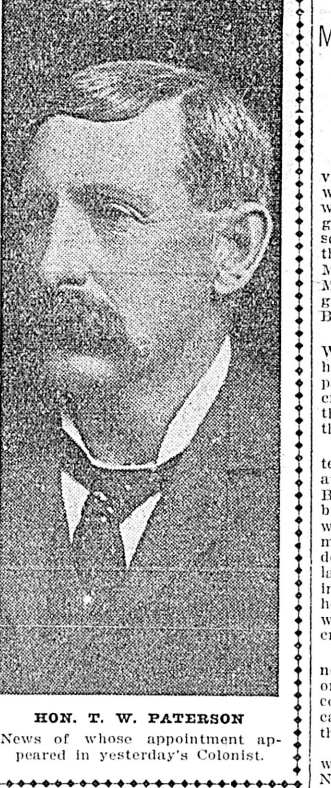
Germany Also Suffers

CUXHAVEN, Germany, Dec. 4.—News of fatalities resulting from the storm continue to reach here. The fishing steamer Berlin has picked up a lifeboat of the small steamer Vegesack at the mouth of the Elbe. The Vegesack, it is believed, has foundered, probably with the loss of all on board. Four were a young woman and a child, who were in the lifeboat, were frozen to death. The torpedo boat "G 89" which attempting to put into Husum harbor, went ashore, but her position is not regarded as dangerous.

Entire Crew Drowned

EMDEN, Germany, Dec. 4.—The steamer Hans, bound for England and loaded with iron ore, stranded tonight near Berkum. The entire crew, with the captain and a boy, were lost.

The New Governor



JOSEPH SAYWARD SELLS HOLDINGS

Disposes of Mills and Timber to Puget Sound and Michigan Lumber Co.

Documents were deposited in escrow yesterday transferring the mills and entire timber holdings of Mr. Joseph Sayward of this city to the Michigan and Puget Sound Lumber Company, the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$900,000. The deal will be finally completed within a few days.

Included in the transfer are some 5,000 acres of Crown granted timber and between 15,000 and 20,000 acres of leased timber upon the island or mainland. The purchasing company includes in its membership E. B. Cadwell, C. S. Phelps, Orla B. Taylor, E. B. Moore and one other gentleman, all of whom are millionaire lumbermen of Michigan.

The company purposes greatly extending the scope of the operations of the present building and its plans include what is practically a rebuilding

of the mill. The output of the latter will be increased from its present capacity of about 15,000,000 feet to 50,000,000 a year and the new structure will be thoroughly modern and the plant a capable one.

Regret is expressed at the retirement of Mr. Sayward from the lumbering business in this city. During his long and successful career his relations with local contractors have been of a most friendly and affable nature. By the consideration and generous terms he has extended to those commencing operations as contractors in Victoria he has enabled many to win a foothold and to establish a firm basis for building up extensive businesses.

LIKE MURDER

Lives of Miners in Cherry Colliery Sacrificed Through Ignorance and Carelessness.

CHERRY, ILLS., Dec. 4.—Testimony at the coroner's inquest on the Cherry mine disaster today tends to show that the fire was started by Mat Francisco, an inexperienced boy, who was working in the mine in alleged violation of the child labor law.

On the witness stand Francisco said he had pushed the loaded car of hay that caught fire over the elevator shaft, leading to the third vein, and left it standing close to the blazing torch which ignited it. He said this was the first hay he had even been required to handle, and that his superiors in the mine gave him no instructions as to what he should do with it.

Mine Inspector Hudson testified that he had not inspected the mine since last July, and did not know open torches were being used instead of electric lights.

Court Sitting Adjourned

NELSON, B. C., Dec. 4.—The regular sitting of the supreme court here fixed for Tuesday next has been adjourned under instructions from Victoria; until December 13th.

Found Guilty of Bigamy

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Dec. 4.—A. D. Oliver, formerly president of the Bank of Climax, at Climax, Georgia, was found guilty of bigamy today and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Oliver maintains that he has a twin brother, and that wife number one, who testified against him, is the wife of his brother.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S GREAT STORM

Many Schooners and Fishing Boats Pound to Pieces on Coast

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.D., Dec. 4.—A vivid idea of the disaster wrought by what the oldest residents along the west shore assert is Newfoundland's greatest storm, which has driven scores of fine schooners ashore among the three boulders from Gloucester, Mass., the fishermen Clington, Henry M. Stanley and Mabel R. Hines, is given in late despatches today from Birchy Cove.

The Clington is fast ashore at Woods Island, where she is pounding heavily. When the ship's cable had parted, Captain Norman Ross and his crew made their perilous way ashore through surge flying mast high from the cliffs.

After a terrific struggle with the tempest, the Steamer Captain Arsenault, was driven ashore at North Arm, Bay of Islands, where she is fast breaking up. For hours her crew were forced to cling to the hull, at the mercy of wind and waves, the tremendous seas making it impossible to launch a boat. Finally, during a lull in the storm, they were taken off by heroic volunteers from the shore, and were taken to Birchy Cove by the cruiser Fiona.

The Mable R. Hines went ashore at nearly the same place, and now lies on her beam ends, with great seas continually breaking over her. Her captain and crew managed to reach the beach in their own boat.

The entire western coast is littered with wreckage from the uncounted Newfoundland schooners breaking up in the arms and coves along the coast tonight. Reports from the south coast also indicate great losses to shipping.

GRIEF AND TRAGEDY

Friend of Japanese Killed in Great Northern Wreck Kills Himself With Latter's Revolver.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 4.—Because his lifelong companion had been killed in the Great Northern wreck last Sunday morning at Kilby Creek Hamomoto, a Japanese, put a bullet through his own brain today under unusual circumstances.

Twenty Japs were killed in the wreck, and many bodies are still waiting identification. Today, Hamomoto, who was well dressed and spoke English well, called at an undertaker's establishment and asked to see one of the unidentified bodies.

He examined one, and then, evidently recognizing the body asked for the effects of the dead man, these were produced. They contained a loaded revolver. Without a word, Hamomoto's face torn by grief, placed the muzzle of his friend's gun in his mouth and fired. He died instantly.

Old Newspaper Sold.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 4.—After a career of over 100 years, the sale of the Evening Advertiser by the States Publishing company to the Evening Express Publishing company, was announced tonight. The Advertiser's name will be preserved as part of the title of the combined papers.

BIG STRIKE NOT LIKELY

Head of Trainmen's Organization on Question of Wage Increase

PRESIDENT HAWLEY SPEAKS DIFFERENTLY

Railway Managers Assert That They Have Plenty of Switchmen

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of railroad trainmen, said today in reference to published reports that the roads of the country are on the verge of a great war:

"It is misleading to say that the trainmen's organizations have made demands for an increase in wages. The proposition for increases in wages on the lines east of Chicago has been referred by the officers of the organizations to the men themselves. There are at least 75,000 men interested, and each man must consider the proposition of the demand for more wages and vote on it before any such demand can be made. It will take some time for the decision of the men to be registered and until then the situation cannot be regarded as acute."

Part of the Tribune's story, to which this statement refers, is as follows: "The United States is threatened with the greatest railroad strike in the history of the nation."

"Practically every railroad in the country, east and west, is in imminent danger of being completely tied up by a walkout on the part of a large number of its operating employees this month."

"Officers of the organizations of engineers, firemen, trainmen and switchmen have agreed upon a uniform demand of a 10 per cent wage increase, without deviation or compromise."

President Cotter's View

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—William Cotter, president of the Pere Marquette and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads, said today that he did not believe there would be a big general railroad strike, as intimated in despatches from Chicago. He declared that he had not given any advice to shippers regarding a possible strike. Mr. Cotter said that the demands of the men average about ten per cent, but in some instances they reach 25 per cent.

General Strike Possible

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—On the authority of President Frank T. Hawley, of the switchmen's union, it was announced here today, that if the railroad managers insist on crushing the switchmen's union by importing non-union men, a general strike is possible. He added that he had received assurances of support from President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

Switchmen Apparently Beaten

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Late tonight the general managers' committee of the railroads involved in the strike issued the following statement through O. L. Dickeson, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad: "The general managers' committee has just received telegraphic notice from the roads entering St. Paul to discontinue the employment of men, inasmuch as so many of the switchmen are returning to work that they are now supplied with labor."

Mr. Dickeson further said that 95 switch engines are working in the Twin Cities today and that practically normal conditions in this respect prevail. "We have been able to get all the men we need, and applications for positions are coming in in excess of our demand, inasmuch as the strikers switchmen are returning to work at a number of points."

"Some of the mills at Minneapolis and other industries temporarily suspended have resumed business, and the mines at Butte are open. The railroads are in a position to receive all classes of freight."

Concerning this, the following telegram was received from J. M. Gruber, general manager of the Great Northern: "With the 800 additional switchmen you have now in Chicago tonight, this will give us more men than all roads put together can possibly use on account of so many of the old switchmen returning to work today at night yards from Seattle east. Conditions are practically normal.—J. M. Gruber, general manager, Great Northern."

All roads have canceled all embargo notices, and are now actually accepting and moving without interruption all traffic, including live stock and perishable freight."

Death of George Crocker

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—George Crocker, son of the late California millionaire pioneer, died this afternoon at his home on Fifth avenue, this city. Death followed an illness of several years. At the bedside were a number of relatives. A few years after the death of his father, George Crocker came into an estate valued at several millions and had been active until his illness.

State's Cashbox Nearly Empty.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4.—The state is rapidly reaching the cashless stage. At noon yesterday States treasurer Lewis checked up and found the general fund contained but \$28,000 over and above enough to pay \$111,000 outstanding warrants. Vouchers now in the office of the state auditor to be issued within a week will more than exhaust this amount of cash.

NOTICE!

AT GREAT EXPENSE we are supplying our customers with free lamp renewals. We shall be pleased to have you go over your lamps, and bring in the blackened and burned out ones, but it must be understood that lamps just requiring dusting or sponging off we must refuse to exchange.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LIMITED

Light and Power Department.

P. O. Box 560.

Phone 1609

COLD WEATHER SUGGESTIONS

VAN CAMP'S SOUPS, 2 tins	25c
VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS, 2 tins	25c
SAVORY PORK AND BEANS, 3 tins	25c
MALTED CLAMS, per bottle, 75c and	40c
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, 16oz. bottle	\$1
BOVRIL CORDIAL, 16oz. bottle	\$1.25

SPECIAL.

Sutton's English Sauce, 3 bottles for 25c

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

WATERFRONT ACREAGE

120 acres at Cadboro Bay, all subdivided into blocks and lots to suit, at prices ranging from

\$70 per Acre Upwards

See Map and get Terms at

Robert Ward & Company, Limited

521 Fort Street

Victoria

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

"SHOP EARLY" IT WILL PAY

Merchants Ready to Attend to
Wants of Customers—
Consider the Clerks

Every story like the famous shield of mythology, has two sides. It is even so with this Christmas shopping story. While every effort is being put forward to impress the public with the desirability of helping the store clerks to enjoy their Christmas this year without having the long evening hours of rush and worry prior to the holiday, the rights of the public are not being overlooked. Never before were the store-keepers and their clerks more desirous of giving good service and satisfactory selections. Even a hasty trip through some of the big shops will suffice to show that the variety in the goods offered is greater than ever before, that lines are more extensive and that prices are better values.

No, the public need not fear that its side of the question is lost to notice.

TO THE EARLY SHOPPER.

Do your Christmas shopping early; do it early, mother, dear; do it early, ere the crowds are rushing and the bargains disappear. Just at present clerks are gracious, and will gladly wait on you; in a month you'll find stores crowded so you hardly can get through. I would rise ere dawn is breaking, and I'd snatch a hasty bite, then I'd seek the shops and stay there till they'd all closed for the night, and I wouldn't say, "No thank you; I'm just looking for a friend," but I'd "blow myself" as long as there was something left to spend. Do not wait three weeks or longer; do your shopping right away; you'll be saved a lot of worry if you'll start right in today. There are bargains simply waiting for your cash to pick them up, all the way from gloves and slippers to a dainty poodle pup. So, arise while it is early, while 'tis early; mother dear; snatch a bite and then start storeward ere the bargains disappear. Do your shopping with a fervor that is something quite intense, until papa's roll is melted, till it looks like thirty cents!

What it is requested to do is to shop early, to make its selections from this date on instead of leaving all the

many purchases to be made in two nights just before Christmas Day. Efforts Elsewhere.

In the east the newspapers are taking up the question editorially. In a recent issue the Hamilton Times says:

"It is not too soon for provident people to begin their Christmas shopping. Procrastination is a very prevalent weakness and cause of loss, which should not be given way to. Forehandness pays; it also tends to comfort. A United States contemporary remarks that the recent fine weather has been so deceptive that one must consult the calendar to be assured that the time is shortening and that advice to shop early and avoid the rush is not given any too soon. One cannot shop early—or late, for that matter—without money, by those who are able to do so should begin now. By doing so they will save a lot of bother and annoyance for themselves and relieve the inevitable pressure on the salesmen and saleswomen in the last strenuous days before Christmas. Many are not able to shop early for obvious reasons. They are compelled to put off the buying until they have money in their purses. It will be doing all such, as well as the salespeople, a service if all who can will shop at once. There is the inducement for them that by getting in ahead of the throng of buyers they have their pick of the goods."

"And you, Mr. Merchant, who has laid in a large supply of goods for the season, have you taken the public fully into your confidence? Now is the time to use printers ink to specially good advantage. Readers will spend a vast sum of money in purchasing goods within the next few weeks. Do you want their custom? If so, have you invited it? Do your announcements appear daily attractively displayed in the advertising columns?"

The same observations are wholly applicable to Victoria except that we may state that the Victoria merchants are already awake to the advantages of advertising and that their patrons will find their Christmas announcements displayed from day to day in the columns of the Colonist.

Let "Shop Early and Avoid the Rush" become more than a catch phrase with you.

After the Glassware

Someone with a decided liking for lamp globes has been busy of late appropriating the globes from the lamp posts along the top of the Causeway embankment. At one time each post bore its globe but of late the glassware ornaments have been mysteriously disappearing. Who has annexed the civic property is a question which is puzzling the members of the electric light committee of the city council.

To Build on Langley Street.

The property on Langley street, which, as reported in yesterday's Colonist, was sold through the agency of Messrs. Grant and Lineham, has been purchased by Sweeney and McConnell, printers, and, early in the spring, that firm will erect an up-to-date three-storey press brick building, as a model printing office. In connection with the half lot which Sweeney and McConnell have purchased, and which adjoins the site on which the offices of the B. C. Electric Railway, are, it is



The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

BE WELL DRESSED

It is a matter of common-sense rather than dollars. Our splendid lines of Clothing are made especially for discriminating dressers, who want maximum quality and exclusive style at reasonable price. These are exceptionally fine values in

WINTER OVERCOATS

TWENTIETH CENTURY BRAND, \$15 to \$30.

All the popular fabrics and shades, the highest and best sartorial art.

BURBERRY'S TWEED ULSTERS. Prices, \$27 to \$35—the overcoat par excellence for this climate—an exceptionally stylish range.

We are Sole Agents for the famous Burberry Garments for Men.

OVERCOATS: A grand showing of many other different makes, all extra smart, and tailored in Art style, right up-to-the-minute.

PRICES FROM \$7.50 UP

IN THE MATTER OF CHRISTMAS GIFT GOODS THERE IS IMMENSE CHOICE HERE OF THINGS APPRECIABLE TO "MEN WHO KNOW." WE CORDIALLY INVITE LADIES TO COME IN AND LOOK AROUND.

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,
1221 Government St., and Troncoe Av.

WINNIPEG MAYORALTY

WINNIPEG, Dec. 4.—The agitation over segregation today reached a climax when about 100 citizens, with whom all the local ministers were numbered, met and urged E. D. Martin, president of the Board of Trade, to be a candidate for mayor on an anti-segregation platform. Mr. Martin finally refused. It is now said that ex-Mayor Tom Sharpe will be a candidate. Mayor Sanford Evans is a candidate for another term. The

ministerial element opposes him bitterly, for during his tenure of office a segregated district has been established.

Charles Budden, miniature painter, etc., has returned to Victoria, and is now prepared to receive orders from his former patrons and the public generally. Photos painted in permanent water colors, with lifelike fidelity. See the latest novelty, Charles Budden's hand-painted Christmas cards, at Jos. Sommers' Art Gallery, Government street.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days.

on every box. 25c

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

A Ring for Baby

A gold Baby Ring can be purchased here for \$1.00 that is well made and heavy enough to be substantial. Some styles are stone set. Others signet shape.

Let your little one wear a ring from

Challoner & Mitchell

Garnet Brooches

This style of Brooch is very popular owing to its unique designs and the rich, deep red of the Bohemian Garnets which are used.

There is a good range in style and price

Toiletware and Manicure Pieces

A GOOD line has just arrived direct from the factories. If you have incomplete sets come now and get the single pieces you need.

We have the Thetis, Snowdrop, Pansy, Aurora, Thread, Plain and Woodbine patterns.

Our stock contains also a number of English sets which are proving very popular.—These are going very fast.

The genuine French Ebony line is a splendid and durable ware. Made in all the regular pieces.

Most Men Smoke

And so we have stocked a full line of Match Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Cases and Cigarette Cases, in Sterling Silver.

Any one of these, with nice monogram engraved, makes a useful and pleasing Christmas Gift.

Prices from \$1.60 to \$45

Read This

We can give you a lovely gold Necklet with Baroque Pearls at intervals, a Pearl and Amethyst centre piece and dainty tassels formed of fine gold chains with small Pearls at the end of each.

This is new, artistic and stylish. For—

\$34.65

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

"THE MEN'S GIFT SHOP"

Xmas Gifts for Husband, Father or Brother

These are the most attractive, most sensible presents you could give. They'd emphasize the owner's good taste and appearance, therefore the kind appreciable to smart men:



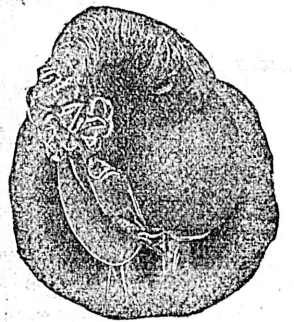
Irish Poplin Neckwear, all shades to match or harmonize with any shirt, 50c to \$1.50
Creme de Chine Scarfs, very smart cravats, all shades, plain but stylish, up from 75c
Paisley Pattern Neckwear, new and exceptionally pretty, up from 75c
Dr. Jaeger's Pure Wool Shirts, fine display of the most exclusive goods unrivalled for family gifts.
Ceylon Flannel Shirts, varied choice, ultra-smart.

Gloves,—well, we only want a chance to show our hand in Gloves to convince you that we have the best stock and finest values in Victoria: Motor Gloves, Riding and Driving and Walking Gloves, lined and unlined.

F. A. GOWEN

Amalgamated with T. B. Cuthbertson & Co.
The Gentlemen's Store 1114 Government St.

THE STORK CHILDREN'S STORE



This month we are giving a discount of ten per cent. on the dollar.
We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and carry the dearest hand made stock in the city.
OUR CHILDREN'S BONNETS have just arrived from London, England, and are the most up-to-date in the fashion centre.
OUR INFANTS' OUTFITS range in price from \$10 up, and give every satisfaction.
We have a splendid range of daintily trimmed TOILET BASKETS and FITTINGS for Infants.

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.
643 Fort Street

GIFTS FOR MOTHER, FATHER AND BABY



FOR A LADY see our unique lines: Handbags, Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Comb Sets, Perfumes, Hot Water Bottles, etc.
FOR A GENTLEMAN we have wide choice of suitable things: Toilet Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Safety Razors, Razor Strops, Military Hair Brushes, etc.
FOR A BABY here you will see many good hints: Dainty little Hair Brushes, Perfumed Soap, Puff Boxes, Talcums, Perfumes, Powder Boxes, etc., etc.
Everything priced properly for purchasers.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Chemist 1228 Government St.

BUTTER FOR COOKING

We offer one ton of Butter, slightly below the mark for the table, at a price which you cannot overlook—

20c PER POUND

SYLVESTER FEED CO. Tel. 413, 709 Yates Street

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

POPULAR LECTURES

Emmanuel Baptist Church

A COURSE OF LECTURES

Will be delivered in the Auditorium of the church EVERY SECOND TUESDAY, at 8 p. m.
Oct. 5—"Love, Courtship and Marriage, in Fact and Fiction."—Rev. William Stevenson.
Oct. 19—"Dramatic Recital," The French-Canadian Dialect Poems of Dr. Wm. Henry Drummond. "The Habitant," "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Voyageur."—Rev. D. E. Hatt, B. A.
Nov. 2—"The Jacobite Songs," with vocal illustrations by Scottish talent.—Rev. William Stevenson.
Nov. 16—"Religion is Business, and Business is Religion."—Rev. H. Francis Perry, D.D., Vancouver.
Nov. 30—"King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table."—Rev. William Stevenson.
Dec. 14—"The French Revolution."—Rev. W. Stevenson.

ADMISSION TICKETS

Single, adult tickets 25c; juvenile, 10c.
Single season, admitting to entire course, \$1.00.
Family, season, admitting to entire course, \$3.00.
Juvenile, season, admitting to entire course, 50c.
Tickets may be had of members of the B. Y. P. U.; Sunday School teachers, and at various stores in the city.

Subscribe for The Colonist

TELLS OF WORK OF INSTITUTION

Ralph S. Bond, Accredited Agent of Royal Colonial Institute Visitor Here

With a view of improving the imperial sentiment and cementing the bonds between the Motherland and the overseas dominions, Ralph S. Bond, the accredited agent of the Royal Colonial Institute, is a visitor in the city. Mr. Bond's mission, though ostensibly unimportant, is in reality of an imperial character.

The purpose of the Royal Colonial Institute he says is to disseminate a knowledge of the various parts of the empire throughout the different dominions and so to work for imperial unity. By means of mutual intercourse, mutual help, and mutual knowledge of one another the people of the empire will be best inspired with a sense of common citizenship, the surest foundation of imperial unity.

"This consummation," says Mr. Bond, "is especially necessary at the present time when the empire is threatened with the greatest danger which it has ever had to meet. There never was a time when it was more necessary that all the different parts of the empire should learn to understand one another. Not only the resources of the various parts should be common knowledge, but also the aspirations. The Colonial Institute, therefore, by furthering a better knowledge, is doing a great imperial work, a work which will help towards the consolidation of the empire, an absolutely necessary if the empire is to continue to exist."

Its Various Uses

Mr. Bond states that not only does the institute afford an excellent meeting place in London where Canadians staying in the Old Country have an opportunity of meeting men from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other portions of the King's possessions, as well as many of England's leading men, but also disseminates information by means of the papers read at the meetings by prominent experts and by the discussions which follow, all of which are fully reported in the Institute Journal. Thus Canadians have an opportunity of acquiring considerable useful knowledge and information on the different parts of the empire. That these papers are of practical interest will be noted from the fact that recently they included a paper by Lord Strathcona on the "All Red Route," and one by Mr. Henniker Heaton on "Penny a Word Telegrams." Among this month's papers is one to be read by Mr. McKinnon, the Canadian commissioner at Birmingham, on the Canadian fruit industry.

In addition to these papers there is an annual banquet and conversation which is largely attended, and which affords an excellent opportunity for meeting old friends from all parts of the world.

Its New Quarters

The Institute was founded in 1858 in quite a small way, but it soon outgrew its original quarters and in 1885 erected a fine building in Northumberland avenue off Trafalgar Square, at a cost of \$25,000. The fellows visiting the Old Country find there a reading room, writing room, and smoking room, while they can have their letters addressed to the Institute. In the library are 73,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to history, government, trade, and development in connection with all portions of the empire, whilst in the newspaper room are found all the principal journals, magazines and reviews (over 50,000 having been received last year alone). In 1882 the late Queen Victoria granted the institute a royal charter of incorporation and the present King, as prince of Wales, was president until he ascended the throne. Since then the patron of the Institute has been the present Prince of Wales. Among the vice presidents are Prince Christian and the Duke of Connaught, H. B. the Governor General of Canada, and Lord Strathcona. The number of vice presidents has just been increased from 24 to 30 with the object of obtaining a better representation from the dominions beyond the seas. It is hoped that in the near future prominent Canadians will be included in the governing body.

In all parts of the empire there are nearly 5,000 fellows of the Institute. South Africa numbers 1,000 members, and Australia 500, but until Mr. Bond landed in Canada the number of fellows hailing from the Dominion only numbered 127. Mr. Bond has, however, met with considerable success in attracting new members in his journey across Canada. He is doing good work in making the work of the Institute better known in the Dominion.

Many Reforms

In the early part of the present year a joint committee of the fellows and council of the Institute was appointed to consider the rules and workings of the Institute which resulted in many useful reforms being made and many suggestions for enlarging the scope of the work. These suggestions have since been improved by the council, and will be carried into effect as soon as funds will permit. One of the suggestions which it is hoped to soon bring into practical effect is the holding of luncheons along the lines of those held by the Canadian Clubs at which prominent men from different parts of the dominions will be asked to speak. Mr. Bond thinks that this will be a most useful means of furthering the work of the Institute and will be a means of informing the citizens of London on the marvelous resources of

NOTICE

On and after Dec. 1st, 1909, the ten cent parcel delivery will be discontinued by

The Victoria Transfer Co.

Christmas Goods at Pleasing Prices

Campbell
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Christmas Goods at Pleasing Prices

THE CORSET EVENT OF THE SEASON

TOMORROW will be given over entirely to our Special Corset Opening. As a line which is notable for the scope and class of the corsets shown, there are none that we can recommend in the unqualified terms that we do.



THE Gossard CORSETS
"They Lace In Front"



An expert corsetier, trained in the Gossard "New School" of corset design, will be in attendance to show the superior features of Gossard Front-laced Corsets.

We extend a cordial invitation to every woman in the vicinity, or suburban districts, of our store,

who is interested in the corset styles to meet Mrs. M. A. Miller and discuss the corset question with her. If, in the past, you have had any doubts as to the corset which would do the most for your figure, a fitting with one of the Gossard models will put them to rest.

If you have never worn a Gossard you have yet to learn what the perfect corset union of beauty and hygiene means to the wearer.

There is a model for YOU. Exactly right for YOU. Be fitted to it and you will be delighted with the results. Gossard corsets give the supple figure and the long lithe lines demanded by the season's fashions. They support instead of depressing the abdominal organs—that is why physicians recommend them. They impart the classic, sculptured back. Anyone who knows the Gossard Corset can tell the Gossard wearer by the back, at a glance. The front lacing is convenient and sensible. You can stand before your mirror and adjust your corset while you are putting it on.

This season's Gossard's models are the product of the "New School" of corset design, which means that every seam, gore and bone is adjusted with that precision which is necessary in adjusting the balance wheel of a fine watch. Gossard corsets are made of the finest materials. Every detail is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity will permit. The materials are selected with great care for their textile strength, and the Gossard corset will outwear two or three ordinary corsets. All Gossard corsets are boned with "ELECTROBONE" [trademark] the basis of which is the highest quality high-carbon, non-breakable, clock-spring steel, perfectly flat and resilient, guaranteed rustproof and the best boning material used in corsets.

Mrs. M. A. Miller will be here for a few days, commencing tomorrow, Monday, and we trust you will not fail to interview her. Her knowledge as a corsetier will be invaluable to you.

THE LADIES' STORE

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LIMITED

1010 GOV'T ST.

NOT PART OF THE REDFERN LOOT

Jewels Left By Crooks in Seattle Were Never Owned in This City

That none of the Redfern diamonds were included in the jewels which were left in a jewelry shop in Seattle last Tuesday, when the police, believing that the two men who were attempting to dispose of between \$1500 and \$2000 worth of diamonds had stolen them, made an attempt to arrest them, got clear away after an exciting chase down Second avenue, is the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Redfern, Jr., who, in company with Detective Carlow, of the local police force, went to Seattle to identify, if possible, the stones.

As recently announced in the Colonist, the Seattle police authorities, believing that the diamonds which the two unknown men had attempted to dispose of were part of the loot which thieves secured here last July, when nearly \$4000 worth of diamond rings were purloined from a window in the Redfern & Sons jewelry establishment, informed the local police, and

Mr. Redfern went over to the Sound City to inspect the stones. It was found that the diamonds, eight in number, and very valuable, one of them weighing nearly four carats, were evidently loot which was taken in Australia.

Old Fashioned Style.

This supposition is entertained because the two men who escaped, and who were joined in their flight by three others, who were waiting outside the Seattle jewelry store, are believed to be members of the gang of notorious Australian crooks who came to this country from the Antipodes early last year, and concerning whose records and antecedents the local police department, as well as all the other departments along the coast, were posted by the Australian police. A part of the gang was in Victoria at the time of the Redfern robbery. The members of it were in daily attendance at the race meet here and subsequently four were arrested at Vancouver, where they were taking in the races at Minoru park. One of them, Ennes, escaped from the Steveston Jail, while the three others, Foley, Russell, and Charles, were brought over here and charged with the theft of the Redfern jewels, but the stones they had in their possession could not be identified, and the three were deported to Australia.

The rest of the gang, Ennes included, are believed to have been in Seattle when the attempt to sell jewels to the Second avenue jeweler was made. The stones which were left on the counter when the Seattle police raided it, were examined by Mr. Redfern. They were cut in a fashion which has gone out of vogue many years ago. In fact, the Seattle experts declared some of them

to be nearly 200 years old, and they stated that none similar cut have been seen on this side of the Atlantic except such as are in the hands of collectors, or form part of heirlooms generations old. This fact has led the Seattle authorities to believe that the stones form part of loot which has been brought from Australia by the gang of Antipodean crooks, evidently with the intention of disposing of them, that being practically impossible in Australia, where accurate descriptions of the stones would undoubtedly have been circulated, and where it would be a comparatively easy thing to identify them, consequent on the old-fashioned style of cutting.

Part of Australian Loot.

When the three crooks, Foley, Russell, and Charles were brought to Victoria from Vancouver two months ago, and searched, they had in their possession a number of cut diamonds, which could not be identified by Mr. Redfern. The three men were deported, and took back the stones with them. But among the jewels was one, a very valuable one, which was also distinguished by its old-fashioned cutting, and was plainly one of the common stock which the gang, when it left Australia, brought over to America.

Dundas, 24; R. M. S., 4

DUNDAS, Ont., Dec. 4.—Ideal weather favored the battle here this afternoon between Dundas and the Royal Military College, of Kingston, for the intermediate championship of Canada. About 2,000 turned out to witness the "game." The final score was Dundas, 24; Kingston, 4.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.....\$5.00
Six months..... 2.50
Three months..... 1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, December 5, 1909.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATERSON

We congratulate Lieutenant-Governor Paterson upon his appointment to his honorable office. He has taken an active part in public matters, and as a citizen has gained the respect of the entire community. That he will discharge the duties of his office with a due sense of responsibility and with every regard to constitutional practice we are fully satisfied, and we believe he will be popular.

Lieutenant-Governor Paterson recognizes in the fullest sense the meaning of responsible government. He knows that he does not take office to play the part of a political watch-dog for his friends, or to seek to impose his own ideas upon the country. Those who expect this from him will find themselves wholly mistaken. He holds strong views and knows how to express them strongly; but he also knows that in this country it is the duty of the representative of the Crown to give effect to the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls and as conveyed to him by his ministers who are responsible to the representatives of the people. We make these observations with the knowledge that they express the principle which will govern Lieutenant-Governor Paterson during his term of office. We look forward with the pleasantest anticipations to the assumption by Mr. Paterson of the honorable post to which he has been appointed and which we are confident he will in every way adorn.

THE RESERVOIR.

When several months ago the Colonist printed a letter from Mr. W. H. Langley, in which he directed attention to certain matters in connection with the Smith's Hill reservoir, and suggested that an inquiry ought to be made, there was a great outcry. We were told that we were interfering in a matter about which we knew nothing at all, which was true enough, and that we ought to mind our own business, which we thought we were doing when we voiced the views of a responsible citizen on a matter of great public interest. Now everyone wants an investigation. Nobody, the city authorities least of all, seem to know anything about the Reservoir worth knowing. Meanwhile the air is full of all kinds of rumors. One of them is that the engineer under Mr. Adams resigned because of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the work was being carried on. We do not know whether this is true or not, but such a report should be traced to its origin and refuted, if it can be consistently with the facts. The only thing that is necessary to be said now is that the reservoir, which cost the city a large amount of money, is believed by many who claim to be able to judge, to be to a large extent a failure. Let all the facts in this connection be made known. The citizens have a right to know them and to know them without delay.

RETIRING WITH HONOR.

Mr. Dunsmuir has resigned the position of Lieutenant-Governor, after a public career which is wholly to his credit. There was one act of his to which the Colonist took exception, but as the responsibility of it was assumed by his constitutional advisers and approved by the Legislature, he is relieved of any adverse criticism on that score. Since Mr. Dunsmuir entered the Legislature as a member from Comox he has been a conspicuous and useful force in provincial affairs. As we assume that his retirement from the high office, that he has lately filled in such a satisfactory manner may be taken to be retirement from public life, it seems fitting to place on record an acknowledgment of the great service he rendered the province at a critical period. Not many people know the inner facts of the case, but those who do will bear us out in saying that he accepted the premiership of the province very much against his own will. He was not even indirectly an applicant for it, and when it was made known to him that the place was at his disposal, he hesitated long before accepting it. The argument that prevailed with him was that by taking the post he would help materially in the restoration of the confidence of the public in provincial administration, which had not for a year or two been of such a nature as to inspire trust. Those who advised him felt that if the person, who had much the largest business interests in the province and who had more to lose than any other individual by a prolongation of the period of unrest, was at the head of provincial affairs, the effect every-

where would be good. While he himself was unwilling to admit this to us, full a degree as his friends claimed, he was influenced by the hope that his acceptance of office might have such an effect. There is no doubt that it had. It gave the province a breathing spell, and when he retired the outlook was decidedly better. As Premier he made a good record, and showed himself to be alert for the protection of the public interest.

During the period in which he has occupied Government House he and Mrs. Dunsmuir have displayed a broad and liberal hospitality. The Colonist wishes them every happiness in their new home.

A MISTAKEN IDEA

In the Liberal evening paper there is a reference to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson in which these extraordinary words occur: "He is so thoroughly informed upon every subject pertaining to the constitution and government of the country that any government, which may hold power during his regime, be it Liberal or Conservative, will hesitate before making any recommendation that might be prejudicial either to the interests of the province as a whole or to the cause of the minority of the people." In view of the fact that Mr. Paterson has taken office only a little more than a week after a general election, at which a Conservative administration was entrusted with power by an overwhelming majority, we can only regard such a statement from the organ of the defeated party as exceedingly ill-advised. It is a new doctrine that one of the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor is to protect the "cause" of the minority, and if we were to interpret these words in their logical sense, we would be bound to construe them to mean that the Lieutenant-Governor would be expected to act as a foil to the Conservative majority. Indeed certain prominent Liberals have already so stated; but we take much pleasure in informing them, upon the best possible authority, that Lieutenant-Governor Paterson will do nothing of the kind, but will in all respects adhere strictly to the constitutional principle, which requires that he shall accept the advice of his ministers as long as they possess the confidence of the representatives of the people.

Constitutionally, all that the representative of the Crown need know—albeit, that he is in a position to know officially—is that his advisers possess the confidence of the people's representatives. Governor McInnes thought it was his duty to go beyond this line, and the result was that his official head fell into the basket. Governor Paterson will make no such mistake, and those people who think he will be a sort of political umpire between a triumphant party and one that barely escaped absolute annihilation will find themselves entirely mistaken. If the claim of the Liberal organ were conceded, the gubernatorial office would become a factor in party strife and responsible government would be at an end.

Speaking frankly, we expected just such a break from the Liberal organ. If there is a wrong thing to be said, that paper can be trusted to say it. The absurdity of its contention will be manifest on a little consideration. Of what does the "minority" consist of which it speaks? Let us have a definition. Are we to understand that it means the Liberal party, and if so, what is the "cause" of the Liberal party which the Lieutenant-Governor is supposed to safeguard? It seems as if that newspaper were endowed with a mission to render its party obnoxious by advancing propositions that no real Liberal ever held.

THE NEW THEATRE.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has come forward with a subscription of \$10,000 to the new theatre. Mr. Simon Leiser, President of the Board of Trade, who has been in correspondence with Mr. C. M. Hayes, President of the railway company is entitled to the credit of securing this, as indeed, he is for the \$15,000 from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and the \$10,000 from Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. Mr. Leiser has written to Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern suggesting that, as that railway is already directly interested in Victoria and is likely to become more so, he might like to join in with the other railway men in assisting in the undertaking. He also looks confidently for a subscription of \$5,000 from the B. C. Electric Railway Company. Without including this there are \$50,000 already in sight, or fully half which is needed. The thing which remains to be done is to secure a site, and when this has been managed the remainder of the money will be forthcoming quickly enough from our own people.

As is understood the proposal is that the city shall give a long lease of a suitable area on the property on Douglas street in the rear of the Empress Hotel. The locality would be very suitable in many ways, and doubtless the Tramway company would extend its lines so as to give a service to all parts of the city without the necessity of any one walking more than a block. If reasonable arrangements can be made whereby a site on these flats can be secured for this purpose, the value of the remainder of the city property there would be greatly enhanced. We are not sure that it might not be well for the city to lease the whole of this property rather than sell it. Of course the leases would have to be for long terms. But whether the land is leased or sold, the location of the new theatre upon a part of it would add very greatly to the value of the

remainder. As we understand the matter, the question of site is the only obstacle in the way of the immediate erection of the building; but this is a somewhat formidable obstacle. The area needed is 200x200 feet. The whole of this would not be covered by the building because of various reasons. Safety among others, it is desirable that a theatre should be open on all four sides. So that an abundance of exits can be provided. To buy such an area in the centre of the city would cost a very large sum.

The interest which the three transcontinental railways are taking in Victoria is a reason for very great satisfaction. It shows that they look upon the city as one that is sure to play an important role in the near future. We have no doubt as to the success of the project, especially as it is in such capable hands as those of Mr. Leiser.

THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Elsewhere this morning will be found an interview with Mr. Bond of London, a director and one of the executive of the Royal Colonial Institute. This organization has been in existence for upwards of forty years, although at the outset it was known by another name. It is absolutely non-political and its object is the development of the Imperial sentiment, not in the narrow sense of that term, but in the broad one, which looks upon the Empire as a great entity, bound together by various ties, but animated by the same spirit and working to the same end. It has no set programme, nor is it identified with any specific movement, but everything tending to draw together the component parts of the Empire, everything calculated to make the British people everywhere feel a deeper sympathy with each other's welfare, everything that will make a citizenship in the Empire a controlling influence in great matters in the minds of the British people, either at home or in the Dominions beyond seas, everything in short that will lead to the establishment under the Union Jack and the British Crown of a great imperial organization that shall stand for peace, progress and liberty, comes within the scope of its work.

For some years the Institute was marking time, but recently it has begun to stride forward. Originally it was intended only as a rallying point for people in the United Kingdom, who believed in the maintenance of the colonial dominions of the Crown. Now it rests upon a broader foundation. Membership is open to British subjects in every British land, and a more active plan of operation is to be undertaken at home. It has no special propaganda, being in some respects the complement of the Canadian Clubs, and it is hoped that its enlarged sphere of usefulness will lead to the adoption of the Canadian Club plan of action, so that distinguished visitors to London from the overseas Dominions will be able to present their views of questions touching the welfare of the Empire somewhere after the manner in which Canadian Clubs enable their members to hear the views of distinguished visitors.

Everything in this nature appeals to Canadians and perhaps as much to residents of Victoria as to any one. The chief merit of the Institute consists in the fact that it is designed to make British people know each other better. Nothing will so contribute towards imperial solidarity and permanence as the best possible knowledge of the British people of each other's lands and each other's aspirations. As a people we are engaged in the most tremendous experiment in statecraft that the world has ever seen. We are absolutely without precedent to guide us. Hence we must make haste slowly, and we must advance intelligently. That this may be done in the most effective way many things are needed. We need cheaper telegraph communication and a truly imperial news service. We need a wider circulation of British periodicals. We need to meet the leaders of thought as frequently as we can and have them express their views in the most public way possible. We need organizations like the Imperial Institute, which will bring British people more closely in touch with each other than is possible without them. We are glad to learn that the Institute is about to assume a more active career and look forward with confidence to excellent results.

On our marine page this morning will be found some very interesting statements bearing upon the improvement of Victoria harbor. It is very satisfactory to be told that Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works is alive to the necessities of this port and proposes to see that they are met.

Major Dupont has written us a letter. The only salvation for the white race in British Columbia in his opinion is unrestricted Chinese immigration and a restricted sphere of employment for them. If Major Dupont will devote a little of his well-earned leisure to the reading of history he will find that such a social condition as he favors is certain to lead to physical, mental and moral degradation and in the end to national ruin. If a state is to be healthy there must be free circulation throughout the whole body politic.

The control of the Equitable Life Insurance company with its enormous assets of \$472,000,000 has passed into the hands of J. P. Morgan. It is difficult to estimate what this implies; but it is satisfactory to know that the new control will be conservative, and that the funds of the organization will not be employed in stock speculation.

Weiler Bros.

Home Furnish-
ers Since 1862
at

Victoria, B.C.

A Grand Holiday Exposition

WE know that there is a holiday exposition of holiday worthiness ready for you here, the equal of which you have never before seen in this city, and unless you have lived in much larger centres, better than you have yet seen. Extensive preparations have been made to present for your consideration an unusually magnificent assortment, preparations that have extended over many months, and the result is excellent testimony of unusual care and expert choosing.

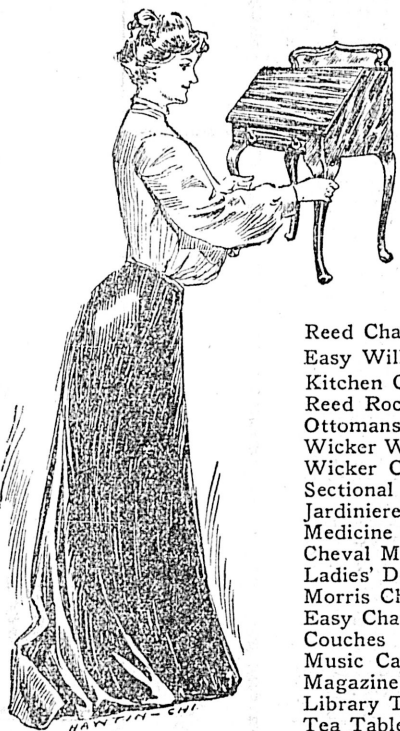
A hearty invitation to inspect is extended to you and we trust you will find it convenient to visit us soon—we want you to see a complete display.

Dainty Gifts for Women

HUNDREDS OF SUGGESTIONS IN THIS STOCK

THE question of "What to give a lady friend" need puzzle you no longer. This store's offerings display a choice that few stores can offer—certainly a superior choice of sensible gift things. And among the "grown-ups" of today the trend of favor is each year more strongly toward the sensible in the interchange of Christmas gifts.

Articles of apparel are not "good form" presents—outside the family circle. So here comes this store with its wealth of suggestions that are "Correct." And the prices will work no hardship. We offer a few suggestions below—



Reed Chairs
Easy Willow Chairs
Kitchen Cabinets
Reed Rockers
Ottomans
Wicker Work Baskets
Wicker Cake Curates
Sectional Bookcases
Jardiniere Stands
Medicine Cabinets
Cheval Mirrors
Ladies' Desks
Morris Chairs
Easy Chairs
Couches
Music Cabinets
Magazine Racks
Library Tables
Tea Tables
China Cabinets

Bridge Tables
Framed Pictures
Handsome Mirrors
Dressing Tables
Down Quilts
Sofa Cushions
Hearth Rugs
Table Covers
Bureau Scarfs
Tea Cloths
Tray Cloths
Pillow Slips
Table Linen
Hemstitched Sheets
Art Table Covers
Mexican Drawnwork
D'Oyilies
Satin Marseilles Quilts
Oriental Rugs
Lace Curtains

China Ornaments
China Vases
China Tea Sets
China Dinner Sets
China Chocolate Sets
Fancy Plates
Silverware
Silver and Oak Ware
Manicure Sets
Salad Sets
Reading Lamps
Electric Lamps
Brass Goods
Photo Frames
Stationery Holders
Writing Sets
Jardinieres
Book Racks
Fern Pots
Kettles and Stands

The Kiddies Aren't Forgotten in the Preparations

We Have Many Useful Gift Pieces for the Younger Generation—Here Are Some



Child's Sets, Same as Cut, \$2.25, Three Pieces, Well Made and Finished

Hundreds of "Kiddies" have been delighted with a set similar to the one shown in the illustration, and we know of nothing that'll bring more delight to the little heart than this set. She wants to have her "afternoon teas" and this set lets her take her proper place in "Society."

It isn't a toy set, but a strongly made and well finished set—strong enough to hold a "grown-up." Set consists of table and two chairs. We have them finished in red or golden.

Same as illustrated, per set\$2.25

You Should Have Some of These

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON—COME AND CHOOSE NOW

Of course you want to have your home looking "its best" at Christmas time, and especially do you wish the dining-room to be attractive. We have everything that makes a dining-room serviceable, comfortable and attractive. The choice of the different furniture items is broad, and in draperies and carpets and linens and silver, no better stocks are offered anywhere.

Right now is an excellent time to do the choosing, and we can promise you better service now than we may be able to later in the season. So come in tomorrow.

GIFTS THAT THE MEN FOLK LIKE

YOU'LL FIND THE CHOOSING AN EASY MATTER HERE

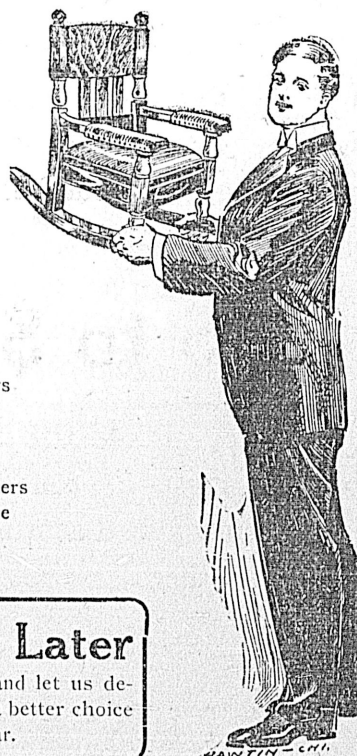
TO get Mr. Man something that he "really wants"—that's the problem. Of course he is pleased to know friends "remember" him at Christmas, but he certainly prefers something he can use to some useless article, no matter how attractive it may be. Give HIM something he can use often and your gift will be the more appreciated.

Worry no more about this question, but come in here and choose from what we have to offer. Dozens of suitable gift things await your choosing, and a price range that'll surprise you in its latitude. No better time to make the choice.

Smokers' Cabinets
Smokers' Sets
Shaving Mirrors
Shaving Brushes
Shaving Mugs
Office Desks
Sectional Bookcases
Card Tables
Willow Easy Chairs
Foot Rests

Medicine Cabinets
Morris Chairs
Easy Chairs
Couches
Steins
Corkscrews
Manicure Pieces
Liqueur Sets
Students' Lamps
Electric Lamps

Photo Frames
Writing Sets
Stationery Holders
Book Racks
Ink Stands
Tie Racks
Cut Glass Decanters
Fireplace Furniture
Cellarettes
Magazine Stands



Make Xmas Purchases Now, Delivery Later

The best plan is to choose the Christmas gift now, while the choice is best, and let us deliver at some later date. In this way you get the choice of complete assortments—a better choice than will be possible at a later date. It is THE satisfactory way. Try it this year.

Weiler Bros.

Home Furnish-
ers Since 1862
at

Victoria, B.C.



Leggins

It's Leggins season again and we're ready to provide all good sorts.

Don't let the Children go to school these days without Leggins.

We are showing, also, some very fine styles in Women's Leggins and Over-gaiters.

FULLERTON

THE SHOEMAN
1008 GOVERNMENT ST.
(Next to Campbell's)
Phone L1953.

Wireless in South Pacific.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4.—Premier Deakin has arranged for a conference on December 15 between representatives of the Admiralty, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, to deal with the subject of wireless for the Pacific.

Imperial Defence Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Dealing with the Imperial Defence Conference in the speech proroguing Parliament, King Edward said: "The important conference which met in July last for the exchange of views between my government and the governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the Seas upon naval and military defence, has been of great mutual advantage, and as an outcome of its deliberations it may be confidently expected that the stability of my dominions will be preserved, and their unity promoted."

CANADIAN

C. P. R. Earnings

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—The earnings of the C. P. R. for November increased \$541,000 over the same period last year.

Yaskikowa to Hang

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The cabinet has decided not to interfere in the capital case of Yaskikowa, now under sentence to be hanged at New Westminster on the 10th instant, for the murder of another Japanese last summer. The law will, therefore, take its course.

Stopped at Border

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—Another case that may call for more strictures and intervention from Washington, came to light when Mrs. Brooklyn, who had journeyed from Vancouver for the purpose of joining her mother at Gloversville, N.Y., expecting to be confined, appealed to Mayor Oliver here, stating that the Buffalo, N.Y., immigration officials had turned her back into Canada because of her condition. The case is a very distressing one. Mayor Oliver said that he could not help her, and she telegraphed her mother to come to Canada to identify her.

Reduction of Yukon Staff

DAWSON, Y. T., Dec. 4.—Sweeping reductions of help of the interior department of the Yukon territory are taking place at the instance of the federal government. A telegram received of those released so far include E. C. Senkler, legal adviser; C. B. Burns, federal secretary; Alfred Watson, correspondence department; William Noble, gold commissioner's office. It is expected there will be more. The saving effected will be over twenty-five thousand dollars yearly. The office of legal adviser is abolished. Local lawyers will be retained when needed to advise the governor and other officials.

First Aid to Injured

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—The meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association at the Parliament buildings yesterday, was in camera. The secretary reported branches of the organization now operating at Vancouver, Winnipeg, London, Toronto and Montreal, while classes were being regularly carried on in several towns of the interior. Since last year new classes have been formed at Edmonton, Brandon, Grenfell, Orillia and Sydney Mines. The Federal Department of Mines is taking up "first aid" instructions, and will establish a central station in the Maritime provinces. The C. P. R. is also forming a class for its men. In response to the request of the British Red Cross Society Association, it has been decided to form a nursing and "First Aid" reserve for the Canadian militia, and the services of an organizer to carry on the work will be secured.

Salvation Army Immigrants
HALIFAX, December 4.—That 5,000

young men and women will reach these shores during the coming year from the British Isles was the message brought to the Dominion by Colonel Howell, head of the Salvation Army Immigration department, in Canada, who arrived by the Victorian yesterday. Colonel Howell says that General Booth was considering visiting Canada this winter, and unless something unforeseen happens he will reach Halifax some time in March or April, and will make a tour of the Dominion and the United States.

FOREIGN

Peculiarly Brutal Murder.

PITTSBURG, Kas., Dec. 4.—Miss Goldie Ingeburg was murdered and stabbed at her home here today. Her assailant forced carbolic acid down her throat, tore away her diamond earrings, and then dragged her out on the front porch, where she was found later by her mother, who was awakened by her daughter's moaning and calling. She lived but a short time. There is no clue to the identity of the murdered.

Chewing Gum in Larynx.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Doubt that Lottie Menninger, whose body was found on the roof of a tenement, was the victim of a brutal murder, is created by the statement of one of physicians who took part in the autopsy upon the child's body. According to his statement a piece of chewing gum was found in the child's larynx, and this may have caused death.

Germany Reciprocity

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Count Kautz, Conservative, in discussing the Portuguese foreign commercial treaty in the Reichstag today, expressed the hope that the principle of complete reciprocity upon which Herr Delbriick, minister of commerce and industry, had acted in negotiating the Portuguese treaty, would be maintained in its fullness in the negotiations for a similar treaty with the United States.

No. 300 Mulberry Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—No. 300 Mulberry street officially passed into history today when the police department deserted the famous old building to occupy its new \$3,000,000 home on Centre street. With the possible exception of Scotland Yard, No. 300 Mulberry street was the pulsating centre of more great crime mysteries than any other spot in the world. For a half century its ceaseless day and night energies had ferreted out intricate crimes and conspiracies, and through it passed as prisoners many notorious criminals.

False Report of Fire

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A false report emanating from Paris and to the effect that one half of the city of Baltimore, Md., was in ashes, was printed in Germany today. The loss by fire was estimated at \$60,000,000 and the reported disaster evoked sympathetic editorials in the newspapers, which also, in many cases, reprinted the story of Baltimore's conflagration of some years ago. There was a fire in Baltimore on Thursday night with a loss of something like a quarter of a million dollars. No one was injured and the blaze attracted no particular attention outside of that city.

Remarkable Bequest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A gift of \$4,000,000 for the founding of a home for convalescents in this city, becomes available with the death in New York of John Masterson Burke, one of America's little known millionaires. The gift is one of the largest of its kind ever made, first became known in 1902, when Mr. Burke announced the organization of a trust of trustees, who he said were to receive upon his death property valued at \$4,000,000.

Pimpily People Bothered with Boils

SHOULD USE STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS TO EXTERMINATE THESE ANNOYANCES.

A Trial Package Free.

Your blood is badly out of order, otherwise you would not have those unsightly pimples, painful boils, beauty-destroying blotches, eczema and eruptions that are a constant source of annoyance and mortification to yourself. They vex and give you pain and no one but yourself knows what a source of unhappiness they are. So far as you are able you have concealed your trouble with powder and wash, but these were no good, your trouble was there all the same, only a little more aggravated by what you had attempted to do. There is no use in the world in doing this sort of thing; the truth of it is a serious matter and requires serious attention, not palliative, nor neglect. You must go right to the source of the trouble and get rid of something tangible and satisfactory can be done, and some good results realized. The blood must be seen to. Wherever parts of the body whatever it carries. In other words, it peddles whatever is in its pack. If it contains good wares all well and good; if it holds pernicious wares, then all is bad. It is a constant distributor of health or disease, and it stands to reason that it must be seen to that its pack is made up of the proper stuffs. In your case there is poison in the pack as evidenced by your skin trouble, the pimples on your face and the boils on your body.

To counteract this bad condition of the blood, it needs what STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS supply, and when the wafers have begun their internal work the surface of the body will present the presence of these unsightly and foreign excrescences, and will itself promptly and completely of them. The work will be a thorough one and no pretending or veneering. The Calcium Wafers regenerate the blood, make a vigorous and successful attack on the cause of the trouble; storm the fort as it were and in a hundred thousand battles for physical betterment they have come off victorious and with colors flying.

We offer a test of these wafers in our free trial package; not a cure understood; we do not claim that there is potency that a trial package can effect a cure, but if we were afraid that they would not accomplish what we claim they will properly used, this offer of a free trial package would not be made. This offer of ours amounts to almost a guarantee of their efficiency and virtue. Every druggist carries them in stock; you can get a good supply or a box at a time; they are not like a liquid which may lose its strength with long standing or the bottle carelessly left uncorked; the wafers will cost you 10 cents a box, but they are of reasonable charge made for them and is the same all over the country. They make an appeal to good common sense and sound judgment; they are high-sounding names to make their virtue known, or conceal what they lack. For the trial package address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

which they were to spend for the institution and maintenance of a home for convalescents," as a memorial to his mother, Winnifred Burke. Mr. Burke died of pneumonia after a brief illness at his downtown home. He was 98 years of age, and a bachelor.

Wallace Hopkins' Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The jury in the case of Wallace H. Hopkins, a well known clubman and broker, who has been on trial here charged with using the mails to defraud, today returned a verdict of guilty before Judge Landis, in the United States district court. Hopkins, it was alleged, had defrauded customers out of approximately half a million dollars. Four and a half years' imprisonment in the federal prison at Port Leavenworth and a fine of \$1,500 is the maximum sentence which can be imposed. Motion for a new trial was made. Arguments on the motion will be heard Dec. 13.

FINNS EMIGRATING

Marsh Measures of Russia Likely to Drive Many to Canada and the United States.

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 4.—Large numbers of Finnish farmers and laborers who say that they can no longer stand the oppressive measures of the Russian government and its encroachments on their independence have decided to emigrate to the United States and Canada. Three hundred have already sailed from the port of Hangö, and it is believed that in the spring the emigration will assume vast proportions. The people who are to make their future homes on the other side of the Atlantic are mostly well-to-do, and will aid in building up the farming country of Canada and the Western United States.

CAMPAIGN IS BITTER

(Continued from Page One)

of the first rank than the Liberals, their disadvantage in this respect in the campaign just begun will be offset by a longer purse and better organization.

Mr. Balfour is said to believe that the result of the appeal to the country will be neither a crushing rebuke to the Lords on the one hand nor any marked increase of their authority on the other. Only the extreme Radical wish for a uni-cameral Parliament, and John Bull continues to dearly love a lord.

Strong Utterances

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In the course of his Liverpool speech Mr. Churchill said: "We are face to face with a period when parties necessarily are grouped on violent lines, when brute force and class hatred, instead of forbearance and public spirit, are becoming the characteristics of British political life."

Lewis Harcourt compared the present issues with those of the time of Cromwell and the French revolution. Sir Edward Grey, in his address at Leith, said that he was glad the House of Lords was barred from retreat and that there would be no opportunity for repentance.

The Liberal peer, Lord Lyveden, described the lords as rebels against the Crown.

These speeches by men like the Foreign Secretary, who has hitherto been regarded as representing the staidest Whiggism, and Lewis Harcourt, whose immaculate attire has earned for him the reputation of "dandy of the House of Commons," indicate the nature of

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we will reduce all our
Pattern Trimmed Hats
—to—

HALF PRICE

All Other Millinery Also Reduced

SEE OUR WINDOW MONDAY MORNING

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

WE MAKE IT SO EASY FOR YOU TO FIND JUST THE RIGHT OVERCOAT

Hundreds of styles are here, ready for you choosing. The largest the most comprehensive and most attractive showing that we have ever made.

There is a vigorous swing to Fit-Reform Overcoats. They suggest the full-blooded man, the sturdy Westerner, who is up and doing all the time.

There are overcoats with all kinds of collars, all sorts of lining and finish. There are overcoats for every use and every occasion, at practically any price you care to pay from

\$15 to \$35

It is a joy to see the richness and elegance of these Fit-Reform Overcoats, and we assure you that it gives us pleasure to show them.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St. - Victoria, B. C.

the political fight which has now begun, and is reflected in the speeches of the demonstrators in Trafalgar Square, as published in the Sunday papers.

The Trafalgar Square speeches were quite equal to the wildest utterances of any Socialist demonstrations in that historic spot.

Dr. Clifford, the reverend leader of the Free Church, hoped that the peers would be drowned in the Red Sea as was Pharaoh.

William P. Byles, member of the House of Commons from Salford North, said: "We have got the Lords by the throats, and are going to strangle them. If the men of England have the same spirit as they had three hundred years ago, they will be ready for civil war."

The favorite emblem of the demonstrators was a turnip carved to represent an imbecile face stuck on a

pole, and surmounted by a coronet, with the words beneath "The first born."

The crowds made a hostile demonstration before the Constitutional club and cheered at Premier Asquith's residence. They then made for the Lansdowne house, which was guarded by the police and broke up quietly.

The Observer, which throughout has been the protagonist of the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords, and whose violent articles on tariff reform have earned the writer, J. L. Garvin, the title of "The Wild Man of the Conservatives," prints several letters which it has received, denouncing it in unmeasured and practically unprintable terms.

The Observer devotes its leader this morning to an attack on Chancellor Lloyd-George, whom it calls "The Cad of the Cabinet." It says that the other

front rank politicians fight with their fists, but Lloyd-George fights with his nails.

These are merely samples which are not rivalled even by the utterances at the time of the Boer war, and afford a fair indication of the fight which is now going on.

The Conservative Sunday Times, describing the scenes in Trafalgar square, says that there is no use in attempting to belittle the demonstration. The fifty speakers included a dozen of the members of the House of Commons. The size of the gathering, which was arranged at short notice, says the paper, was surprising. It was unmistakably the most notable and most effective demonstration in recent years. The turnip emblem was tossed about by the mob and torn to pieces, and it looked like a head on a pike in the twilight.

XMAS GIFTS

SILVER MATCH BOXES, \$1.25 to	\$3.50
FLASKS, \$1.75 to	\$4.00
MANICURE SETS, \$2.00 to	\$25.00
TOILET SETS, \$5.00 to	\$60.00
CHILDREN'S CUPS, \$1.00 to	\$10.00
SILVER CANDLESTICKS, \$3.00 to	\$15.00
SILVER PUFF BOXES, \$1.00 to	\$10.00
SILVER PHOTO FRAMES, 50c to	\$20.00
SILVER AND BRASS PERFUME BOTTLES, 50c to	\$8.00
CUT GLASS BOWLS, \$4.00 to	\$15.00
FANS, lovely Parisian goods, \$1.25 to	\$10.00

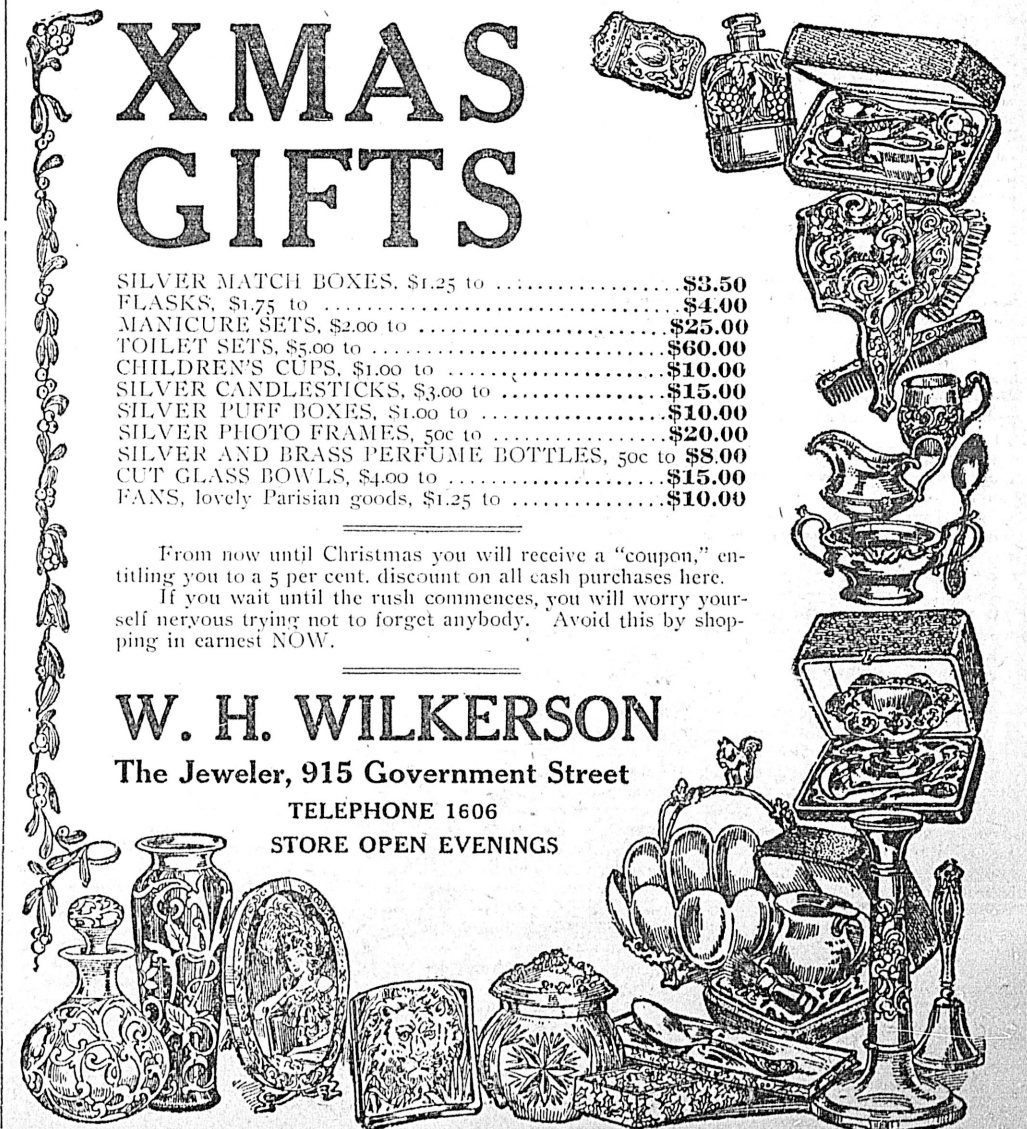
From now until Christmas you will receive a "coupon," entitling you to a 5 per cent. discount on all cash purchases here. If you wait until the rush commences, you will worry yourself nervous trying not to forget anybody. Avoid this by shopping in earnest NOW.

W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweler, 915 Government Street

TELEPHONE 1606

STORE OPEN EVENINGS



FOR SALE

FINE BLOCK OF LAND, corner of Belmont Avenue and Pandora Street, facing the City. Will cut up in three good Lots. Streets graded, cement sidewalks, sewer, water and light. Price only \$2,200

WANTED

SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES TO RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Has Opened Office

Judge Harrison, formerly of the County Court, has opened an office for the practice of law at the corner of Johnson and Broad streets.

Christ Church Cathedral

An important meeting of the vestry is called for tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Christ church school room, when all adult male members are asked to be present.

"Roman Showmen"

Rev. Dr. Whittier will give an historical sketch entitled "Roman Showmen" at the meeting of the club of First Presbyterian church, Monday evening next. A good musical programme has also been provided.

Assist Publicity Campaign

Among the latest voluntary subscriptions received by the Vancouver Island Development League are included J. C. Pendray, manager of the B. C. Soap Works company, \$100, and the Vancouver Island Investment company, \$25.

The Dumbleton Residence

T. D. Veitch, who has purchased the Dumbleton residence on Claverdale road, states that his intention is to live in his new purchase. The grounds surrounding the property and included in the purchase comprise two and a half acres.

Columbia Coast Mission

Bishop Perrin has received a cheque for \$500 sterling from Lord Strathcona towards the fund being raised for the new steamer which is being built at a cost of \$20,000. About \$1,400 has been collected in Victoria, and the bishop will thankfully receive any further promises of help.

New Minister Attacks Work

Hon. Price Ellison, the new minister of public lands, arrived from his home and victory in the Okanagan on Friday evening, and yesterday morning took possession of his offices and attacked a formidable pile of accumulated business. With a brief Christmas intermission, the minister proposes to remain in Victoria until after the January session of the House.

An Invitation

The Women's Canadian club has extended an invitation to the Canadian club to enjoy the address to be delivered by Mr. Bond, member of the Royal Colonial Institute, in the Driard hotel parlors, on Monday, at 4 p. m. Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., M. P., president of the Canadian club, has been invited to preside on this occasion.

Conservatives Will Meet

Tomorrow evening a meeting of the Conservative association will be held in the Broad street hall, between Johnson and Yates streets, for the purpose of electing delegates to the British Columbia Conservative convention. The chair will be taken at 8 p. m. R. P. Green, president of the association, will preside. All Conservatives are invited to be present.

No Trace of Robber

Despite the fact that the provincial police were busy all day Friday and yesterday no trace of the individual who held up William Donegan, milkman, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening on the victim's own door step and at the point of a revolver relieved Donegan of a small amount of money, has as yet been secured.

Represents the City

With a view of settling the compensation which the city will have to pay to those owners on Oak Bay avenue from whose property it will be necessary to expropriate land for the purpose of street widening, arbitration will have to be held. The city will appoint Ernest Temple as its representative on the board of arbitrators.

No More of Black Hand

H. W. Treat, the Seattle millionaire and original promoter of the Van Andia mining camp, came over from the Sound yesterday, and is a guest at the Empress. Mr. Treat has heard nothing more of the so-called Black Hand enemy who some months ago threatened by letter to destroy his home with dynamite unless a small fortune were immediately forthcoming as exemption money. At present the visitor is chiefly interested in the fortunes of Seattle's golfing contingent.

Damage to Mill Bay Road

The extent of the damage wrought by the recent floods in connection with the new Mill Bay road cannot yet be approximated, no report having as yet been made to the public works department as to the alleged undermining and washing out of sections of the new highway. An officer of the department will probably visit the road tomorrow, and upon his return authoritative information as to damages will be available. No damage was done on the Carlini sections, work on which has thus far been confined to camp-making and such preliminaries.

Association Holds Dance

The local section of the International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant employees will hold their second annual dance and tombola on December 15 at the new Broad street hall. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Heer, Rosshart, Wurnel, Strassburg, Klaus and Griffith, has been appointed and an enjoyable evening is assured. The International Geneva association was founded in Geneva, Switzerland, 1877, and has at present a membership of over 14,000 with local offices in Dresden, New York, Vienna, London, Capetown and branches all over the globe. Their object is to train members for the hotel trade in every detail, provide them with employment and assist them in need and sickness.

SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS

SMOKER—Quality is the best talking point. My choice cigars are quality in 10c cigars.

F. H. SCHNOTER, Mfr., Victoria.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

CHRISTMAS MAILS.

Last Date For Posting to Arrive By Dec. 25.

For United Kingdom and Europe Dec. 11
New Scotland Dec. 16
New Brunswick Dec. 16
Newfoundland Dec. 16
Ontario Dec. 17
Quebec Dec. 17
Mainland Dec. 20
New Westminster Dec. 21
Eastern B. C. Dec. 21
Vancouver Dec. 22
New Westminster Dec. 22

Kreisler

The committee of the Victoria Musical society have selected seats for those members who did not attend the box office yesterday. Members are requested to call for their tickets as soon as possible. The general sale opens tomorrow and there will be a big rush for seats. Box parties have been arranged by Mrs. Dunsanuir, Mrs. Plummerfelt, Mrs. Audain, Mrs. Matson, and Captain Parry. The balcony boxes are still for sale and early application should be made for same.

Street Improvements

At Monday night's council meeting a number of local improvement works will be passed upon, including a pavement on Yates street between Blanchard street and Quadra street; the grading, draining and rock surfacing of Lothiniere avenue and construction of permanent walks on both sides with curbs, gutters and boulevards including lateral sewer and surface drain connections; the grading and constructing of permanent walks on both sides of Davie street between Cadboro Bay and Leighton road; the grading, draining and rock surfacing of Garbally road from Gorge road westerly to the water front.

ACRID LUCK FOR "VINEGAR BUYER"

Ezra Kendall Meets Misfortune in Columbia Lowlands.

It will require all of Ezra Kendall's whimsical philosophy to see him through the misfortunes that have overwhelmed himself and his company during the past few days of flood and falling fortune in the lowlands of the Columbia—troubles that culminated in a train wreck in which all the costumes, scenery and accessories required for the production of "The Vinegar Buyer" were destroyed.

Everyone knows Ezra Kendall personally or by report. He is a comedian of the Sol Smith Russell type, who in addition to being an excellent player and an exceptionally entertaining monologist, writes many jokes, a percentage of which are original. For-saking his vaudevilleism a few years ago, he launched forth in a comedy known as "The Vinegar Buyer," smacking strongly of the world of varieties. And success has crowned the comedy and the eccentric star.

Patrons of the Victoria theatre were to have been entertained by Kendall and his company last night. Instead of the comedy, however, the audience was treated to a picture of the flood and wreck, in which the paraphernalia of the piece were swallowed up, the engagement here is cancelled, and word comes from the Sound that the company is to disband and Kendall return to Vancouver for the remainder of the season.

IS PURSUED BY ERRANT MONEY

But Mr. McCarthy's Valuables Have Failed to Find Him Yet.

Mr. H. H. McCarthy, formerly of Arrowhead, who a few months ago paid a visit to Victoria and enjoyed while here the hospitality of the Dominion, is one of those individuals to whom lechard Brown would perpetually refer as "careless boy!" So careless was Mr. McCarthy that when he went away he did not take the trouble to put in his pocket an Imperial bank draft for \$625, together with sundry other valuable papers and business documents.

Some one else came into the room, and on the departure of this second guest the valuables were noted. Of course the later guest was thought to have left them, and as he was known, the management held the treasures in trust until he returned.

He knew nothing whatever about them, and so the search for Mr. McCarthy began, in order that his money might be crowded back upon him. He has not yet been caught up with but the Masonic craft, of which he is a member, are lending their assistance, so that the game is as good as won.

CHRISTMAS SALE

Attractive Event Arranged by Ladies of Church of Our Lord.

One of the chief attractions of this week will be a sale under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid connected with the Church of Our Lord, on Tuesday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, in the schoolroom adjoining the church. At the fancy work table the visitor will be shown a choice collection of useful articles, including work bags, pin cushions, hand-made handkerchiefs, collars, ties, sachets, and many other pretty things, too numerous to mention in this space. The plain work stall will contain a variety of aprons suitable for housemaids and nurses, as well as exceedingly dainty ones for children; wool work of different sorts appropriate for the present cold season and Christmas gifts, well within the capacity of the group.

Home-made candy will be a drawing card, as this department is being looked after by very efficient workers in that craft, and it goes without saying that business in this quarter will be brisk.

For the children there will, of course be a supply of dolls, prettily dressed and no doubt many of the parents and guardians will take advantage of this opportunity of buying early.

As few functions of this nature are complete without the tea table, afternoon tea will be served between 4 and 5:30 and it is expected that the fair assistants will have plenty to do in attending to the wants of their visitors.

Argo Wreck.

Notice is given by the United States Hydrographic department that the steamer Argo, Captain Snyder, lies sunk on Tillamook bar; exact position not known.

SPECIAL SALE OF

ENGLISH FLANNELETTE BLOUSES

In choice patterns and latest designs at each 90c

ALSO JUST IN

Another shipment of Penman's Seamless Pen-Angle Hosiery No. 1150. A very fine cashmere hose in Black and Tans at per pair 50c No. 1022—A good cashmere hose at per pair 25c

G. A. Richardson & Co.

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THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730
150 "Underwoods" in use here.

FOR THIS WEEK

1,000 New Paper Backed Books, 3 for 25c
500 New Three Shilling Books, cloth bound, 3 for \$1.00
Phone 1737

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718 FORT STREET

OLD COUNTRY BLANKETS EIDERDOWN QUILTS

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Also a heavy stock of choice NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

Ranging in price from 50c to \$5 per pair. A cordial invitation to all to inspect our magnificent new goods.

THE "BON AMI"

734 YATES STREET.
Old Co-Op. Premises
SHELDON & SON, PROPRIETORS.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES IN HANDSOME NECK WEAR, COMBS

And other most useful and ornamental articles.

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760 YATES STREET
Next door to Carnegie Library.
Phone R-1621

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P. R. BLAICKIE
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IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY

We have several nice rooms to rent by the month at reasonable prices.

Apply at 615 Yates St.

Christmas Shoppers

We wish to draw your attention to our Xmas Fancy Groceries.

We carry a complete line of groceries and fruits required in the home during the holiday season.

Everything new and quality the best at reasonable prices.

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REDFERN & SONS

Very good values in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Chains:—

Gentlemen's, in solid gold, up from \$10.00

Ladies', in solid gold, up from \$17.50

Gentlemen's, in gold filled, up from \$1.00

Ladies', in gold filled, up from \$5.00

Patterns of Chains are: Rope, Trace, Fetter, Curb, Alma, and various other fancy designs.

We Pay a Cash Discount With Every Purchase at the Time it Is Made

ALL GOODS DELIVERED IN NEAT PARCELS

1009 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

Sashes
Doors and
Woodwork
of
all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.
LUMBER
ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and
Dressed
Lumber,
Shingles
Laths, Etc.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.
Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 564

Great Bargain Sale for Christmas JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

20 to 30 p.c. deductions throughout

The Mikado Bazaar

1404 Government Street - - - - - Cor. Johnson Street.

Heating the Home

The Modern Method

See us about that furnace. Don't let it go any longer. We can give estimates on Hot Water, Steam or Warm Air.

Ask us about heat, that is what we are in business for. Estimates free.

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

Heating Engineers, Etc.
755 Broughton St.
Phone 552. P. O. Box 545

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We are well equipped for contract and repair work. Workmanship Guaranteed. Prices Right. We solicit a trial.

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714 YATES STREET.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

Government Street

Established Over 50 Years.

M. & L. Young
Proprietors

TELEPHONE 181.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current.
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.
With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

The Colonist

For a Snap in NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam.
66 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam.

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

New Styles In

Kimonas, Opera Cloaks, Shawls, Dressing Gowns and Jackets

INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS:

Gentlemen's Regular price, 50c, now 35c
Ladies', Regular price 40c, now 25c

Linen Handkerchiefs, all nicely hemmed, up from 30c to 10c
Linen or Satin Table Covers—all prices in this line have been greatly reduced.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, of extra superior quality, at per pair \$1.10
Gentlemen's Silk Socks, superior quality, at per pair 90c
Silk Scarfs, beautifully hand-embroidered, and worked with silk floral designs, all colors, \$3 to 75c
Silk Shawls, embroidered, from \$11.50 to \$1.10
Piano Covers, extra good selection, in various colors and designs, from \$25 to \$3.00
Shirt Waist Patterns, hand-embroidered, Regular price, \$3.75, \$4.00, now \$2.50 and \$2.75

Sea Grass Chairs, a most comfortable chair, either for the sitting-room or, in the summer, for the lawn. Reduced to half-price.

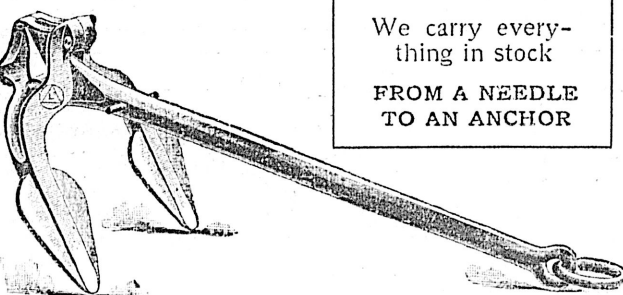
Our complete price list has been reduced 35 p.c. and 50 p.c. for the Xmas Season.

Leave the name and address of any friends you wish to send to, and we will attend to the mailing.

Oriental Importing Co.,

510 Cormorant St., Opp. E. & N. Depot

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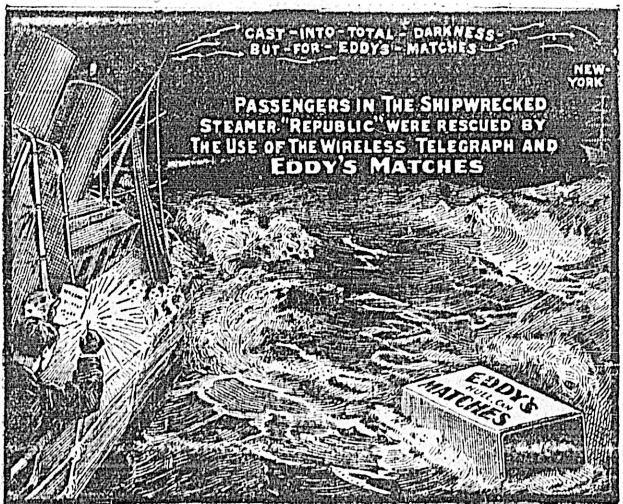
We carry everything in stock
FROM A NEEDLE
TO AN ANCHOR

We aim at best goods at lowest prices
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street

Victoria, B. C.



EAST-INTO-TOTAL-DARKNESS-BUY-FOR-EDDY'S-MATCHES
PASSENGERS IN THE SHIPWRECKED STEAMER "REPUBLIC" WERE RESCUED BY THE USE OF THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND EDDY'S MATCHES

ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR

EDDY'S MATCHES

You Like Good Things We Supply the Best

All the purest and most reliable brands which we are glad to sell and you are glad to own—glad to give your friends. Be sure and get some of our

Fine Old Port for Christmas

We make a specialty of pure, old Port, Choice Claret and Sherry—wines which give strength and vitality to the entire system.

Wouldn't some of our fine Wines make a splendid Xmas Gift?
Think it over and telephone your order.

Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas Street, Cor. Johnson.

Phone 1974

MISSIONER FACES CRIMINAL CHARGE

Foreigner Marries Couple Upon
Canadian Soil Despite
Warnings

That a clergyman resident in the United States of America and not in any way connected with the preaching of the gospel in this Dominion has neither right nor authority to perform the marriage ceremony on Canadian soil is an indisputable fact which it would be well for visiting ministers to make a note of, especially as remembrance may save them from the possibly unpleasant incident of being brought sharply in contact with outraged Canadian law. There is distinct provision in the Criminal Code of Canada of penalties for such as assume to perform a marriage ceremony without duly constituted powers.

Incidentally, if one Mr. Killen, believed to be a missionary of either the Plymouth Brethren or the Seventh Day Adventists, with headquarters at Seattle, should pay a return visit to this city in the immediate future, he may be in the unpleasant position of defendant in criminal proceedings based on the protective section of the code to which reference has been made.

Disregarded Warning.

Sheriff Richards tells the incidental story. It was on the 27th of last month that the steamer Princess Charlotte brought to this city two young residents of Seattle who had made up their minds to become man and wife. George Waite and Emma Sowers were the names given at the time when application was made for the essential licence, and Mr. Killen accompanied them to act as master of ceremonies. Upon the licence being duly issued, he announced his intention of performing the ceremony there and then. Against this he was advised by Deputy Sheriff Towse, who warned him not only once, but repeatedly, that on Canadian soil his jurisdiction in such a matter was non-existent.

No Boundary for Him.

The visiting missionary, for so he proclaimed himself, declined to be advised. He was an ordained clergyman of the gospel, he averred, and recognized no international boundaries of usefulness. Also, he wanted supplies of the required forms whereon returns of marriages make formal returns of marriages. As the sheriff's office does not dispense such stationery, he paid hurried visits to Rev. W. L. Clay and Rev. Dr. Campbell, both of whom also warned him that he would place himself outside the pale of law did he insist upon performing the marriage rite for his young friends while in Canadian territory.

Instead of recognizing and accepting this friendly and sound advice, Mr. Killen assumed responsibility for his actions, and assuming the prospective bride and groom that "all would be right," he did perform the ceremony, and accepted a fee of \$5, paid in the presence of the deputy sheriff.

Seeks to Remedy Crime.

Subsequently, apparently, he reconsidered his action, and—in the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Waite, or Mr. Waite and Miss Sowers, confident of believing themselves to be legally man and wife, had returned to their Puget Sound home.

Horried at the prospect which his precipitancy and obstinacy had produced, Mr. Killen also took steam south at the first opportunity, determined to locate the happy pair, and, with their consent, again perform the ceremony with due approval of the law.

Whether he has succeeded in so doing is a matter unknown to the Canadian authorities. The incident illustrates a serious misunderstanding of law that is, unhappily common to a portion of the clergy of Washington state.

The lady is even more prone to mistakes regarding the marriage law. Instance was afforded in this direction just past week, when a licence was taken out for the marriage of Fred Mittlemuller and Rosina Siegmund, both Anglo-German residents of Seattle. They did not want to be wedded in Victoria, the groom-to-be explained, but merely to secure a preliminary Canadian licence. Afterwards they would be married "on the other side." Mr. Mittlemuller was assured that this was well for visiting ministers to make a note of, especially as remembrance may save them from the possibly unpleasant incident of being brought sharply in contact with outraged Canadian law. There is distinct provision in the Criminal Code of Canada of penalties for such as assume to perform a marriage ceremony without duly constituted powers.

SEAFARING ARGUMENT

Resulting in Contribution to His Majesty By Mariners.

Two gentlemen answering to the names of Donnelly and McCabe, respectively, owned up to the charge of fighting in the street Friday night before Magistrate Jay in the police court yesterday morning.

Both combatants were husky looking individuals of the sea-going type and judging by the story told by the policeman who pinched them they had fired broadsides into one another like a couple of Dreadnaughts going into action. Donnelly had swatted McCabe and McCabe had hit Donnelly on the frozen ground. After that they commenced fighting.

"Well," said Magistrate Jay as he noted that both gentlemen admitted the policeman's soft impeachment, "six dollars each."

And as Mr. Donnelly dug down into his jeans, Mr. McCabe inserted a finger and thumb into his purse, and each paid.

This case formed the dessert of the police court menu yesterday. The first course consisted of drunks, the second of drunks and the third of—drunks.

FIGHT THEIR FIRST BATTLE

Boy Scouts Engage in War
Practice in Mount Tolmie
District

Hip hip hurrah!
Clear the way.

Young Canada's on parade. In the face of a cold cutting wind which seemed to them as cold as that experienced on Napoleon's famous march to Moscow, over sixty members of the Boys' Scouts yesterday afternoon at Mount Tolmie were put through their first warlike manoeuvres. Owing to the slippery rocks and hollows, the manoeuvres were somewhat handicapped, but notwithstanding this, the boys carried out their orders admirably and were kept constantly on the move to keep them as comfortably warm as possible.

It is safe to say that none of the brave little warriors who yesterday settled Mount Tolmie's heights were at a loss last night to find sleep. When they once were tucked away they were soon swallowed up in slumberland.

The scouts were formed into two companies; Lieut. H. Woolson of the Fifth Regiment commanding the attacking party known as Company B, and H. A. Self directing the movements of the defenders. The boys paraded at the hospital gate at 2 p.m., and it was from there that the youthful coming soldiers of Canada started out on what proved to be the most interesting time of their lives. B company was to defend the hill and proceeded directly to a vantage point at its top, while the other company known as Company C, took up a position at the corner of Landsdowne and Cadboro Bay road. From this point Commander Woolson directed his attack. Detailing the patrol to the various positions was the next undertaking, to make a reconnaissance of the country.

After an arduous period, clambering over icy rocks, falling to the ground, only to rise again immediately, the little fellows of C Company got in touch with the enemy, B Company, and only after a fierce skirmish were fairly beaten and forced to retreat back down the hill which they so cautiously reconnoitered. Two prisoners were captured by the defending party as C Company advanced, while when the final stand was made six men retreated that were really within the capturing hands. However, the honors were awarded the defending party, who managed to hold their own and give the advancing party a few unexpected surprises. That the attacking youths had the hardest part of the battle is true for in the preliminary advances the best climbing points were to be found and in doing this and in the final charge, the ground was very slippery, while the little fellows were at times feeling a little chilly. However, not one of the sixty brave little chaps were heard to complain and it says much for the kind of stuff which means the unbuilding of a great military body for the Dominion of Canada.

Hardly any of yesterday's participants are over sixteen years of age and the enrollment exceeds the one hundred mark.

The assembly was sounded at 4.15 and the boys fell into line to march back to the starting point with a little less joyfulness, but not considering this the boys had enjoyed their first real mimic battle and the next thing which they are greatly looking forward to is the uniforms which they expect to receive shortly. Another highlight will take place next Saturday when B Company will be the attackers and the C Company the defenders. One interesting feature which was introduced yesterday afternoon was the sketching of the country as seen by the boys for battle purposes. Fifty points will be awarded to the boys drawing the most complete and reliable map of the country in view. A full report is expected from each scout master and with this report of the manoeuvres of his troop, he turns in the maps drawn by his men.

The maps are to be judged by the executive of the committee in charge of the boys. Approximately fifty maps were drawn and among those seen were some which spoke well for the youthful military men who, it must be remembered, have attempted this for the first time.

No lives were lost, no shots fired, no camp effects lost and only two men captured and the first warfare of Victoria's Boy Scouts came to a grand finale with a cheer and a hasty dismissal at the Jubilee hospital gate shortly before 5 o'clock last evening.

FURTHER RIOTING IS ANTICIPATED

Chinese Fear Another Outbreak
Over Unsettled Question of
Removing Josses

"I think bye and bye catchee more double 'chinee town,'" said the Chinese cook, when asked for his opinions regarding the recent rioting regarding the proposed removal of the josses from the old-time joss-house. "I think catchee fighting. See Yip man, no likee move him joss. All the time he talkee wanchee leform; suppose he wanchee leform all proper, no wanchee worchip him idol. Safee. More better See Yip man no talkee wanchee leform, suppose no wanchee. Last Sunday catchee plenty double 'chinee town. T'irteen men arm, head, back, all sore; bad man stike him with flon bar. Suppose he wanchee 'nother meeting makee talkee take away him joss, more better he talkee policeman come." All of which goes to show if translated that certain sections of the Chinese fear a recurrence of the rioting in the Chinese quarter over the proposed removal of the josses. The project is favored by the more enlightened section. It is pointed out that with the removal of the josses from the joss-house is a needless expense as a caretaker must be employed there. As for the josses, the majority of local Chinese have grown the belief in them. There is a section, though, the more riotous section, which will fight before agreeing to the removal and until this section is quieted there is a prospect of trouble.

Some few there are who are superstitious, who fear that bad luck may follow them if they interfere with the josses; but the majority look upon the project with favor, the josses having gone out of fashion with the more enlightened members of the Chinese community.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Vigilius.
The funeral of the late Dora Vigilius takes place this afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Myers, 39 Olympian avenue, at two o'clock. The Rev. Otto G. M. Gerblach will conduct the funeral service. Carriages will leave the Hanna Parlor for the funeral at 1:30 p. m.

Borthwick.
The death occurred at the St. Joseph's hospital, yesterday, of Ray Borthwick, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick, of 122 Clarence street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence at 2:30 p. m. The Rev. Leslie Clay officiated. Many friends attended, and a wreath of beautiful flowers showed the sympathy with the bereaved parents. Interment took place in Ross Bay cemetery.

Prince Rupert, terminal of G. T. P. railway, offers the best inducement for investments of all kinds. Real Estate, Land, Mining, and Fisheries, etc. Apply to Law Butler Co., Prince Rupert, B. C.

Seasonable English Goods at the Beehive, Douglas street. Flannelette night gowns \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special Cashmere Hose 35c or 3 for \$1.00; a splendid Hose at 25c; Bearskin coats from \$2.00; Dressing blouses in great variety \$2.25 up; Flannelette Blouses 55c.

Deposits Withdrawable by Cheque.
The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards, allowing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. The full amount deposited, or any portion thereof, may be withdrawn without notice. For the convenience of depositors, cheques are supplied, which may be used at any time. Paid up capital, over \$1,000,000.00; assets, over \$2,000,000.00. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Tableware and Cutlery are much appreciated as Holiday Gifts because they give life-time service and untold satisfaction.

SEE OUR FINE LINES PRICED MODESTLY

ROGERS' 1847 SILVERWARE — Teaspoons, Dessert Spoons, Knives and Forks, etc.
WESTENHOLMS AND FRASER'S — Table and Dessert Knives, with fast handles.

Countless other ideas for Xmas Presents here. Come in and look around. No trouble to show goods—just a pleasure.

DRAKE HARDWARE CO.

608 Yates Street, Corner Government Street

C. & B. MIXED PEEL

HEADS ITS CLASS

It is acknowledged by the Grocery Trade the world over to be the Very Finest Made and you can buy it from

Copas & Young at 15c per lb.

There are other Peels but when you want the Best You Buy C. & B. Keep Posted. Compare our Prices.

NEW MIXED NUTS, per lb. 20c
FRESH GINGER SNAPS, 3 lbs. for 25c
SHELLED ALMONDS or WALNUTS, per lb. 40c
C. & B. CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES, per lb. 60c
CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. for 25c
ESSENCES, all flavors, per bottle, 50c, 35c, and 20c
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S SMALL MIXED BISCUITS per lb. 15c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18oz. bottle. 15c
TRAVERS' ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE, 3 bottles for 25c
WHITE MEALY POTATOES, 100lb. sack 90c
NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per lb. 21c
NICE MILD-CURED BREAKFAST BACON, per lb. 25c
PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. 20c
GOOD COOKING BUTTER, per lb. 25c
CANADIAN HERRINGS, IN TOMATO SAUCE, 2 tins for 25c
COVE OYSTERS, 2 tins for 25c
SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for 25c
NEW SMYRNA STEWING FIGS, 3 lbs. for 25c
SHREDDED COCOANUT, per lb. 20c

Patronize the only Independent Grocery Store in the City, and Save Money.

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets.

Phones 94 and 95

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating

The demand for our Christmas Goods by our patrons is proof of the excellence of our Christmas Cake, Pudding, Mincemeat, and Shortbread.

Bon-Bons: A very select shipment of the best in this town. Orders for shipment given every attention.

CLAY'S

Tel. 101.

A BARGAIN

FOR QUICK SALE

Nice Modern Cottage on double corner lot. Five minutes' walk from City Hall.

PRICE

\$5500

HEISTERMAN FORMAN AND CO.

1207 Government St.

P. & B. Deadening Felt

Used between floors and partitions for warmth and deadening sound.

Made in three weights. Samples and prices on application.

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf Street

BRAIDS Are the Latest: STYLE IN HAIRDRESSING SEE MME. KOSCHE AT 1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

TRY THE Big B Cigar FOR SATISFACTION.

Tel. 1106. 538 Yates St.

\$10 Cash
And \$5 a month, without interest, will buy a fine lot in Alberni, close to business centre and new station. Price \$75. Buy now, this is an opportunity for you to make a big profit. Apply P. O. Box 849.

Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, the best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf street.

Bed Comforters at Bargain Prices.—Large and Well-filled Comforters in good serviceable designs. Regular, \$1.25; Special Price, 90c. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

English Blankets, Low Priced.—Fine English Cloth Wool Blankets. Regular price, \$4.25 a pair; Special Price, \$3.50 a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

Turkey and Goose shoot at Colwood hotel (Dan Campbell's) Sunday, Dec. 12th, 1909. All live birds raised on Albert Wales' farm.

Our Xmas of Musical Goods Goes Merrily on

Wise people are purchasing now before the Xmas rush commences and while selection is at its best. We can please everybody with inexpensive or expensive gift goods.

Note Our Reduced Prices

Popular Sheet Music at half the regular price

Music Folios at one third off

Graphophones at greatly reduced Prices

Pianos regular price \$450 for \$285

Everything else reduced in proportion. Come in and look around,—the largest stock of musical goods in Western Canada.

Fletcher Bros.

1321 Government St.



**See Our Large Stock of
FURNITURE,
PICTURES, RUGS
—ETC., ETC.—**

Suitable for Christmas Gifts
Utility is the keynote of
Xmas Gift Giving

Ladies' Desks

Solid Golden Oak Ladies' Desk, neatly arranged interior, large writing surface, with drawer beneath. A very nice present for a lady.

Cash price \$9.50

Others from \$7.20 up.

Parlor Chairs and Rockers

We show a fine stock of these goods.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

We show a fine line of imported Gravures—nicely framed in Flemish Oak, with gilt slip. Many subjects to choose from. Two sizes—

19x23, cash price... \$2.00

26x33, cash price... \$3.15

Many other Pictures, all at lowest prices.

Suggestions

Child's Toy Set of Two Chairs and Table, your choice of three colors, red, blue and golden. The best thing for small children you could buy. They are strong and useful. Order early as stock will soon be sold.

Cash price \$2.70

CHILD'S ROCKERS from \$1.00

HIGH CHAIRS from \$1.00

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

SPARK GUARDS

Prices Ranging From

\$1.35 to \$4.50

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

P. O. Box 683.

Phone 82.

Just a Suggestion

May we suggest that an electric table lamp would be an acceptable gift to one of your friends. Prices range up from

\$3.75

It also happens that we have quite a number of beautifully finished lamps, with various colours of shades to be disposed of at reduced prices.

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited.

Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

Get the Habit

Of buying your meat at the Douglas Market, where you will get the best values in the city. Have some Home Rendered Lard in stock in bulk and in five pound pails. Also plenty of the best Hams and Bacon. Try some of our Spare Ribs, Neck Bones and Pork Tenderloins. Our Pork Sausage is fine. Try some of our Brisket Corn Beef.

LARD IN BULK, two pounds for 35c
EXTRA FANCY LIGHT BACON, per pound 27c
BEST SUGAR CURED HAM, per pound 35c
SIRLOIN STEAK, two pounds for 35c
FINEST PORK SAUSAGE 15c
BEST LEGS OF MUTTON 20c
LEAF LARD 14c

Goods delivered in Victoria West. Let us have your next order. We know you will be pleased

Douglas Market

TEL. NO. 1701.

1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

Doctors Recommend

OXO

OXO not only recommends itself—it is recommended by physicians.

OXO is not a medicine, but a nourishing beef food. The value of OXO lies in its unique power of giving nourishment and vitality with practically no digestive effort. That is because it is rich not only in the valuable proteids of beef which feed you, but also in the extractives of beef which aid digestion.

People who use OXO as a regular beverage build up vigor and vitality which safeguard them from attacks of colds and influenza. Those who are already weakened by these or other diseases, or

who are simply in a run-down condition, will find, if they give OXO a fair trial, that it will quickly restore their strength.

Moreover it will render them practically immune from most of the ailments to which, in their weakened condition, they so easily fall victims.

A teaspoonful of OXO to a cup of hot water makes a beverage that is not only strengthening—it is delicious.

OXO must be asked for as OXO and nothing else. One name—one quality.

OXO

Canadian Offices: { 21-27 Lombard St., Toronto.
41 Common St., Montreal.

OXO is sold by all Grocers, Druggists & General Stores.



COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

Its richness and exquisite flavor give an added deliciousness to homemade "sweets" and dainties. Be sure you get COWAN'S—the cocoa with the Maple Leaf Label.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

In Woman's Realm

Here and There

Among many things concerning Canada which a noted scientist, Professor John Perry, treasurer of the British association, said to a representative of the Morning Post, was the statement that in comparison with the immense sums expended on educational buildings and equipment, salaries were far too low. It is beginning to be realized that the supply of really great teachers for the universities is very limited. Already many of the finest, even of our own men, are being attracted to the United States and some have gone to the Mother Country itself. At the same time it is difficult to obtain the services here of men of equal attainments and of as commanding ability from other countries.

Yet, what we need in this new country more than anything else, more even than the most beautiful buildings, the finest libraries and the most perfect appliances is men of wide culture, great enthusiasm and irreproachable character. All those who have reached middle age know that with the most imperfect equipment and in the rudest schoolhouses there were teachers who imparted instruction with a skill and power that is seldom equalled now in the most beautiful schools furnished with all that modern ideas of education have pronounced necessary. This does not, of course, show that excellent appliances are unnecessary. We do not know what these old-time teachers could have done if they had lived today. But it does prove that it is the master that is the all important thing. The man or woman who has a genius for teaching will find a way to awaken interest and to impart instruction under any circumstances. More than this, such teacher finds in his work itself a great reward. Like the physician whose interest in saving life does not depend on the means of his patient, the true teacher does not count the cost either in money or time or effort if only he finds a pupil willing to learn.

Why then should high salaries be paid to college professors? Why should they complain or feel aggrieved when men of other professions and other callings gather to themselves more of this world's gear than falls to their share?

The greater number of learned men in these days have the same need of money as others. They have children to bring up and provide for. Their earning time begins later in life than that of most men. Their position demands that they shall live in a generous style. But there is something more than this common need in the position of the university professor. He must keep his mind at the very highest pitch of proficiency. In order to do this he must not be troubled with the anxieties which in the case of a business man sometimes afford an efficient training. He must have at his command books and time and opportunity for study and reflection. In this country, which lacks the great accumulations of literature of old lands and the opportunities of contact with the greatest minds, it is almost necessary that he should travel. For all this the means should be furnished. But from the point of view of those benefited, the chief reason for paying high salaries is that the men at the head of our universities are doing the greatest service to the state. Others work with material things. They mould the minds and characters of the men and women who will be the leaders of the Canada of the future. If their influence is not strong enough to do this they are not fit to occupy their chairs. If it is, the least the country which benefits by their labors can do is to pay them such salaries as will enable them to do their great work in the very best way.

If the very highest among our educators are not paid as much as in the judgment of those most competent to form an opinion is right, there is no one who does not know that there are among other workers those who are shamefully underpaid.

Statistics have been gathered in the United States, the home of the millionaire, which show that many of the men who serve the people as teachers of the Christian religion must and do live a life a very hard one. Apart altogether from the sacredness of his office, the minister must be a student and one who is ready to devote his time to the sick and the afflicted. The calls upon his sympathy are constant and nothing but poverty keeps him, as a rule, from giving of his little to the needs of others.

In the United States the average Methodist minister lives on forty dollars a month. Yet some of them are "passing rich" even on a smaller sum. Of one of these it was recently said: "One of the happiest men I know is a Methodist minister on the Maine coast whose salary is \$400 a year. If he lacks anything that a man really needs in this world I do not know what it is."

An Episcopal clergyman receives in the United States \$50 a month. In Canada, it is doubtful if the average is as high. The Congregationalists pay their clergy better and the Unitarians receive \$1,000 a year.

These bodies have their churches chiefly in the cities where, with few exceptions, all denominations are better paid. In the city of New York there are many very large salaries, several clergymen receiving \$1,000 a month, and a few a larger sum. But these serve rich congregations where, in common with every large city, such prizes are happily not common enough to make many men enter the ministry in the hope of making fortunes.

In Canada, as in the United States, the minister of a country congregation often receives much kindness from the people to whom he ministers. This is seldom the case in the city, and the underpaid minister there is poor indeed. That there are so many of these is a reproach to the people among whom they work. While it would be lamentable if men looked upon the pulpit as a means of making money it is impossible for any but a saint to teach and to minister to his people effectually when his income is not sufficient to meet his needs. In this matter there is a very general need of reform.

moderate price. There are already a great many over-worked women in the province who could, under other circumstances, engage help. Many now employ servants who have come here from the old country. But these girls are not willing to work for lower wages than they have been led to expect when they left home. But whether it would be possible or desirable to bring into the country such a large number as would lower wages is a difficult question to decide. Would those who were willing to work cheaply be a desirable element in a new country. In this matter we must think of the future. Much as we may now suffer from the need of help we would rather work ourselves, even harder than we like, than bring into the province those who would not make good citizens in the future. We must not forget that the servants of today will be the mothers and fathers of a future generation of British Columbians.

King Manuel's visit to England has been much talked of. It was suspected that the young man had come to carry back a British princess to share his throne. The English papers do not seem to regard the visit as specially significant. It is no uncommon thing for a king of Portugal to visit England and the little kingdom has been among the oldest and most constant of England's allies. It is interesting to know that as far back as the time of Bruce and Wallace England made an alliance with Portugal, and to remember that a hundred years ago English soldiers saved it from the grasp of Napoleon. So whether Manuel carries away a British bride or not his visit is consistent with the ancient friendship between the nations.

Away up among the Alps of Switzerland at Davos a hospital is to be built under the patronage of Queen Alexandra and called by her name. The Queen is well known for her interest in hospitals in the home land and it is not surprising that she has lent her aid to the charitable people who have built in this favorable situation a tuberculosis hospital for English people. The Queen's name has been coupled with good works of many kinds and this adds one more to the number.

Nurses' Club to Meet Tuesday

The local Nurses' club will meet in the club rooms, Government street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 p. m.

Friendly Help Society

The regular meeting of the Friendly Help society will be held in the rooms in the Market hall on Tuesday at 11 a. m.

Home Nursing Society

The annual meeting of the Home Nursing society which was to have taken place on Tuesday, December 7, is postponed to Tuesday, December 14th.

Woman's Auxiliary P. R. J. H.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Society, P. R. J. Hospital, (postponed from Tuesday last) will take place on Tuesday next, December 7, at 2:30 p. m. In the new work room at the hospital. There will be no further meeting until the end of January and a great variety of the most attractive and very special business will come before the meeting.

Daughters of Pity

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity, P. R. J. hospital (postponed from Monday last), will take place on Monday next, December 6th, at 2:30 p. m. in the new work room under the Pemberton chapel, at the hospital. This will be the last meeting until after the new year, and, as many matters of importance have to be considered, a large attendance of members is requested.

Woman's Auxiliary to Missions

The cathedral branch of the Junior W. A. hope that all their friends, young and old, will come to the schoolroom on Wednesday, December 8th, to buy their Christmas presents from them. They have a great many pretty and useful things and will have tea and sweets for all visitors. At night the boys' auxiliary will help in an entertainment at which Mr. Keen, Mr. Hart and others will sing and Mr. Ruckaby read.

Sale of Work

On Tuesday afternoon and evening the St. John's Church Guilds, senior and junior, will hold their annual Christmas sale of work in St. John's hall. There will be a great variety of Christmas gifts, and Miss Ard has sent a beautiful display of real Irish linen from Ireland for the table of the Junior

guild. A "Mary, Mary, quite contrary" garden will be one of the attractions and there will be contests and other amusements. There will be a variety stall with all kinds of good things, and friends are requested to send donations for it or other tables to the rectory tomorrow.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Mrs. Margaret B. Langdale, of Cambridge, Mass., has just given the Phillips Exeter Academy \$50,000 to found a scholarship to be known as the Charles E. Langdale scholarship. Mrs. Langdale's husband, the late Prof. Charles E. Langdale, was for many years the dean of the law faculty of Harvard and this scholarship is to commemorate his work.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$25,000 as an endowment fund to Miss Martha Berry's school for boys near Rome, Ga. The school was founded several years ago by Miss Berry to help boys whose parents were not able to give them an education. It is conducted on a small farm, and the boys do most of the work on the place in payment for their tuition and board.

The first annual report of Miss Kate Barnard, state commissioner of charities and correction of Oklahoma, created a sensation in her state and led to the investigation of the Lansing, Kan., penitentiary. The investigating committee sustained every charge made by Miss Barnard against the institution. Gov. Haskell appointed her to attend the southern conference on uniform child labor laws, which was recently held in New Orleans. She has been invited to speak at the international conference of charities to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1911, and also to address the international congress on tuberculosis, which is to be held in Rome, Italy, a few weeks later.

Lady Stanley's memoirs of her first husband, the late Sir Henry Stanley, will be one of the best read books of the autumn season. She is now the wife of Mr. Henry Curtis, a well known surgeon, and is noted for her social gifts and her artistic talents. As Miss Dorothy Tennant, and when very young, she was painted by Millais in his delightful picture, "Yes or No," which shows a beautiful girl reading a love letter. Later on she studied at the Slade school, and after that was for some time a favorite pupil of Benjamin Constant in Paris. Since those days her pictures of London street children have often been hung in the Royal Academy, and, besides her skill as an artist, she is a first rate French scholar, also writes well, and once brought out a book called "London Street Arabs." Her first marriage took place in 1890, and the wedding at Westminster Abbey made a great event, and was attended by many celebrities, among others by Mr. Arthur Balfour, the late Mr. Gladstone, and the late Sir John Millais.

Lady St. Helier's new work, "Memories of Fifty Years," proves a pleasant contrast to another recent book of memoirs which shall be nameless. The author has lived her life in the world of London. Middle-aged folk can remember the far-off days when Mrs. Jeune used to entertain in her home, and give a series of dinners and big evening parties at which could be met most of the celebrities of the moment. Later on she moved into a fine house in Harley street; and she has figured not only as a hostess, but also in the worlds of politics. Her creature, and philanthropist, Princess Christian is Lady St. Helier's warm friend and supporter in many of her charitable enterprises. Her late husband, Lord St. Helier, was for many years President of the Divorce Court, and he only enjoyed his well deserved honors for the short space of forty-five years. The Jeunes are a Jersey family; hence the title, St. Helier.

Wrecks on the coast of Cornwall, England, were once a source of revenue to the natives. A writer says that, in the local dialect, "the folks on the coast take their children to say, in their prayers night times, 'God bless father's mother and send a ship to shore vore mornin'." The Cornish folks were great smugglers, too. The Rev. R. S. Hawker had in his service as man of all work old Tristram Pentire, the last of the smugglers. One day he had to his vicar this notable confession: "Well, sir, I do think, when I come to look back and to consider what lives we used to live—drunk all night and idle and abed all day, cursing, swearing, fighting, gambling, lying, and always prepared to shoot the gauger—I do really believe, sir, we surely was in sin!"



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The Sporting World

LOCAL GOLFERS HAVE LONG LEAD

Seattle Team Went Down to Defeat in Yesterday's Play

VICTORIANS HAVE A "LEAN" ON THE CUP

Americans Must Overcome a Handicap of 29 Points to Win Championship

Victoria golfers gained a decisive victory yesterday over Seattle. Starting with a handicap of fifteen points, because their team was lacking five players, the Seattle contingent had a difficult up-hill task. But the visitors didn't even begin the ascent. Instead, from the start they trod the easier path downward and emerged from the match twenty-nine points to the bad. On actual play they were lacking fourteen of the score piled up by the home representatives. Adding the handicap against which they were laboring the points indicated in Victoria's favor are secured.

"This splendid result gives the locals a decided 'lean' on the championship at present in possession of the Americans. The match may be termed the first half of the competition for international North Pacific supremacy. The regulations require that seventy-two holes be played—thirty-six on the links of the two interested clubs. Therefore one contest remains to take place. It will be held on Seattle's 'green.' To win the Americans must overcome the lead of twenty-nine already obtained by the Canadians.

In yesterday's match there were fifteen players on either side. They were paired. Each couple played eighteen holes in the morning and a similar number in the afternoon. For each win one point was credited to the club of the successful individual while another was added when the player triumphed over the thirty-six course. Thus there were three points in the balance for each of the fifteen games.

Brilliant play was impossible. The links were not in good condition, owing to the light fall of snow several days ago. That, however, wasn't the worst of the troubles of those participating. Everyone complained of the cold. The bitter north wind that was blowing across the green made it most uncomfortable and none were sorry to finish and return to the warmth and congenial company furnished by the club house.

The full score follows:

H. Combe vs. C. P. Spooner.....	2	5
C. K. Magill vs. G. M. Munn.....	2	1
J. S. Materson vs. T. S. Lippy.....	3	0
R. N. Hinks vs. F. N. Vantuyll.....	3	0
J. A. Rithet vs. H. A. Plegger.....	3	0
W. H. Ricardo vs. H. W. Treat.....	1	2
A. T. Goward vs. S. R. Andrews.....	1	2
A. P. Laxton vs. A. S. Kerry.....	1	1
W. P. Pemberton vs. C. D. Stimson.....	3	0
A. D. Crease vs. T. Green.....	2	0
J. C. Johnson vs. C. A. McKenzie.....	2	0
J. W. Ambury vs. J. A. Parry.....	1	2
B. Wilson vs. L. Turner.....	3	0
M. Rogers vs. H. Chaplin.....	3	0
A. W. Jones vs. S. Gillespie.....	2	0

Actual play..... 27 to 13
Seattle defaults..... 15 to

Grand Total..... 42 to 13

Men's Club Makes Innovation.

A social half hour will be spent under the auspices of the Metropolitan Methodist Men's Club at the close of

MARSH THE VICTOR

NANAIMO, Dec. 4.—J. D. Marsh defeated Wm. Stanley in a ten-mile race here tonight by four laps. The course was nineteen laps to the mile, and was held in the Princess roller rink. Time, 55 min. 8 sec.

the church services this evening. All members of the congregation and all in attendance at the service are invited. It is designed as that strangers may meet the regular attendants and be made to feel at home. Rev. T. E. Hollings the pastor, will preach a special sermon to strangers.

REVERSE FOR ISLAND STUDENTS IN RUGBY

VANCOUVER, Dec. 4.—Playing on a hard and frozen field that looked more like an ice rink than a football ground the Victoria High School ruggers were treated today by Vancouver High School to the tune of twenty-seven goals to nil. None of the visiting athletes were able to hold their feet and it was like taking candy from the baby for the locals to go over the line. But it was not a rugby game from either a spectators' or players' standpoint. It was one big "rough and tumble" in which the heaviest team came out victorious. It is probable that a return match will be arranged at Victoria some time in January when the Islanders should be able to give a good account of themselves. But anyway the locals retain the B. C. High School championship for the season of 1909.

VICTORIA GIRLS WIN HOCKEY MATCH

VANCOUVER, Dec. 4.—Victoria High School girls downed the local girl athletes at Brockton Point this afternoon, trimming them to the comfortable tune of three goals to one. Play was even until the last ten minutes of play, when the visiting girls put two goals between the posts in rapid succession. At the end of the first half Victoria scored the only goal for that half. After a few minutes play in the second period the locals were again trimmed by scoring one. On they played, all of the fair athletes working hard, but without result from a scoring standpoint. With but ten minutes to play the visitors took a brace and went out after the game, tallying two in rapid succession. Agnes Fullerton scored the first goal for Victoria, while the winning points in the second half were annexed by Emma Wille and Ree Briggs. At full-back Maud Ledingham was a shining star, while Emma Papke was a faultless player at half making repeated saves for the Island city hockeyists.

VICTORIA CHAMPS WILL GET MEDALS

VANCOUVER, Dec. 4.—Still fresh in the memory of Victoria lacrosse fans is the Vancouver-Grandview, Victoria-North Ward lacrosse match that was played in the Capital City some months ago when the local team walked from the field at half time in the British Columbia championship match at Royal Park. At the time the visitors quit the field, the Victoria North Wards were in the lead on a three to one score, and had an assured victory. A big dispute followed and the North Wards were refused the right to wear the medals put up by local lacrosse enthusiasts. However, the Victorians will now get their medals as arrangements were made here today by John P. Sweeney of the Capital City. Sweeney visited the parties who offered the medals and assurance was given that the medals will be made up at once, suitably engraved with the names of the players. The medals will be forwarded in about two weeks.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

LEG BROKEN IN SOCCER MATCH

E. Bishop, of Baraca Eleven, Met With Serious Accident—Tabulated Results of Yesterday's Games.

The accident of which E. Bishop, who was playing with the Baracas against Esquimalt at Beacon Hill, was the victim and as a result of which he was carried off the field with a broken leg and the first fight and general rough play in the struggle between the North Ward and Empress teams at Beacon Hill, were unfortunate and disagreeable features of yesterday's soccer matches.

It was in the midst of a heated clash of forwards and defence that Bishop went down. The crack as his limb came in contact with another was heard from end to end of the field. Referee Fred Richardson was on the spot almost as soon as the injured player fell and he was accorded what temporary relief was possible.

The exceptionally strenuous play and the development of hard feeling in the North Ward-Empress game was not a surprise to those who have kept in close touch with the league's progress. For weeks the Empress men have been looking forward to this engagement. They had their eleven on the field. Against them were their old-time rivals. The result was inevitable. It was as the lucifer is to the fuse. A flare-up resulted. The referee, however, kept the players well in hand and though the actions of one or two of the players on both sides is to be deplored, the game, on the whole, was one of the best in point of real class seen here since the first match of 1909.

SOCCER RESULTS.

First Division—A. O. F., 3; Esquimalt, 1. Victoria West vs. Garrison, postponed.
Second Division—V. W. A., A., 3; Y. M. C. A., 0. Esquimalt, 1; Baraca, 0. North Ward, 4; Empress, 3. Beacon Hill, 4; Fifth Regiment, 1.

HARD FIGHT AT CANTEN GROUND

Despite unfavorable weather conditions and a ground frozen hard yesterday's senior soccer fixture between the A.O.F. and Esquimalt teams at the Canteen grounds proved a hard fought game with the final honors going to the Foresters by a score of three to nil. The Soldiers showed good form throughout and fought hard to win but the strong defence and aggressive tactics of the A.O.F. forwards proved too much for them. To "Jack" Young, the speedy forward of the A.O.F., is due the mode of honor for the win made by the city eleven. Young played the game of his life showing a speed, certainty of shooting and nimbleness of foot which time and again aroused the enthusiasm of the A.O.F. supporters. He scored the first goal during the first half and notched another tally towards the close of the second while Pearson his companion on the forward line tallied the third for the A.O.F. just before the call of time. The Esquimalt forwards worked hard and received good support from the defence division but they could not score though they had the

LEAGUE STANDING

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Beacon Hill.....	8	7	0	14	
Victoria West.....	6	5	0	10	
North Ward.....	6	5	0	10	
Esquimalt.....	7	2	1	7	
Empress.....	8	3	0	6	
Baraca.....	7	2	1	4	
Fifth Reg't.....	7	1	1	5	
Y. M. C. A.....	7	1	1	6	

VAIO'S SWEEP

TACOMA, Dec. 4.—Vaino wins: Twenty-five yards, 32.5 sec.; thirty yards hurdles, 41.5 sec., and three standing broad jumps, 31 ft 11 in. Records in all events.

ball on the opposition goal a good portion of the time. The backs and halves on both teams played a strong game but had to contend with a strong wind which made accurate kicking almost impossible. D. McDougall referred the game in a satisfactory manner.

The teams lined up as follows.
A. O. F. Esquimalt
Savident..... goal Jasper Wilson..... back Isbister Newlands..... back Rothwell Stewart..... half back Griffith Clegg..... half back Telford Bridgen..... half back Malcolm W. Young..... forward Burns Miller..... forward Monteith Pearson..... forward Cunningham J. Young..... forward Clark Dakers..... forward Kirkwood

SECOND DIVISION MATCH CALLED

The soccer football game between the Victoria West and the Garrison elevens scheduled to be played at Oak Bay grounds yesterday failed to materialize. The Wests turned up in full force but the Garrison eleven failed to appear. The referee called the result that the game was awarded to the Wests, who went through the formality of lining up and kicking a goal.

SECOND DIVISION SOCCER ENGAGEMENTS

While devoid of any startling incidents the Victoria West-Y. M. C. A. match, which was held at Oak Bay, and resulted in a victory for the Wests by 3 to 0, was highly entertaining. For the spectators it was cold, but it wasn't so for those taking active part. None of the twenty-two players on the field had time to think about anything but the ball. It was only the superior team play of the Wests that gave them the advantage. R. G. McKenzie refereed.

Baraca vs. Esquimalt

It was in this contest, which was held at Beacon Hill, that Bishop was injured. The match had progressed well towards the finish when the young man fell in a melee and was picked up by Referee Richardson and others in a disabled condition. An examination proved that he had his leg broken. Naturally the incident dampened the spirits of all combatants. The effect was plainly evident in the ensuing play. The game wasn't particularly fast. Victory was thoroughly earned by the Esquimalt, who managed to score 1 to their opponents blank.

North Ward vs. Empress

This was the hummer of the afternoon. It was won by the Wards by a score of 4 to 3. At no time was the advantage given was anything like decisive. The fight was stiff from the outset. Both had the cream of their organizations on deck and both put up a vigorous battle. Consequently there developed rough play, especially after the Wards, with the Empress leading. Referee Brightman, in endeavoring to keep order, found it necessary to temporarily disqualify two men. His action was generally endorsed.

Regiment vs. Hills

The Beacon Hills proved the superior eleven. The score in their favor, 4 to 1, is a true index of their relative merit on yesterday's play. It was a first-class contest. The soldiers lost principally through the slackness of their defence. The attack was good, but the back divisions appeared unable to perform their duty as sturdily.

CAFE CHANTANT A BIG SUCCESS

Audience Overflows Institute Hall on Concluding Night of Society Event.

The Cafe Chantant, one of the most successful social events of the season came to a conclusion last night. The hotel's hall being thronged with the largest crowd that has been in attendance at the entertainment during the four days. The audience overflowed the building and it was impossible to find accommodation for everyone, so great was the popularity of the event to which so many well-known Victoria artists have contributed.

The programme was a lengthy one but the interest never flagged. The entertainment was perhaps the most enjoyable of its kind which has ever been given in the city. It was certainly the best patronized, and as a consequence the funds of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will benefit considerably.

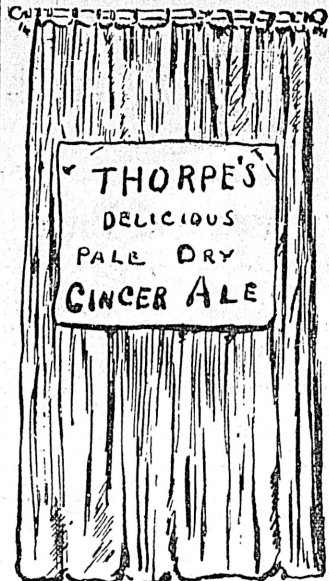
VICTORIA CAT CLUB TO EXHIBIT FELINES

Has Joined Forces With Poultry Association for Forthcoming Exhibition.

Meow! The cat, not the common tabby, but the Persian, the Manx and all those feline aristocrats that are the pets of feminine Victoria, will be on exhibition in connection with the forthcoming Poultry Exhibit set for January 15 next for the Victoria Cat club has joined forces with the Poultry association for the exhibition.

A cat-fancier says that there are some enthusiastic breeders in Canada and wherever their cats are shown they manage to carry off a goodly supply of "firsts" and specials. At the recent Toronto exhibition the cat show elicited genuine admiration, and proved conclusively that Canadian fanciers are awakening to the fact that the native born puss lines up well beside its American cousins. Such exhibitions without doubt foster an incentive to scientific breeding. Only within very recent years, two at the most, has British Columbia evinced genuine interest in cat culture. Victoria is well to the front in the possession of several handsome animals both among the short and long-haired varieties, some recent importations among the latter having considerably augmented the number of Persians.

Though a mid-winter show is not the most favorable time to exhibit from the comfort-loving owner's standpoint, from that of the breeder it is ideal, in that the fur is at its best and enhances the appearance of the ani-



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Local business men are evincing great interest in the event and are contributing handsomely towards the list of prizes which will be offered in competition. Mr. R. Large, who has been appointed judge, headed the number with a valuable gold nugget, and Mrs. F. G. Hiller, of Seattle, who made a splendid showing here and in Vancouver with her blue Persians during the summer, has presented a set of silver teaspoons to be won by the best black, long-haired female. Mrs. Hiller has recently sold two kits, a black and a white, to Mrs. Hamilton, formerly of the King Edward in this city.

The full prize list will be published later. The new Broad street hall has been chosen for the exhibition, which will continue for five days, closing on the night of January 20. All owners of cats desirous of competing are requested to communicate with Mrs. Hickford, of The Den, Esquimalt road (phone number R 1635), who will be pleased to afford all necessary information. The judging will be according to the prescribed Canadian and American rules.

J. B. A. A. Rugby.

Invitations will be issued next week for the New Year's Eve dance, which will be given by the Rugby members of the James Bay Athletic Association, to fellow members and their friends. The event will take place in the Broad street hall, on Friday evening, the 31st December. The hall is now being remodelled, and when completed will be second to none in the city for dancing purposes. The committee in charge will, as in previous affairs of this kind, do their utmost for the welfare of their guests, and also intend introducing some novel feature for the ushering in of 1910. The committee consists of Messrs. Leo Sweeney, V. K. Gray, Sid Winsby, C. V. Jones, P. Sweeney, P. E. McCarter, and B. G. Robson.

AT HALF-TIME

Basketball will be introduced to Victorians on Monday. Then the Victoria West and Y. M. C. A. teams will meet. The match takes place at the Assembly Hall rink.

It isn't often that local sports are interfered with through frozen ground. That happened yesterday when the first two important engagements were on the tapis, namely, the Golf and inter-city rugby matches. The former went ahead, but the latter, quite rightly, was called. But then there are exceptions to every rule.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." While the golf and football players weren't able to indulge their pastimes with their accustomed abandon yesterday, those who espouse the eastern winter recreation found the conditions most satisfactory. Colwood Lake is in fine shape. Many went out and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. These are hoping that Jack Frost will continue to hover round Victoria.

Enthusiasts were small in number at the football games yesterday. Those who braved the cold cheered between shivers. If this weather continues it will be incumbent on the promoters to

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SILK INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, any initial required, 75¢, 50¢, and 25¢

FANCY SILK EMBROIDERY SOUVENIRS, each 75¢ and 50¢.



BRACES make very desirable gifts. These come in single, fancy boxes, very dainty, at \$1.50 to 75¢ and 50¢.

NECKWEAR.—We have a grand assortment of fancy silk Ties, all the latest styles. Any man would like to be the recipient of one of these handsome scarfs. Prices, 75¢, 50¢, and 25¢.

SWEATER COATS, \$4.50 to \$21.

UMBRELLAS, \$5 to \$1.25.

TIE PINS, COLLAR BUTTONS, CUFF BUTTONS, AND A HOST OF OTHER GIVEABLES, PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

W. G. Cameron

The Cash Clothier. 581, Johnson Street.

Pocket Cutlery

For Father, Mother, Brother, Sister or Sweetheart. Makes an appreciable Xmas Gift. See our fine variety. Splendid values.

POCKET KNIVES from..... 25¢
SCISSORS from..... 50¢

GUNSMITH, ETC. J. R. COLLISTER 1321 GOVT. ST. PHONE 663

MR. CIGAR SMOKER

YOU know there are different grades of Havana. The V. I. Cigar is filled with the best. Try it and be convinced.

Your Choice OF FOUR LEADING MAKES OF AUTO-MOBILES

1910 MODELS.

"OLDSMOBILE," complete, from..... \$4150
"SWIFT," complete, from..... \$1300
"OAKLAND," complete, from..... \$1500

AND
THE "CADILLAC" "30," complete, at..... \$2450

Full particulars on application to

PHIPPS & MARTIN

Representing
The Vancouver Auto and Cycle Co., Ltd.
943 Fort Street. Phone 2058.

supply glass-fronted, gas or electric heated grand stands. The question is of just as vital importance as the Songhees Indian reserve or the water works issue. And that's going some!

And now there is no excuse for Victoria. When the proposed change in the rules governing the Dunsmuir cup yacht race was first mooted, and it was stated that the admittance of boats of 27-foot measurement was contemplated, it was declared that under such circumstances there would be no difficulty in securing representation for Victoria. The alteration has passed. Now, Victoria yachtsmen, get busy. It's your move.

Chess is going to boom in Victoria this season. The use of the term "boom" in connection with such a sedate pastime as chess doesn't sound apropos. But it is in this instance. Rooms have been secured by the kind approbation of the city council at the Carnegie Library and those interested are going to meet regularly for indulgence in the game they love. There will be telegraphic matches with outside points and, if this city isn't at

the top of the ladder at the finish of the series, no reliance can be placed on what among sportsmen is known as "the real dope."

The value of rooting is emphasized by all sportsmen. In Victoria its importance oftentimes appears to be overlooked. Whether the local stalwarts are winning or otherwise, makes no difference as a rule. The enthusiasts, so-called, stand on the side lines and criticize. It's time there was a change. Listen to this and cogitate:

You can always root far better if you don't know how to sing.
You can blow a long tin trumpet, you can get a bell and ring.
You can blow a long tin trumpet you can shriek aloud, or, boys,
You can always make a wry face, if you cannot make a noise.

In the days of Julius Caesar, in the time of Cicero, If the Romans couldn't get horns they would take their coin to blow. So the other team might weaken at a front so strong and bold. When they met at rugby matches in the golden days of old.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. McCallum will entertain on the 10th and 11th, at bridge.

J. Piercy and Miss Piercy have returned from a trip to Prince Rupert.

W. J. Blake-Wilson, of P. Burns & Co., Vancouver, is an Empress guest.

A. J. McConnell, C. P. R. auditor, is over from Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Henshaw, from Vancouver, are visiting in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hall, are leaving town on Monday for Prince Rupert.

Mr. G. Farrant is leaving for Prince Rupert on Monday.

Mrs. Charles Watson has gone over to Vancouver on a visit.

Messrs. W. J. Gage and Mrs. Gage, from Toronto, are visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Magill, from Seattle, are spending a few days in town.

Mr. B. West, from London, England, is a recent arrival in town.

Hon. Price Ellison, minister of lands, is making the Empress his Victoria home.

The principal event of next week will be the Police ball, which promises to be a very great success.

Miss Margaret Moore and Kenneth Darbyshire, of Fernside, left for Creston, on a prolonged visit.

W. J. Linton, of Vancouver, and R. S. Robertson, of Fernside, are guests at the Empress.

H. T. Lockyer, manager of the Hudson's Bay company at Vancouver, is at the Empress.

Mr. E. E. Everett has left town for a trip of some duration to the old country.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. G. Phipps left town yesterday on a visit to Portland, Ore.

Mr. and the Misses Hargreaves, from Walwickshire, England, are recent arrivals in town.

A. F. Kennedy leaves tomorrow, via the Northern Pacific, for New York, whence he will sail on the Canard.

Inner Campania, on an extended trip to the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Van Courtland, of Spokane, who have been visiting in the city, left last night on their return home.

Mrs. T. R. Williams, of New Westminster, accompanied by her two children, left last night for home, after a week's visit with friends here.

Dr. G. A. Potts, who has been visiting in the city for some time, leaves today on his return to his home in Portland, Ore.

Mrs. H. G. Turner, who has been absent from the city on an extended trip to the Old Country, returned to the city last evening.

Patrick Donnelly, president of the Vancouver and Prince Rupert Meat Market Co., and of the Canadian Financiers, Ltd., is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ford, of Nanaimo, called on friends in this city yesterday, on their way to Los Angeles, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, from Vancouver, have arrived in town for a week end visit to relatives at Esquimalt.

The Misses Lovell, of Victoria, who are on their way home from England after an extended visit there, are at present in New York.

E. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing company's interests at Chemahus, is spending the week-end at the Empress.

W. C. McBride, travelling passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande system, with headquarters at Portland, spent yesterday in the city on one of his regular business trips.

Miss Laurence, of 1128 View street, left for Ladysmith yesterday morning, to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Bryant, which takes place in that city today.

Mrs. and Miss Helsterman are stopping at the Aberdeen House on Blanchard street, for the winter and will be "at home" to callers on the first and third Mondays of the month.

Columbia Lodge No. 2, of Oddfellows, will hold a progressive five Hundred party in the hall of the order on Wednesday next. All Oddfellows, their wives, and the Daughters of Rebekah are invited.

R. H. H. Alexander, W. J. Macmillan, George H. Hemingway, A. B. Jukes and N. C. Sawers are among the Vancouverites attracted to Victoria by the Rugby magnet and who are registered at the Empress.

Charles W. Church, a well known New York millionaire and philanthropist, is visiting the West for a first time, and with Mrs. Church registered at the Empress yesterday. Their stay is to be a short one.

Among Seattle visitors at present in town are Messrs. C. R. Andrews, H. A. Fleeger, Herman Chapin, George Ladd Munn, Lester Turner, T. A. Polly, C. P. Spooner, T. M. Green, C. A. Mackenzie, C. S. Stinson and H. M. Grey.

Among the many Vancouver visitors in town for the week-end are Messrs. A. L. McConnell, E. Ballett, W. J. Linton, A. L. Schall, A. P. Sharwin, W. J. Blake Wilson, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Hemingway, F. Volks, W. Mills, C. J. Hay, H. W. Gowski and Miss R. McIntyre.

Mr. Noah Shakespeare, who has received his credentials as a certified delegate to the Sixth World's Sunday School convention, to be held at Washington, from May 19 to 24, has signified his intention of making the trip and representing Western British Columbia at the great convention.

Owing to the great success of the Esquimalt A. A. concert and dance on Friday, the committee have decided to give their patrons another dance on Friday next. Mr. W. Mether will have charge of the floor. The prizes that were won at the progressive whist party will be given to the winners on that night.

Mr. John G. Battersby was among the passengers on the Makura last evening, bound for Honolulu, whither he has gone for the winter months. Quite a number of friends assembled at the wharf to wish him a pleasant journey, and expressed a hope of seeing him soon again, completely restored to health.

The first concert of the Arion club for the present season took place on Thursday, many well-known people being present. The club was assisted by Mrs. Oscar McMeekin, whose contralto voice is now well-known in Victoria, and Miss Lawson, from Vancouver, whose violin playing was a very great treat.

A most interesting wedding took place at St. Barnabas at 8.30 last evening, when Miss Elsie Scrope Shrapnel was married to Mr. William H. G. Phipps, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Miller. The

service was fully choral, and Miss Shrapnel, who was gowned in a very smart white tailor-made suit, with a large white beaver hat, had for her bridesmaid, her sister, Miss Eva Shrapnel, who wore white serge, with a black panne hat. Mr. Dewdney supported Mr. Phipps as best man, and immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for Portland, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Phipps travelling in a very smart brown broadcloth gown, with furs and hat to match.

POLICE BALL TO BE GREAT SUCCESS

Every Arrangement For Comfort of Those Attending Will Be Made

Friday evening next will be a gala occasion for the members of the local police force when the first annual ball to be given by the guardians of the peace will be held in the Women's building at the Agricultural fair grounds. For the past three weeks the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the event have been working hard to make the affair a success and the generous support which the citizens have accorded makes it certain that as a result of the ball there will be a handsome sum to be devoted to the police hospital fund to augment which the ball is being given. The sale of tickets has been good and a large attendance is certain.

The decoration committee in charge of Detective Clayards will commence tomorrow on the work of decorating the ball room and sitting out rooms and these will be made on an extensive scale while the floor of the ball room will be of the very best, Sergeant Carson being the head of the committee in charge of this important part of the arrangements.

Complete Arrangements. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests and in the way of heating arrangements, cloak rooms, etc., there will be nothing left to be desired. A plank walk will be laid from the tramway platform to the building and will be covered in and well lighted so that those attending the function will not be inconvenienced.

should the weather prove unpropitious. Special arrangements will also be made for carriages. Guests arriving by carriage will be given a number and a corresponding number will be given to the driver of the carriage and by this arrangement no trouble will arise when the carriages are called at the conclusion of the ball. The management of the B. C. Electric company has kindly arranged for special cars to leave the grounds at 1.30 and 3 a.m. and special cars will also leave Government street for the grounds every ten minutes between 8 and 9 p.m.

Detective Sergeant George Perdue and Constable Turner have been allotted the important duty of arranging for the refreshments and they promise to fully carry out this important part of the arrangements. Ladies' and gentlemen's cloak rooms will be provided and all wraps will be checked to avoid confusion. These arrangements are under the direction of Constable Duncan and volunteers. Miss Thain's orchestra of six pieces will supply the dance music.

Outside Guests. Invitations have been issued to the heads of the police departments in neighboring cities and Vancouver, Seattle, New Westminster, Portland and other points will be represented at this, the first ball to be given by the local department. The dance programme will be as follows:

Extra waltz; lancers, National air; waltz, Marsden; two step, Raggy Rag; waltz, Beverly of Graustack; two step, Repasz Band; barn, Three Twins; waltz, Songs D'Autunne; three step, Lucky Moon; waltz, L'Estudiantina; two step, Black and White; waltz, An American Helress; three extras; waltz, Wine Woman and Song; two step, Col. Stuart's March; waltz, Visions of Solome; barn, Four Little Blackbirds; two step, Tammany on Parade; lancers, Union Jack; waltz, Just Someone; two step, Cubanolo Glide; waltz, Merry Widow; two step, Big Night Tonight; waltz, Jolly Fellows.

RAILWAY INTO PORT ANGELES

The Chicago & Milwaukee Railway is heading for here. Buy before the boom is on—\$10.00 cash and \$5.00 a month for 6 good lots; \$50.00 for all. No equal to this. Apply P. O. Box 849, Victoria, B. C.

Strength comes back slowly after sickness, and during the weakness of convalescence the system is open to the attack of insidious disease. Good nutritious food is a necessity, and there is nothing which will so quickly restore strength as a daily cup of Bovril.

Raphael Tuck's

Xmas Cards and Calendars. The best in the world. On sale at

Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

WALL PAPER

We are in receipt of a few of the advance styles of Wall Paper decorations for season 1910, which we will be pleased to show.

These goods are right up to the minute and must be seen to be appreciated.

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Phone 812

708 Fort St.

WANIBE'S STORE

A Tombola Ticket and a Great Reduction

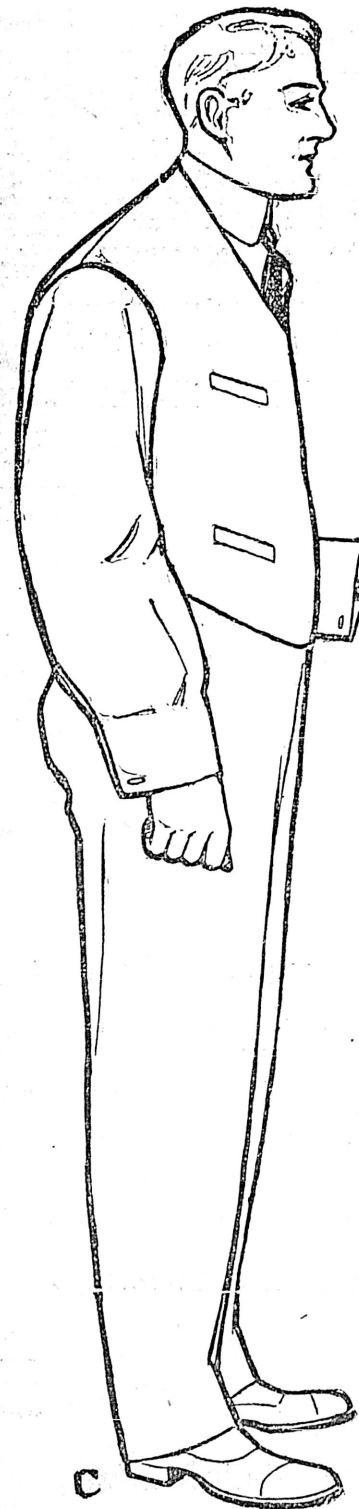
30 BIG PRIZES

Will be presented for every 50 cents' worth purchased from Either Store

I have spent in Japan about half a year, and brought back last month all kinds of Silk Goods and Curios.

Call and See Goods for Xmas Presents

Yokohama Bazaar, 1422 Government Street and Oriental Bazaar, 1322 Douglas Street



¶ We can fit any man of any physique type.

Here is a figure of a man with slightly stooping shoulders.

¶ By our physique type system of designing this departure from the normal is corrected in the finishing of the clothes. It is not accentuated.



Semi-ready Clothes

are shown in a range to suit any man who wants good clothes.

¶ Below \$15 you are in the "danger-zone" for quality.

¶ But from \$15 up you are safe—in Semi-ready selections.

Suits at \$15
Suits at \$18
Suits at \$20
Suits at \$22
Suits at \$25

And we show suits at \$28, \$30, \$32 and \$35—in the last two lines the fabrics are of a quality seldom seen in Canada—as only two retail tailors in Canada buy the same quality—and they ask \$15 a suit more for the same garments.

¶ It's a pleasure to show—and we are here to wait until you want to buy. But come any time and inform yourself about the new fashions for the season.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Mackintoshes Raincoats Oilskins

From \$3.00 to \$30.00, at the Semi-ready Wardrobe

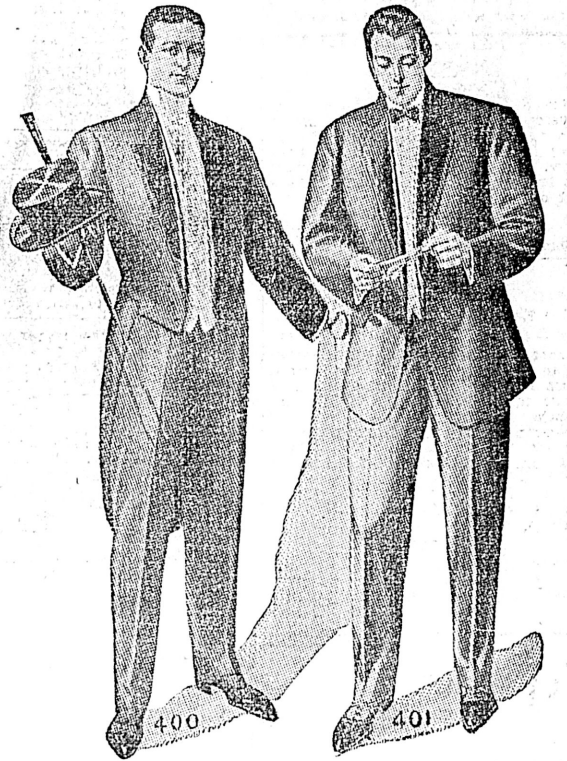
Overcoats	-	-	-	\$12 to \$35
Suits	-	-	-	\$12 to \$35
Dress Suits	-	-	-	\$25 to \$35
Tuxedo Jackets	-	-	-	\$15 to \$20

5000 Garments to select from, all cut on the Physique Type System and guaranteed to retain their shape.

Christmas Goods Arriving Daily

See these goods as they are all suitable for Xmas Gifts

Imported English and American Neckwear in all the latest styles and shapes. Pim's Irish Poplin Ties in all the newest shades and shapes, Dent's Gloves in all grades from \$1.00 per pair upwards, President Suspenders, Fancy Silk Suspenders, Fancy Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs with fancy borders, Initial Handkerchiefs in Silk, Linen and Silken. Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Stock Pins, Collar Studs, Mufflers in Poplin, Silk and Cashmere. All these lines put up in Fancy Xmas Boxes ready for mailing. Also Suit Cases, Bags, Valises, Rugs, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Smoking Jackets, Bathrobes, etc.



Clothes that last a lifetime—provided you do not outgrow them in girth or otherwise.

In the making of fine Dress Clothes we excel. We rest our Semi-ready Physique type system and its proof upon the Dress Suits and Frocks—and we are able to sell these at wholesale prices:

Dress Suits at \$25, \$30 and \$35.
Tuxedo Jackets at \$15, \$18 and \$20.
Frock Coats at \$20 and \$25.

The varying prices represent the difference in the quality of the black vicuna and in the weight and quality of the silk linings used.

These are garments which you often want quick—and ours is a store where you can get what you want when you want it.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring
Clothiers and Hatters, 614 Yates St.

AT COST PRICE

We find we are somewhat over-stocked in

KIMONAS AND SILK ROBES

and we place them on the counter at cost price for

A Few Days Only

LEE DYE & CO.

Cormorant Street
Next Fire Hall,

HOUSES BUILT

On the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books and register of members of the Portland Canal Mining Company Limited, Non-Personal Liability, will be closed from December 3rd to December 18th, 1909, both days inclusive.

E. F. MILLER,
Secretary.
Duncans, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1909.

NOTICE

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act extending the time within which it may construct the extension of its main line to Comox and the branches which it was authorized to construct by its Act of Incorporation, Chapter 14, of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1884, and the railways which it was authorized to construct by Section 2 of Chapter 92 of the Statutes of Canada of 1906 and for other purposes.

W. F. SALSBERY, Secy.
ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Attorney Agent.
Dated at Vancouver the 30th September, 1909.

We Are Agents For

The Vancouver Portland Cement Co.
Pacific Coast Gypsum Co.

Plaster of Paris
Hard Wall and
Wood Fibre Plasters

Raymond & Son

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Sealed Tenders

FOR PURCHASE OF PLUMBERS' STOCK.

Tenders for the purchase of the stock of THE LADYSMITH PLUMBING & HEATING CO., of Ladysmith, B. C., will be received by the undersigned up till noon of Monday, December 6th, 1909.

STOCK amounts to \$2,653.10. TENDERS will bid at a rate on the \$, specifying terms on which they wish to purchase. The stock may be seen on application to Mr. Rolston, of The Ladysmith Hardware Co., and Inventory sheets and full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
J. E. CHAMBERS, Assignee,
347 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C.



BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Has the "Black Knight" come to your home?

Let him show you the quick and easy way to shine the stoves.

"Black Knight" takes all the hard work and dirty work out of stove polishing. It's a paste—so there is no watery mixture to be prepared.

Just a few rubs with cloth or brush brings a mirror-like shine that "you can see your face in". And the shine lasts!

Most dealers handle and recommend "Black Knight" Stove Polish. If your dealer cannot supply it, send for a big can—sent postpaid.

THE F. F. BAILEY CO. LIMITED,
Hamilton, Ont. 18

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.



FORTY DOLLARS TO SPEND FOR XMAS

Supply the line for the following Limerick and send to us with an order for Groceries of \$1.00 or over and we will give to the one sending the best line, \$15.00; to the one sending the next best, \$10.00, and to the one sending the three next best, \$5.00 each. The Groceries you eat should be clean and sweet.

And the quality unimpaired. To attain this end, at Burrage's attend

Replies to the Limerick will be received up to December 18th.

F. BURRIDGE

Phone 224 971 Yates Street.

NOTICE

I, Dan Campbell, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Colwood Hotel, situated on Goldstream road, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence first day of January, 1910.

(Signed) DAN CAMPBELL.

November 26th, 1909.

GIFT GOODS

A Splendid Variety for Gentlemen and Ladies at Popular Prices.

Shaving Sets, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Mirrors, Military Hair Brushes, etc., for men.
For Ladies: Perfumes in cut glass bottles, Atomizers, Ebony Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Ebony Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets with Brush, Comb, Mirror, Fancy Chocolates in handsome boxes, etc.

HALL'S
Central Drug Store

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.
Telephone 291.

Mining Department.



A GREAT MERGER

James Ross, Canadian.

The topic of the moment in Canadian mining and industrial circles is the great merger now under negotiation between the Dominion Coal company and the Dominion Steel company of Sydney, Cape Breton. Combined, these two form easily the largest industrial enterprise in the Dominion. The capital indebtedness of the former is in round figures \$23,000,000, and of the latter \$20,000,000, and the mines and works are all situated in a district of which Cape Breton may be said to be the centre. Sydney, the western terminus, and Port Morlan the eastern.

The interest of the moment centres in the attitude of Mr. James Ross, one of the wealthiest, cleverest and most inscrutable of multi-millionaires. Mr. Ross began life like the proverbial poor boy. He worked his way up until he may be said to have attained his ambition when he became a railway contractor on the Canadian Pacific railway. Possessing all the acute financial faculties of his race, he carefully husbanded his resources and rapidly added to his wealth.

Twenty years ago he began to be interested in street railways, and helped William Mackenzie to finance most of his earliest schemes. It was largely Mr. Ross' money which built up the street railway systems of Toronto and Winnipeg. Later, under the tutelage of that phenomenal electrical expert, Dr. F. S. Pearson of Boston, he launched into similar enterprises in England, and when William Mackenzie purchased the Birmingham system of tramways, it was Mr. Ross who again figured largely on the financial side.

Towards the end of the 90's the Dominion Coal company had run the length of its tether under American management, and the personal friends of Mr. H. M. Whitney, its distinguished founder, were determined that he should relinquish control, and realize on his investment, which had greatly impoverished his private fortune. At this time Dominion Coal stock was practically unsaleable, and hovered in the vicinity of \$15 to \$20.

H. M. Whitney, American.

Meanwhile Mr. Whitney, who had been active, and in order to show the exact relation of these two great financial magnates to the merger under consideration, it is necessary to recite the circumstances of Mr. Whitney's connection with the enterprise.

In 1893, a modest Halifax lawyer, Mr. B. F. Pearson, a man who had never caused a ripple in the commercial world, and who was never suspected of having an original idea, sat back in his office chair cogitating on the possibilities of a project which had been sitting through his brain for some months. He conceived the idea that the time had arrived to gather together the elements of a scheme which would bring fame and wealth to Nova Scotia. Down in Cape Breton Island was a group of old mines, which had been in operation for at any rate a hundred years. The mines themselves were discredited. They operated under difficulties, the difficulties being chiefly shortage of capital and uncertainty of demand, but Mr. Pearson knew that they controlled enormous coal areas, and that the coal was both easy and cheap to mine. This was the first factor in his project.

The next was that at about this time the Cleveland administration had nearly run its course, and certain influential persons had approached Mr. Cleveland for the purpose of securing legislation under which coal would be admitted free. The object was to secure Canadian coal for the New England states. Geographically the mines of Nova Scotia were many hundreds of miles nearer to most of the consuming centers than those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the people were clamoring for cheap coal. Moreover, Mr. Whitney, was practically the owner of the Boston street railway, and a large shareholder in the Boston gas works. Cheap fuel, therefore, was an important consideration with him.

In the Cleveland administration was Mr. W. C. Whitney, a relative of Mr. H. M. Whitney, who worked tooth and nail for the free coal project. One of the most expensive lobbies ever known in the states, up to that time, was worked, and so certain was Mr. Whitney of success that he closed a deal for the purchase of all the Cape Breton coal mines except one, which steadfastly refused to come into the merger. But legislation as to other things "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip," and at the last moment the campaign for free coal went wrong, the gigantic interests of Pennsylvania and Ohio prevailed, and on the last day of the session the senate vetoed the bill.

This left Mr. Whitney with the Cape Breton mines, which he acquired at something like \$2,000,000, on his hands. Then the genius of the Boston financier manifested itself, he interested American and Canadian capital, secured the alliance of such influential Canadians as Lord Strathcona, and Sir William Van Horne, and settled down to business. The mines were renovated and equipped at enormous cost. The output was developed from 800,000 tons to 3,500,000 tons a year, and by the end of the 90's the Dominion Coal company was one of the most gigantic concerns on the continent with an annual pay-roll of \$5,000,000, an annual product valued at nearly \$10,000,000, an invested capital of \$20,000,000, and a market which extended to Montreal in the west and Boston in the east.

But, too enormous had been the capital expenditure that it was difficult to make both ends meet, and the company realized that something must be done to secure a larger and more permanent market. Again the genius of Mr. Whitney was in evidence. He realized that the best customer for a coal mine was steel works and once again he rallied round him the very cream of Canadian and American financiers, including Mr. R. B. Angus, of Montreal, and Senator Cox, of Toronto. In March, 1899, these gentlemen promoted the Dominion Iron and steel company, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, and the construction commenced at Sydney of one of the finest steel works in the world.

Stars in Conjunction

The advent of the steel company brought about the conjunction of Mr. James Ross and Mr. H. M. Whitney. Mr. Ross practically came to the rescue of the coal company and invested millions in it. When the steel company

was just getting on to its feet, and when Mr. Whitney relinquished personal control he became president, placed his son on the ground as his assistant, and took down Mr. George Duggan, a bright young engineer from Montreal, as general manager.

In the early days of the Dominion Coal company were beset with difficulties the establishment of the steel company brought infinitely worse trouble. The American engineers spent money like water, and failed to produce results. The works cost more than double the original estimate, and when they were completed instead of really being a positive guarantee of the manager, Mr. A. J. Moxham, to produce pig-iron at \$5 a ton, it was found that the cost was \$11.

Meanwhile the capital outlay had exceeded \$20,000,000, and still there was no rock of safety in sight. A great stock movement then began, one of the most remarkable in the history of the history of Canadian finance. It resulted from a struggle between the American and Canadian interests to obtain control of both concerns, and as the leaders on both sides were multi-millionaires it is not surprising that the fight was long and stubborn. In the fall of 1901, between June and December whilst the contending factions were warring up every share of stock they could lay their hands on, Dominion Coal rose from \$25 to \$147, and Dominion Steel from \$20 to \$85.

Hundreds of men made fortunes, some of them very big fortunes. In a Toronto exchange to hand this week is the portrait of a man who is recognized to-day as one of the leaders of the financial world. His word is law, his advice he eagerly sought on all commercial matters, he lives in a palace in Toronto and is rated at \$5,000,000. When the Dominion stock was booming he was a clerk in an insurance office in Toronto on a salary of \$200 a month. He cleaned up more than \$1,000,000 in the stock movement on an original investment of \$5,000. He effected this by pyramiding his gains every day, and ultimately selling at \$145. One of his fellow clerks followed suit and the next year was made general manager of a newly established Canadian bank.

When the movement was over the American element were beaten, and James Ross ruled supreme over the coal company and Senator Cox over the steel company. Mr. Whitney ceased all connection with the concerns which he had established, and which opened the eyes of the world to the possibilities of industrial enterprise in Canada.

Senator Cox, being a shrewd man, and having more interests to attend to already than he could find time for, wisely took hold of Mr. J. H. Plummer, the assistant general manager of the Bank of Commerce, a man of fine parts, who had enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being trained under Mr. B. E. Walker, easily the leading banker of the Dominion. An amalgamation of coal and steel then took place, but it only lasted a year: there were still conflicting interests. Montreal and Toronto, which means the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce, could not stand horses together. Moreover, Mr. Ross is nothing, if not an autocrat, and his immense wealth and unparalleled success rendered him intolerant of interference or suggestion, so after a year's experience the merger was dissolved, and from 1902 to date the two concerns have pursued an independent course.

Gigantic Law Suit.

But the dissolving of the merger left one bone of contention which for seven years has threatened to ruin both industries. Mr. Whitney's first step when establishing the steel company was to make a contract with the coal company for the supply of all the fuel required for fifty years at a price approximating \$1.35 a ton. The tonnage required was not less than 1,000,000 tons a year and might easily double that. Mr. Whitney's motive was all right because at the time he made the contract the coal company needed the market in the worst possible way, and the cost of production was only 80 cents a ton.

But times have changed, hardly had the steel company commenced operations when shorter hours and lower wages because the rule throughout the industrial world, and for years past it is safe to say that the average cost of coal in Cape Breton has been little less than \$2 a ton.

With such a heavy loss staring them in the face the coal company repudiated the contract, after trying to evade it by supplying an inferior grade of fuel. Then began a fierce fight between Mr. James Ross and Mr. Plummer. The fight has lasted five years. All attempts at conciliation failed. Mr. Ross, who had never given way in his life on any point, was adamant. Mr. Plummer could not afford to yield because the life of the steel industry depended on maintaining his contract in its integrity.

Ultimately, after passing through all the Canadian courts the matter went to the Privy Council and three months ago, or thereabouts, a verdict was rendered in favor of the steel company with damages accrued up to date of more than \$3,000,000. The money was paid, but by this time Mr. Ross must have realized that it was useless to pursue the fight. His health was given way under the strain, and at last the timely offices of personal friends prevailed and Mr. Ross consented either to part with his holdings, or to transfer them into a merger at an agreed price.

As he holds control of Dominion coal stock it means that his investment represents in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. It is understood that the merger has been effected not on the basis of valuations, but on the basis of the amount of capital invested, and that within a few weeks the necessary legal steps will have been taken to consolidate all interests.

A New Chapter.

Thus ends another chapter in the history of an industrial concern which has done more than any other to make Canada famous. Its pages are replete with human interest, and contain many features of a true romance. They record the struggle of Titans. The clash of strong imperious, self-made men, and the emerging from nearly twenty years of continuous trouble of what may yet prove to be the finest mining and smelting enterprise in the British Empire.

YOUR BLOOD IS POISONED

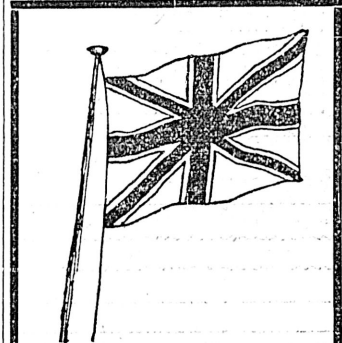
If You Suffer From Headaches or Neuralgia.

Frequent attacks of Headaches or Neuralgia are Nature's warnings of Blood Poisoning. The pain is due simply to the tortured nerves, inflamed by the blood being overloaded with impurities, because of inactive bowels, kidneys or skin.

There is usually chronic Constipation and the foul matter, instead of passing from the body, is absorbed by the blood. The kidneys are not as strong as they should be and fail to filter from the blood the necessary amount of impure matter.

Instead of the skin throwing off one and a half pounds of waste matter every day, it becomes inactive, and does only half its work, leaving three quarters of a pound of this waste to poison the body. Headache powders and pain killers simply numb the nerves and have no helpful action on the organs causing this poisoning of the blood. To cure Headaches and Neuralgia, the blood must be purified, which can be done only by making the kidneys, bowels and skin healthy and active.

"Fruit-a-tives" made from concentrated and intensified fruit juices is the greatest blood purifying medicine. "Fruit-a-tives," or "Fruit Liver Tablets," is a scientific cure for Headaches and Neuralgia, and never fails to cure because "Fruit-a-tives" stops the cause of these troubles. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.



CONSERVATIVES

are invited to a meeting of the Conservative Association in the Broad Street Hall

Between Johnson and Yates on

MONDAY EVENING
NEXT

Dec. 6, 1909

for the purpose of electing Delegates to the British Columbia Conservative Convention at Kamloops.

The Chair will be taken at 8 p. m.

R. F. GREEN,
President.
W. H. PRICE,
Hon. Secty.

NAVY TALK

Subject Comes Up at Annual Dinner of Montreal Branch of Manufacturers' Association.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—The annual dinner of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association took place recently at the Windsor, Wm. Caldwell in the chair.

The chief speakers were Hon. L. P. Brodeur, R. L. Borden and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

The minister of marine advocated a navy for Canada, claiming that smaller and less wealthy countries than the Dominion had each their navy, referring to Chile, the Argentine, Brazil, Norway, Sweden and others. "We should build a navy," he said, "to protect our trade routes and coast lines. The minister outlined legislation along these lines.

Mr. Borden declared that it was the general desire of Canada to stand by the Empire, adding that his party was united on that point. Canada, the leader of the opposition added, should get busy and be ready for war. If war came it would be like a bolt from the blue. All haste should be made, as now is the time to prepare for any sudden emergency.

The president of the C. P. R. declared that the railway was both a manufacturer and consumer, and he compared this system of 3,000 miles in 1886 with the 10,000 miles of today. In the old days, Sir Thomas said, the company had to be its own immigration agent, and they succeeded in getting many people to Canada. Still, he said, the great bulk of the population is east of the Lakes, and this part of Canada must not be neglected.

Hon. Charles Devlin also spoke, and all the speakers received most generous applause.

Sighted a Log.

The captain of the Norwegian steamer Rygia reports that on November 13, 1909, while in lat. 51 deg. 13 min. N. long. 170 deg. 33 min. W., he passed a log about 20 feet long.

HATS OFF

Facts About the American Indian's Healthy Hair

The American Indian accustomed from time immemorial to go bareheaded in all kinds of weather is never troubled with falling hair or baldness. The close atmosphere caused by our "civilized" head-gear is conducive to the breeding of infinitesimal germs which dig into the scalp and thrive on the sap of the hair-root.

The true cause of baldness is of recent discovery and explains the non-success of all hair-vigors which treated baldness as a functional disorder. Newbro's Herpicide is a direct exterminator of the germ. It destroys the cause and permits the hair to grow as nature intended.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.
One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowles, Special Agent, 1228 Gervais street.

W. H. ELLIS, Investment Broker

Victoria Realty as an Investment

That there is in progress a very active development of the natural resources of British Columbia is apparent to all. That this development is but in its beginning, those who are well-informed and keep posted as far as may be of the intentions of investors, are well aware. A few years ago and there were some scattering inquiries as to the possibilities of profitable investment in British Columbia. This is all changed, and where there was one inquiry before as to the nature of British Columbia investments there is now twenty for submission of proposals, with the investor well informed as to the possibilities. Hence we have witnessed the investment of many millions of dollars in timber and saw mills, in agricultural and fruit lands, in coal and metal mines, in fisheries, in shipping, in the extension of present and new electric and other railway lines, and last and not least—because of the others—in city and suburban realty. From the last source the profits have been quickly earned, and many hundreds of people have become substantially well-to-do from well placed investments. This has been the case to a greater degree this year than ever before. Vancouver and surrounding districts have so far reaped the richer rewards; but Victoria has now begun to grow at a very satisfactory pace. Had the very extensive civic expenditures in street paving, improvement of water service, etc., the erection of numerous business blocks, the construction of many hundreds of residences, and the strong evidences generally of increased business, increasing population and also increased confidence in Victoria's rich future, been present—as it no doubt was—in Vancouver, the real estate transactions would have been numbered by hundreds and not by dozens. However, the foundation has been laid and the results are yet to be realized. In addition, through the return of the McBride ministry and the splendid endorsement of the railway policy, Victoria will shortly be possessed of increased transcontinental railway service and competition in rates, while

the line to Barkley Sound will open a field for investment in exploiting the timber, iron and copper ores, coal, cement, fisheries, etc., etc., which are present along its route, not forgetting the rich agricultural and fruit lands which will then have cheap freight to good markets. There is also the construction of the C. P. R. line north and west, to Alberni and Cowichan Lake, the building of electric lines into the suburbs and surrounding districts, and to add to the bright prospects outlined above, what a splendid present Victoria possesses, and what a magnificent future is in store for it! For one has not yet considered its unique climate, its unequalled scenic attractions. Take it the year round, Victoria has the pleasantest and most equable climate on the North American continent. That it will become the residence headquarters of hundreds of wealthy people, men interested in directing the development of the country's resources, and many hundreds more because of its natural attractions and advantages, there is no one, and that an affirmative reply. There is every factor present in Victoria that has caused the rapid growth of cities the continent over, while the prices of realty are so moderate that no investment made now can have other than a highly profitable result.

Now all this being so, is there the slightest reason to question the wisdom of an investment in Victoria business or residence realty. In its suburban and district lands? There can only be one, and that an affirmative reply. There is every factor present in Victoria that has caused the rapid growth of cities the continent over, while the prices of realty are so moderate that no investment made now can have other than a highly profitable result.

LIST OF PROPERTIES

Business Properties

DOUGLAS STREET—120x60, a corner, revenue producing. Price, \$13,000.
DOUGLAS STREET—Northeast corner of Pembroke, 48x130, revenue producing. Easy terms. \$5,500.
DOUGLAS STREET—Two fine properties, improved, bringing in substantial revenue. Prices on application.
YATES STREET—50x120, vacant, close in. Price, \$30,000.
YATES STREET—40x120, vacant, near Douglas; choice. Price, \$29,000.
YATES STREET—60x120, a corner, improved; fair rentals. Price \$20,000.
YATES STREET—Central, choice and good revenue producers. Price on application.
FORT STREET—Corner of Blanchard, revenue producing. Price, \$25,000.
FORT STREET—Corner of Vancouver, vacant. Price, \$7,500.
BROAD STREET—60x120, corner; a good buy at. \$21,000.
BELLEVILLE STREET—Opposite C. P. R. docks, 120x120; improved. Price, \$15,000.
FISGARD STREET—West of Government; 60x120, with two-story brick building; Chinese tenants. Price, \$21,200.
Have also a number of choice business locations, improved and vacant, on Government, Langley, Wharf, Courtenay, Humboldt and Johnson streets on which I will be pleased to quote prices and terms to investors.

Residential Properties

GORGE ROAD—Residence of 7 rooms, just completed, well built with modern conveniences. Property has 274 feet frontage on Gorge Road. (Can sell residence with less land area.) Price, with good terms \$10,000.
GARBALLY ROAD—Residence of 9 rooms, with large lawn, birch hedge, fruit trees, barn, etc. Property has 307 feet frontage on Garbally Road and is over 300 feet deep. Could easily be subdivided. Price, with easy terms, \$15,000.
SUPERIOR STREET—James Bay, seven-roomed bungalow, well finished, with high ceiling, basement, practically new. Price, on easy terms, \$3,500.
NIAGARA STREET—Near Menzies, artistically designed bungalow residence of seven rooms; new and modern, on large lot. A very attractive residence. Price, \$4,750.

Residential Properties—Continued

LAMPSON STREET—Handsome suburban residence, with coach house, stable, etc., on one acre of land in fine situation. Close to school and cars. Has large paneled entrance, hall, with open fireplace, Mission ceiling and cloak room off hall. Drawing room, dining room, living room, conservatory, kitchen, etc., three bedrooms, with large closets; bathroom, trunk room, etc. This house was built for owner's occupation and is handsomely finished and is a complete, attractive and comfortable residence. Price, on terms, \$7,500.
UPPER YATES STREET—Fine nine-roomed residence, handsomely finished throughout and modern in every respect; lot 90x120. A very desirable property. Price, \$14,000.
PANDORA AVENUE—Ten-roomed residence, in first class shape and modern arrangement. Rooms are large and well finished. Five bedrooms, concrete basement, with high ceiling. Price, on terms, \$5,800.
TURNER STREET—Eight-roomed residence, modern on a corner. Price, \$3,200.
NIAGARA STREET—Near Beacon Hill park, residence of six rooms, finished with space for five more on attic floor. Price, \$4,700.
ONTARIO STREET—Three five-room cottages, nearly new, bringing in \$50 per month; high situation. Rooms are worth \$2,500 each; lots 40x120. Price, for the three, on terms, \$6,750.
BELMONT AVENUE—Corner, half-acre lot, with seven-roomed modern residence, an attractive property. Price, \$4,200.
BELLEVILLE STREET—Fine residence, with stable, etc., fronting C. P. R. wharves, lot 120x120. It will be suitable for business in near future. Price, \$10,000.
RESIDENCES—Many others in various portions of the city and Oak Bay, at prices up to \$10,000. Also some very choice building sites.

Suburban Properties

TEN ACRES—With small house, lovely garden, fruit trees, etc., on Maplewood Road. A bargain at. \$6,500.
TEN ACRES—Adjoining, just as good, on very easy terms, for. \$8,500.
FIVE ACRES—With house, land all cleared, on navigable water of Colquitz river. Price, on terms, \$5,500.
THREE ACRES—Harriet Road, high situation and beautiful view. Price is. \$5,400.
Various other suburban acreages.

Unimproved Acreage Bargains

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—121 acres fronting on road and situated near Beecher Bay shore. About one-third alder land. The timber is worth alone double the cash price. \$5,000.
VALDEZ ISLAND—582 acres of old Crown Granted land, carrying all values except gold and silver. Is in the coal belt. About 220 acres bottom land. Balance heavily timbered. Price, \$6,000.

Improved North Saanich Land

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL FIFTY ACRES of land fronting on the road running from Sidney to Union Bay. Has 850 feet frontage on road. First class. Slightly residence site, within 1-1/2 miles from Sidney wharf. One of the choicest tracts to be had. The terms are of the easiest. \$3,000 cash and balance at five per cent for five years. Price, \$13,000.
Will be pleased to have owners forward me lists of their properties.

W. H. ELLIS, Investment Broker
ROOM 2, UPSTAIRS,
1122 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Phone R940

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

For Sale

Gentleman's residence, beautifully situated on Cowichan River and handy to railway, 3 1-2 acres of land, beautiful shrubbery, etc. More land can be had if necessary. Cheap to immediate purchaser.

\$3000 cash will buy a 7-roomed house on Quadra Street, close in, house modern, and with lot 47x120. This is a great bargain.

Fire Insurance Written—Phoenix of London.

Farms—Ask for Printed List

LOTS.

SUPERIOR STREET—Lots with front and back entrance. \$100 cash and monthly instalments\$1,000
BYRON STREET—Oak Bay district—Nice lot facing south, two blocks from carline. Only\$500
WILMOT PLACE—2 first-class building lots, each\$750
MOSS STREET—Nice corner lot, 1 block from carline\$750
MOSS STREET—Lot 52 1/2 x 120, handy to carline\$600

ACREAGE.

FRUIT RANCH, GORDON HEAD—5 acres all under cultivation and in orchard, chiefly in good bearing condition. Apple packing house. With a beautiful view of the straits. Price\$5,000
FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, with first class orchard in good bearing condition; 6 acres in strawberries, good house, barn, and outhouses. Price\$10,000
FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, 4 acres under cultivation, over 600 fruit trees, an acre of strawberries and many other shrubs, etc.; first class spring water; beautifully situated. Price\$5,250
METCHOSIN FARM—Beautifully situated on Waterfront, containing 128 acres, large sea frontage, 40 acres cultivated and in pasture, orchard of 200 trees, 9-roomed dwelling with hot and cold water, good barn, stable and outhouses. Price, including live stock, implements, etc\$21,000

HOUSES TO RENT

NO. 1133 YATES STREET—Modern cottage of 5 rooms; bath and pantry; close in\$20.00
NO. 1761 PANDORA AVENUE—Five room cottage, with all modern conveniences\$20.00
NO. 312 DALLAS ROAD—Two-storey dwelling of 10 rooms, modern, furnace, etc.\$50.00
NO. 1853 OAK BAY AVENUE—Splendid modern cottage of 6 rooms\$25.00
NO. 430 DALLAS ROAD—Two-storey dwelling of 6 rooms; 3 lot; furnace; close to sea\$10.00
NO. 943 YATES STREET—Two-storey dwelling of 6 rooms; very close in\$25.00
NO. 1616 FERNWOOD ROAD—Good 2-storey modern dwelling of 7 rooms\$30.00
SUNNYSIDE AVENUE—Two-storey modern dwelling, 14 rooms; furnace, large grounds\$35.00
NO. 1326 JOHNSON STREET—Modern 2-storey dwelling of 6 rooms\$20.00
NO. 1320 RUDLIN AVENUE—Good 1 1-2 storey bungalow of 6 rooms; modern, etc.\$18.00

NO. 1637 OAK BAY AVENUE—Two-storey dwelling of 8 rooms; all modern, furnace, etc.\$30.00
NO. 20 MENZIES STREET—Good 2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms; fine garden\$40.00
NO. 417 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE—Brand new cottage of 6 rooms; modern, etc.\$20.00
NO. 1025 JOHNSON STREET—Two-storey dwelling of 6 rooms, bath and pantry\$18.00
NO. 1214 QUADRA STREET—Good 1 1-2 storey residence of 6 rooms; modern\$18.00
NO. 1216 QUADRA STREET—Good 1 1-2 storey residence of 6 rooms; modern\$18.00
ESQUIMAULT ROAD—Good 2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms and 2 acres of land\$30.00
NO. 937 FORT STREET—Cottage of 5 rooms, bath and pantry; modern\$28.00
NO. 729 PEMBROKE STREET—Five-room dwelling, with all modern conveniences\$15.00

FURNISHED

NO. 424 WILLIAM STREET—Nice modern cottage of 5 rooms; well furnished; in good location\$30.00
NO. 324 MICHIGAN STREET—Good 2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms; all modern conveniences, heater, etc.; nicely furnished\$70.00
NO. 126 DALLAS ROAD—Facing the sea; well furnished cottage of 6 rooms, modern. Will lease for a period\$47.25

NO. 303 LANGFORD STREET—Two-storey brick dwelling of 8 rooms; modern, good furniture\$40.00
NO. 1761 PANDORA AVENUE—Five-room cottage; all modern conveniences, in good location; well furnished\$35.00
NO. 126 DALLAS ROAD—Facing the sea; well furnished cottage of 6 rooms, modern. Will lease for a period\$47.25

MISCELLANEOUS

CAREY ROAD—Six acres and small house; will lease for a term at\$10.00
KINGSTON STREET—Warehouse and water front lot; best on harbor; at\$30.00

BLANCHARD STREET—Good warehouse\$35.00
JOHNSON STREET—Flat, suitable for lodge purposes\$75.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

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1130 BROAD STREET

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WHY PAY RENT WHEN \$250.00 CASH

and \$25.00 per month will purchase any one of the following well designed bungalows with every modern convenience:

2 HANDSOME BUNGALOWS of California design, with 5 rooms beautifully finished throughout, on large sized lots, all good soil. Situated on Richmond Ave. south of Oak Bay Ave. Either of these would make an ideal home for a small family. Price each \$3,000.00

A WELL BUILT, WELL ARRANGED HOUSE on Fort Street, of 6 rooms and basement. Full sized, very large lot laid out in lawn and garden. All modern conveniences and an exceptionally cheap buy at\$3,250.00

A VERY NICELY FINISHED 7-ROOMED HOUSE on Kings Road, one block from car line. Large lot on corner, plenty of room for another house on lot. All modern conveniences. Be sure to investigate this. It is a good buy at\$3,800.00

Further particulars at

PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

LIST WITH US

We have buyers for all kinds of Real Estate, and we are anxious to get our property list complete and up-to-date. If your property is listed with us call and give us your latest price. If not already listed let us have particulars and we may be able to find a buyer for you.

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633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES: LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

E. W. Fellers, Seattle; C. D. Whyte, San Francisco; W. C. McBride, Portland; Wm. P. Schmidt, San Francisco; Max Goldsmith and wife, Spokane; W. E. Adams, Kelowna; T. P. Bowen, Hamilton, Ont.; C. P. Edwards, Ottawa; W. J. Keyes, Toronto; Dr. A. A. McRae, Vancouver; E. P. Fader, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Ashby, New Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. C. Manford, Vancouver; T. M. Fraill, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rea, A. J. Buttner, New Westminster; Miss Mary C. Cox, Shelburne, N. S.; Frank D. Whyte, Toronto.

At the Driford—

M. McIntyre, Vancouver; P. West, London, Eng.; O. Hammond, G. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Deppa, A. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jackson, A. Matthews, J. Britton, Seattle; A. E. Dappes, Vancouver; G. H. Marriott, Tacoma; M. Price and wife, Seattle; J. E. Wilson, A. McLean, L. S. Collins and wife, Miss M. Collins, A. Brignall, Vancouver; A. O'Connor, Seattle.

At the Dominion—

A. E. Duke, Vancouver; W. A. McAfee, Ganges; C. H. Thomson, S. P. Pehr, N. O. Nelson, Miss Edna Hart, Seattle; B. F. Young, E. Young, Armstrong, B. C.; P. R. Swan, Vancouver; O. C. Fultz, New York; E. C. Bell, H. M. S. Egerlin, C. Arthur, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J.

No Longer Tortured

A Sore-Twoe in R. C. A. Finds Cure from Agonizing Skin Disease.

Sore-Twoe, Thos. P. Bennett, R. C. A., who lives at 705 Albert street, Ottawa, describes the relief which he got from D. D. D. Prescriptions: "It gives me pleasure to commend D. D. D. to sufferers from skin diseases. For three years I suffered intensely from a skin disease which I developed on the back of my neck. It grew continually and sometimes cast off scales. Neighbors' advice, prescriptions, salves and expensive blood medicines were lavishly used.

At last I found relief in D. D. D., used according to directions. It required just one bottle to effect a cure. I am no longer tortured so I have no hesitation in acknowledging to the world the worth and great virtue of D. D. D. Blood medicines cannot kill the germs in the skin which cause eczema and other skin diseases. Salves fail because they cannot penetrate. D. D. D. goes right into the pores, kills the germs and cures as many of our Victoria people can testify. C. H. Bowes & Co., Government St., Victoria.

For free sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department V. C., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

J. French, Duncan; Capt. and Mrs. Bloomquist, Shawigan Lake; W. D. Sargent, Toronto; A. J. Small, C. C. Storrich, Vancouver; H. Bishop, Prince Rupert; G. Hardy, London, Ont.; Jas. H. Warner, Edmonton; W. D. Ladner and wife, Vancouver; Nelson M. Fleming, Banff.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Travelling Salesman."

C. Denham, the manager of the Victoria Theatre, guarantees the "Travelling Salesman" to be one of the best productions ever seen here. It is presented by Harry B. Harris, who produced "The Third Degree."

The first act of the "Travelling Salesman," by James Forbes, author of the "Chorus Lady," which appears at the "Victoria Theatre" tomorrow evening, represents the railway depot of a small Middle West town, with the usual furnishings that go with this structure in a rural district. The model which Mr. Forbes has taken for his comedy is said to really be from a village in the Western part of Indiana, to which Mr. Forbes journeyed during the writing of the play, and where he spent several days in the study of his subject. Not content with merely a replica of this little depot, the author opened negotiations with the railway officials to buy the old benches with the high backs, which for years had done duty in this little waiting room, and upon which the boys and girls of the village had carved their names side by side.

The Kreisler Recital.

The Victoria Musical Society presents Fritz Kreisler at the Victoria Theatre on December 8th. The programme follows:

I. a Devil's Trill, Sonata Tartini
b Prelude and Allegro G. Pugnani (1731-1798)

II. Concerto—F sharp minor, No. 2—Vieuxtemps
(Allegro—Andante—Allegretto—Finale)

III. a GraveFriedman Bach (1710-1784)
b Chanson, Louis XIII and Pavane—L. Couperin (1626-1665)

c AllegrettoL. Boccherini (1743-1805)

d Larghetto, B flat major Weber

e Spanish SerenadeChaminade

IV. a HumoresqueDvorak

b FantasyPaganini

Accompanist—Mr. Haddon Squire.

At Pantages

For the feature act beginning tomorrow, December 6, Mr. Pantages will offer Mantell's Mysterious Automaton. This act has travelled through the foreign countries and also appeared in the leading cities in the United States. Special scenery and electrical settings

Coming!

Douglas street is the coming business street, because: (1) is a wide street and wide streets are always the most suitable for business. (2) It is a through street and through streets are always the best for business in other cities. Remember we have only one or two through streets. Douglas street is to be paved in the spring and to have cluster lights. Premier McBride says that Victoria ought to treble her population in four years. What will Douglas street be like then? You can't find a safer or more profitable investment than that large corner on Comorant street I have for sale. Less than \$380 per foot. For full particulars apply

R. W. Coleman

1230 Government St. Tel. 302

transform the stage into a regular miniature theatre, and figures of people in various actions are introduced. Nip and Tuck are a team of European comedy pantomimists, acrobats and tumblers. Another high class act is Miss Josephine Regal, who plays cornet, xylophone, bongo and other instruments. M. J. Hooley, eccentric comedian and singer, and Arthur Elwell in pictured melody close the big bill at the Johnson street theatre.

Official Count in Esquimalt.

The official count of the ballots in Esquimalt constituency has been made by R. A. Anderson, the returning officer. It stands as follows:

Jardine 436
Helmecken 362
Rejected 11
Spoiled 3

Total Vote 812

Local Option plebiscite was: Against, 323; for, 304; spoiled, 30; total vote, 657.

Continues to Act.

H. J. Muskett, who has been private secretary to Hon. James Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor and formerly to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere will continue to act in the same capacity under Mr. T. W. Paterson.

Victoria's Increasing Population

FROM 25,000 IN 1906 TO 40,000 IN PRESENT YEAR

Premier McBride estimates that in 5 years' time our population will TREBLE.

Do you realize what this means in the rise of property values?

We have now listed on our books over \$2,500,000.00 of Victoria Real Estate at figures that should tempt the closest buyer.

What about that spare deposit at your Bank?

Now is the time! Get busy!

BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

We Have the Sole Agency

For 14 Acres on Car Line, one mile from City Hall

\$2,000.00 per Acre, or
\$28,000.00

TERMS—One-fifth Cash: Balance, four equal half-yearly payments.

A splendid property for subdivision.

See us in regard to this at once

The Old Universities

Lord Rosebery, in an after-dinner speech on the modern university, delivered at the Glasgow University Club in London, said that he was not one of those who believed greatly in the development of the two old English universities of Oxford and Cambridge on modern lines. He thought that they were likely to profit by them much if they did, for in truth on the new grounds they could not compete with the newer universities. The newer universities were founded with the object of promoting those practical and technical branches of knowledge for which the increasing demands of the age had gradually called. They would found new schools adapted to the new needs and the newer wants, and he did not himself believe that either Oxford or Cambridge—and he spoke it with gratitude and respect to both—could ever hope to compete with those newer universities.—New York Post.

them or to the schools which they were attempting to found. Every university had, or should have, a character of its own, and the characters of Oxford and Cambridge were so strongly marked out, and they had so venerable a tradition to support them that they needed no special modern adjuncts, and he greatly doubted that they were likely to profit by them much if they did, for in truth on the new grounds they could not compete with the newer universities. The newer universities were founded with the object of promoting those practical and technical branches of knowledge for which the increasing demands of the age had gradually called. They would found new schools adapted to the new needs and the newer wants, and he did not himself believe that either Oxford or Cambridge—and he spoke it with gratitude and respect to both—could ever hope to compete with those newer universities.—New York Post.

LOOK!

\$1750 for 2 lots, 50 x 120, on Cook street near Southgate street.
\$550 buys lot on Chapman street near Cook, 48 x 131; \$200 cash, balance \$10.00 a month.
\$1050 for 2 lots on Duchess street, 60 x 130; one is a corner. One-third cash.
\$250 for lot 61 x 181, Cedar Hill road; \$150 cash, balance \$5 a month.

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VOTER'S LIST.

The attention of householders, not being the assessed owners of property, is drawn to the following extract from the "Municipal Elections Act."

"Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote under a householder's qualification, nor shall his or her name be included in the annual voters' list of a municipality, unless he or she shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, enter with the Assessor or Clerk of the municipality his or her name as a voter and shall make and cause to be delivered to the Assessor or Clerk of the Municipal Council at the same time a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a Supreme or County Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, or Clerk of the Municipality."

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1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

AT THE CHURCHES

St. Columba.

Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Rev. Dr. Whittier, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible class meet at 2:45 p. m. All are cordially invited. Morning—Psalms, 14, 49; hymns, 297, 278. Evening—Psalms, 16; hymns, 162, 309, 608.

First Presbyterian Church.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Club meeting on Monday evening, when a lecture will be given by Rev. Dr. Whittier, subject of lecture, "The Roman Showman." On Thursday evening a pre-communion service. Strangers always welcome.

Christ Church Cathedral.

Church parade of Fifth Regiment in the morning. Morning—Organ, Alleluia, Hammered; processional hymn, 478; psalms, 23 and 24, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Jackson in F; benedictus, Garrett; anthem, "Hymn of Peace," Callcott; kyrie, Mendelssohn; hymns, 166 and 522; organ, Prayer, Callcott. Evening—Organ, Largo, Handel; processional hymn, 203; psalms, fifth evening as set; magnificent, Hopkins; nunc dimittis, Attwood; hymns, 51, 528, 210; vesper, Armitage; recessional hymn, 540; organ, Processional, Clark.

St. Barnabas Church.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are: Morning—Organ, "Blessed is He that Cometh," Gounod; communion service, Maunder in G; hymns, 48, 322, 320 and 51; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; nunc dimittis, St. John; organ, postlude, Hesse. Evening—Organ, O'Saunders; E. Lux; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Battishill; nunc dimittis, Dr. Monk; hymns, 212, 52 and 168; litany, 163 part 2; organ, "Chorus in B flat," Andre.

St. John's Church.

Sunday, December 5th. Matins—Organ, Prelude, Messiah; vespere, Stanley; psalms for 5th morning, Cathedral psalter; benedictus, Maunder; jubilate, Goodson; hymn, 51; kyrie, Ard in E flat; Gloria tibi, Burnett in G; hymns, 362, 313; organ, Postlude, Stainer.

Evensong—Organ, Prelude, "Comfort Ye." Handel; processional hymn, 52; psalms for fifth evening, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Macfarren; nunc dimittis, Wesley; anthem, "Hosanna in the Highest," Stainer; hymns, 217, 288; amen, Burnett; vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude, Tones. The Rev. Percival Jenn, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, in the evening.

St. James Church.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11 a. m. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 12. Children's service at 3 p. m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows: Morning—Organ, Voluntary; vespere and psalms, Cathedral psalter; benedictus, S. Keffington; benedictus, Langdon; hymns, 52, 47; kyrie, Woodward; sanctus, Woodward; hymn, 323; nunc dimittis, Felton; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; psalms, Cathedral psalter; cantate, Woodward; deus miseratur, Littleton; hymns, 165, 204, 23; litany hymn, 463 pt. 2; vesper hymn, Caffire; organ, Voluntary.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay. B. A. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections follow: Morning—Organ, "Pastorale in G." Hollins; psalm 57; anthem, "O Worship the King." E. V. Hall, soprano solo, Mrs. W. E. Stanceland; hymns, 368, 115, 268; organ, "Post-ludium," Brookfield. Evening—Organ, "An Evening Reverie," Hancock; psalm, 97; anthem, "Sun of My Soul," Turner, soprano solo, Mrs. D. C. Reid; hymns, 177, 376; solo, "A Song of Faith," Galbraith, Mrs. Jesse Longfield; organ, "Grand Chorus in D," Spencer.

James Bay Methodist.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets. A. N. Miller, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m., subject, "Disappointed Desires." Evening service at 7 o'clock, subject, "Divine Protection and Reward." Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League consecration service on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon and evening the Ladies' Aid will have a sale of work in the church. A large variety of useful articles has been provided. Tea and cake will be served. The weekly prayer service will be held on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, followed by the study of the S. S. lesson. Junior Epworth League on Friday afternoon at 3:15.

St. Paul's, Esquimalt.

Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Services: Matins at 10:30 a. m. Evensong at 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector.

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard

streets; 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of Lord's Supper, at morning service. Sermon by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "Jehovah Jireh, the Lord will Provide." Evening subject, "They That Wait on the Lord Shall Renew Their Strength." Morning—Organ, Andante, E. M. Lott; vespere and psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; to deum, 15th Evening; jubilate, XIV. Mercer; hymn, 74; kyrie, VII. Evening—Organ, Andante, Gounod; hymn, 55; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Barnby; hymn, 74; organ, Postlude, Vasseur. At the close of the evening service the following programme of music will be rendered by request. It is the same as the anniversary service last Sunday with which the inclemency of the weather greatly interfered: Solo, Mrs. Hinton; anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell," solo, Mr. Barth; hymn, 75; solo, Mr. Petch; anthem, "Praise the Lord," offertory, Bentence; doxology; solo, Mrs. Helmcken; hymn, 8.

St. Mary's, Metochiosin.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen will hold service at 2:30 p. m.

Centennial Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. A. Henderson, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "The Love of God." Anthem, "The Morn Breaks Sweetly Over Thee." Evening subject, "Religion Susceptible of Proof." Anthem "Through the Day Thy Love Hath Spared Us," solo by Miss Blakeway. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will preach. Theme for the morning sermon will be: "The Way of a Merciful Father." At the close of this service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. At the evening service the pastor will begin a series of sermons for thoughtful people on the general theme, "Truths That Are Safe to Tie To." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. of W.'s devotional meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Tuesday at 8 p. m. men's own social and business meeting. Wednesday teachers' meeting at 8 p. m. Thursday prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Strangers and visitors always welcome.

Baptist Tabernacle.

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street. Rev. F. T. Tappett, M. A. Pastor's residence corner of Fernwood road and Fort street. Theme for Sunday, 11 a. m., "A Precious Treasure Safely Guarded"; 7:30 p. m., "God's Lamentation Over the Lost." Soprano solo in the evening "O Come to the Merciful Father." Consecration meeting in the B. Y. P. U. Monday evening. The usual invitation.

Baptist Emmanuel Church.

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Preacher, Rev. William Stevenson, 11 a. m., "The Perfecting of Life"; 7:30 p. m., "Beautiful Queen Esther." Sunday school and Bible classes for adults, 2:30 p. m. Strangers welcome at all services. The music follows: Morning—Holy. Holy. Holy. Hymns, 292, 89; organ, Andante, J. L. Roedel; anthem, "To Thee, O Lord, Our Hearts We Raise," Charles Nixon; hymns, 503, 339. Evening—Hymns, 1, 161; organ, "My God, My King," Beethoven; anthem, "Arise, Shine for Thy Light is Come," Elvey; hymns, 409, 505.

First Baptist Church.

Meets for the present in Victoria hall, Blanchard street. Baracca class in A. O. U. W. hall at 2:30 p. m. Philathea class and other classes at same hour. Morning service, 11 a. m., subject, "Fervent in Spirit." Evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject, "A Great Apostasy, and a Great Denunciation." Everybody welcome. Communion after evening service.

Grace English Lutheran Church.

There will be services at the K. of P. hall as follows: Morning—at 11 a. m. Subject, "What the Gospel was to Paul." Evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject, "Soldiers of the Cross." The Sunday school will meet at 2:30 in the afternoon at which time the Christmas selections will be given out. Mrs. Sidney Thomson will sing a solo at the evening service. Rev. Win. C. Draba, western field secretary, pastor.

St. Paul's Lutheran.

921 Meares. German divine service at 11 a. m., theme, "The Kingdom of the Coming Lord." Divine service in English at 7:30 p. m., theme, "The Christian's Pilgrimage." Sunday school at 10 a. m. Saturday study classes for children at 2 p. m. All are welcome. Rev. Otto G. M. Gebick, pastor.

Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army Citadel, Broad street 7 a. m. knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., Salvation meeting in the Grand theatre. The meetings this week end will be conducted by Major Morris of Vancouver, assisted by the local officers and corps. All are invited.

Christadelphians.

A. O. U. W. building, Yates street. Public meeting at 7:30 p. m., subject, "Abraham, the Heir of the World, (John, 4-12)—In What Sense and what Time?" All welcome.

Victoria Seamen's Mission.

Sunday, December 5th, a mission service under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild, Victoria branch of the British Foreign Sailors' Society, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Bastion Square, at 2:30 p. m. All seamen and their friends cordially invited. J. N. Bailey, port missionary.

Christian Science.

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 535 Pandora street, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject for December 5th, "God, the Only Cause and Creator." All are welcome.

Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m., subject, "Where Two Agree." All are welcome to those meetings.

Psychic Research Society.

Foresters hall, on Broad street, between Pandora and Johnson streets, on Sunday at 8 p. m. Mrs. F. V. Jackson will give a lecture, subject to be taken

from the congregation, followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. On Thursday at the above hall at 8 p. m., there will be an open meeting. All are welcome.

Socialist Meeting.

The weekly propaganda meeting of the Socialist party will be held at the Grand theatre at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Speaker, H. Fitzgerald, late of New Zealand. Questions invited. Open platform at end of lecture. All who have read the letters appearing in the Colonist during the past week and who desire more information on the subject of Socialism are cordially invited to be present.

Society of Friends.

Y. M. C. A. hall, Broad street. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m. All are welcome.

TWO OF CASSIAR'S CREW ARE MISSING

Members of the crew of the steamer Cassiar of the Union Steamship company, fear that two of their number have met with mishap on Cortez Island, while off on a hunting trip. Leaving the vessel at the island on Saturday, the men were to be back to catch the boat when it called on Wednesday. The Cassiar called at the island and blew her whistle for the hunters, but nothing was seen of them and inquiries failed to reveal their whereabouts. Owing to the elections the organization of a searching party was postponed until Monday, when efforts were to be made to find the men.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

- 1/2 Acre of Land**, all cleared and fenced, nice high situation, good soil, no rock, and a 6-roomed cottage, in good condition, is going for \$1800.00, on exceptionally easy terms, viz: \$700 cash, balance \$10 per month, no interest.
- 6-Roomed Bungalow**—2 bed-rooms, bath and w. c. upstairs; kitchen, dining room, parlor and pantries downstairs; finished basement; good vegetable garden; price only \$1100.00; terms \$250 cash, balance \$15 per month. This house is lathed, ready for plastering, and will take about \$250 to completely finish.
- 3-Roomed House**—New, well built, all modern, large verandahs and large hall, full basement, one hundred yards from the wharves; price \$2355.00. Terms \$300 cash, balance \$20 per month; interest 7 per cent per annum.
- 5 Acres**—Four miles out, splendid soil, all cleared and fenced, no buildings; price \$1800.00; terms \$500 cash, balance to suit.
- 5 Acres**—7 miles out, good 5-roomed house, dairy and chicken house; land is all cleared, good vegetable garden and a few fruit trees; plenty of water; 1 1/2 miles from a railway station. Price \$1500.00; terms \$500 cash, balance to suit.

TOLLER & GRUBB

Phone 2046. 1222 Government Street.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

I, M. Gouge, hereby give notice that, one month from date hereof, I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Four-Mile House, situated on the Goldstream road, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the first day of January, 1910.

M. GOUGE.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1909.

SHOAL BAY ACRES

SEVEN ACRES IN GARDEN, as a whole, or in two parcels of 3 and 4 acres respectively. Price, per acre.....\$1675

THREE LARGE LOTS

IN ALL A HALF ACRE, with 4-room house in good condition. Several chicken houses. A Belmont avenue corner. On easy terms, price.....\$2750

SOME SWELL STUFF

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Rockland avenue, the most beautiful residence street on the North Pacific Coast. Handsomely furnished.

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REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block

Money to Loan.

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act, to vest in "The Governing Council of the Salvation Army in Canada" all the property in British Columbia now held by Thomas Bates Coombs individually or as commissioner of the Salvation Army or by any other person or persons for the purposes and benefit of or to the use of the Salvation Army, or held in trust for any corps or branch of the Salvation Army or for any hospital institution or undertaking owned by or carried on by the Salvation Army or by any person for or under the direction of the Salvation Army subject to the trusts, if any, upon which such property is held; to provide for the registration of the title to property so vested, upon filing with the registrar or proper officer a description of the property and notice of the trust and upon payment of a nominal fee; to empower the said governing council to receive, acquire, hold, manage, deal with or dispose of any property for the purposes of the Salvation Army; to empower the said governing council to execute any trusts affecting such property or to be reposed in them; and to confer on the said governing council all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in relation to the above matters.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of November, A. D. 1909.
CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Steam Heated Offices

Also entire third floor, suitable for lodge or club purposes, to let in new brick building, 541 Yates Street. Apply to
F. R. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the License Commissioners for Saanich municipality for a transfer of the license now held by me at The Prairie Hotel, South Saanich to Enoch Sage.
JOHN SOUTHWELL,
Victoria, B. C., 5th November, 1909.

NOTICE

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Copies of Bills, Petitions, and notices as published must be deposited with, and all fees paid to, the Clerk of the House, not later than 12th January, 1910.

Petitions for Bills will not be received by the House after 31st January, 1910.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than 10th February, 1910. Reports from "Standing Committee on Bills" will not be received by the House after 17th February, 1910.

THORNTON FELL,

Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

Victoria, 1st November, 1909.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Brand) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects

TWO SNAPS

SIX ROOM BUNGALOW, stone foundation, concrete floor in basement, cement tubs, newly papered, large grounds, good location, for quick sale, price

\$4250.00 with terms.

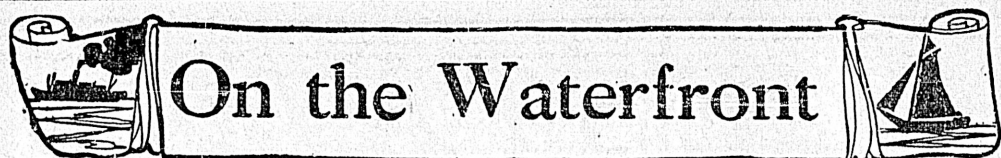
BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM BUNGALOW, paneled hall, open fire places of pressed brick, 2 large cleared lots, heated with a furnace, house just completed. A most modern and comfortable home, overlooking the sea on the Foul Bay car line. Half cash. Price

\$4,500

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618 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA



TO IMPROVE THE HARBOR

Lobnitz Marine Rock-Excavating Vessel to Be Built to Take Rocks Out

DREDGE TENDER TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Dredge Costing \$350,000 to Be Secured for First Narrows; Probably Two

For the purpose of improving Victoria harbor and removing rocks, plans are under way for the building of a Lobnitz marine rock excavating vessel by the public works department. Samples of rock taken from Victoria harbor have been sent to the builders of this type of craft and they guarantee a vessel which will remove ten cubic yards of rock an hour. A steel tug, a typical dredge tender, 92 feet long, will be built at a British Columbia shipyard by the public works department. An elevator dredge costing approximately \$350,000 is to be built for use in dredging the First Narrows at Vancouver where 1,500,000 yards is to be removed, the Narrows being widened from 400 feet to 1,200 feet. It is also probable that still another dredge will be secured.

Mr. Bayfield, engineer of the public works department, who has charge of the equipment of the department in British Columbia, was in the city yesterday, and he confirms the news regarding the proposed additions to be made to the fleet of the department for use in British Columbia waters, chiefly at the more important harbors of Victoria and Vancouver where much work, not yet outlined, is in prospect. Mr. Bayfield states that the public works department is well posted as to the needs of Victoria harbor and says that the interests of the port will be looked after. The equipment has been found insufficient to carry out the required work, and plans are under way for additions, which, while they have not yet been authorized or have appropriations been made for them, are in prospect and the necessary appropriations will probably be secured shortly.

Rock Excavating Craft

The rock drill heretofore used in Victoria harbor has been found inadequate for the work and the government is now seriously considering the purchase of a Lobnitz rock excavating vessel. This is a craft fashioned somewhat after the order of a dredge for the removal of submarine rocks. A sample of the rock from Victoria harbor was forwarded to the manufacturers of this type of craft and they have stated that their vessel will have a capacity of ten cubic yards an hour. The Lobnitz marine rock excavating vessel is fitted with a great steel perpendicular at the bow, similar to the big spuds which anchor a dredge in position. This weighs twenty tons and has a sharp end, this being capable of being removed and reshaped. The steel perpendicular is lifted by a steam engine on the craft and dropped on the rock to be broken away. Where these craft have been used they have worked with good effect. With such a vessel in use in Victoria harbor the work of removing

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind northeast, 8 miles. Bar. 29.72, temp. 32. Sea moderate. Passed out, a steamer at 4 a.m., a four-masted schooner, towing, at 4.15 a.m., and a steamer, probably the Governor, at 4.55 a.m. In U. S. revenue cutter, 7.45 a.m.
Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind northeast, Bar. 29.70, temp. 25. Light swell. Tees left Bamfield 8 a.m.
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.87, temp. 30. Steamer Tees sailed from Clayoquot at 7.30 p.m.
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, and calm. Bar. 29.90, temp. 26. Sea smooth.
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 29.87, temp. 20. Passed in, steamer Cowichan, 7.30 a.m.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, calm, wind north. Bar. 29.77, temp. 33. Sea rough. Out, steamer Malsud at 8.50; steamer Mon-tara at 8.50. Outside, bound in, steamer.
Cape Lazo, noon—Clear and calm. Bar. 29.83, temp. 20. Sea smooth.
Point Grey, noon—Clear and calm. Bar. 29.77, temp. 23. Sea moderate.
Pachena, noon—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.59, temp. 30. Sea smooth. Steamer Tees passed Carmanah at 11.55 a.m., bound east.
Estevan, noon—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.79, temp. 36. Sea moderate.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind northeast. Bar. 29.53, temp. 34. Sea smooth. In, steamer Waddan, 12.15 p.m.
Pachena, 8 p.m.—Clear, wind northeasterly. Bar. 29.57, temp. 35. Sea moderate. No shipping.
Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind northeasterly. Bar. 29.93, temp. 35. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, a northeasterly wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 36. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear, a northeasterly wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 46. Sea smooth. No shipping.

those few obstructions at various points in the harbor would soon be carried out, and, while many weeks are occupied by a crew on a steam drill in taking our rocks similar work would be done within a few hours with the Lobnitz marine rock-excavator. The Public Works Department is now engaged in dredging the harbor of Victoria, cutting to a depth of from 20 to 25 feet at low water. The dredger Mudlak has been working for many months in the upper harbor above the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway bridge dredging to a depth of 25 feet, and the larger dredge Ajax has been engaged near the mouth of the harbor, working outside when weather permits. The steamers Princess and Petrel are engaged as dredge tenders. The Petrel is now being equipped with steam steering gear which is being installed so that the screws may be handled better and the dredgers given more capacity. Steam steering gear is also being installed on the snagboat Samson so that she can be handled better in swift water. The steam steering gear being fitted to these vessels was designed by Mr. Bayfield.

New Dredge Tender

It has been found necessary for the work contemplated in Victoria to secure a new dredge tender larger and more powerful than the Petrel and Princess, and plans have been prepared by Mr. Bayfield, who was connected with the Montreal harbor works before being sent to take charge of the work in British Columbia by the de-

partment of Public Works, for a new steamer for use as a dredge tender. This vessel will be built in British Columbia. She will be a steel steamer with the following dimensions: Length, 92 feet over all; beam, 20 feet, and draught 10 feet 6 inches. The vessel will be of steel throughout and will be a typical dredge tender, different from any of the tugs now in use. She will be a new class of vessel to these waters. Her machinery will consist of fore and aft compound engines, with cylinders 15 and 34 inches in diameter with 24 inch stroke. The vessel will be equipped with steam steering, electric light, and other requirements of modern steamers.

Securing More Dredgers
Beyond the construction of this steamer, for which the plans have been prepared, the officials of the Public Works Department are known to be considering the purchase at a cost of approximately \$350,000, an elevator dredge for use in improving the First Narrows at Vancouver. The elevator dredge differs from the suction, dipper and scraper dredgers already in use in British Columbia, being equipped with an endless chain of buckets.

Tracy of the First Narrows and plans have been prepared for the dredging necessary there. There is at present a channel approximately 400 feet wide and this is to be widened by dredging to 1,200 feet. This will require the taking away of 1,500,000 yards of material. The work is estimated to occupy two years.

There is in prospect, moreover, the addition of still another dredge for use in British Columbia waters, and with these new dredgers, tenders, and the proposed rock excavating vessel for use in Victoria harbor to carry out the required improvements, the fleet of the Public Works department in British Columbia will assume large proportions.

The vessels of the department in British Columbia under the superintendence of Mr. Bayfield are: Dipper dredge Ajax, capacity 7 yards; dipper dredge Mudlak, capacity 3 yards; scraper and suction dredge Frubling, capacity 1,300 yards of sand an hour; suction dredge King Edward, capacity 20 inches; clamshell dredge Nakusp in Arrow lake; clamshell dredge Heron at Vernon; clam shell dredge Pelican at Shuswap lake; snagboat Princess; snagboat Cygnet; tugs Petrel, Princess, and piledrivers, barges, scows, etc.

The dredger Frubling, the German dredge built for work in Kiel and which was brought from Germany by way of the Orient and purchased for work in the Fraser river, has proven very satisfactory. She has been taking out 1,300 yards an hour of sand from the river.

TEES BACK FROM THE ISLAND COAST
Brought No Further Word of Wreckage—Few Passengers on West Coast Steamer.
With a very light cargo and saloon passengers, the steamer Tees of the C. P. R. once again reached port last night after an exceptional quick round trip to West Coast ports. The vessel sailed from here Wednesday night, making Clayoquot, the most westerly point called at, Thursday night, returning arriving here with the best of weather last evening.

Mr. Brown and wife came from Clayoquot, Mr. Brown being the provincial surveyor at that point and Mr. and Mrs. Garret, also of that place, constituted the complement of the first cabin. Seven Indians also came south on the vessel from Clayoquot. The vessel sighted no wreckage whatever and brought no further news of the finds made at Pachena and reported by wireless.

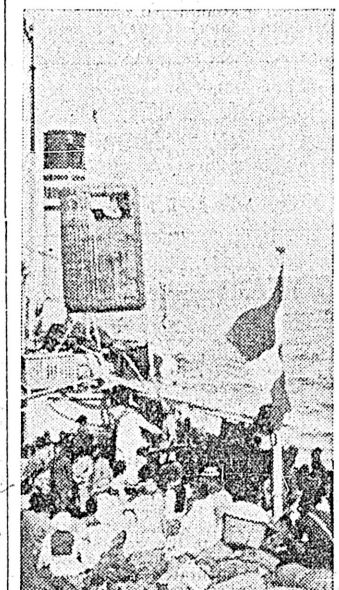
NINGCHOW WAS IN COLLISION

Holt Liner Has Bows Damaged Off China Coast—No Local Cargo on Teucer

The steamer Ningchow, of the Blue Funnel line, which was scheduled to leave Yokohama on Saturday next completing her long voyage from Liverpool to this port, is reported to have been in collision at Hongkong and sustained injuries to her bow which will be repaired at the trans-Pacific port. The Ningchow is in command of Capt. W. L. Allen. She left Liverpool on October 16th on her 12th voyage to this port.

Advices have been received from Liverpool that the fire on board the steamer Teucer, of the Blue Funnel line, when she was moored in Queen's dock at the Mersey port, caused no damage to the salmon, whale oil and other shipments from this port. The outbreak originated amongst a cargo of molasses, and had been smouldering for a considerable time. The crew had endeavored to extinguish the fire.

Where Passengers Are Landed by Basket



Debarbing passengers from a German East African Liner.

but eventually it gained upon them, and the fire brigade was then summoned. The firemen soon began to make progress, but they were hampered by the dense volumes of smoke that emanated from the hold. Smoke helmets were sent for, and thus protected the men were able to direct streams of water into the midst of the smouldering molasses. The hatch was battened down to prevent the fire from spreading, but was not extinguished for some hours. Owing to the heating of the bulkhead between Nos. 4 and 5 holds some bananas stowed in No. 4 hold caught fire, which was extinguished by pouring water into this hold also.

KENTUCKY BOUGHT BY SEATTLE COMPANY

Alaska Coast Steamship Co. Buys Twin-Screw Vessel on Atlantic Coast For Alaska Trade.

The deal for the purchase of the steamer Kentucky by the Alaska Coast Steamship company has been completed and the twin screw steamer now laid up at Lyna, Connecticut, will start

for Seattle as soon as some repairs are made to go into the service to Prince William Sound. The alterations to be made on the Atlantic coast include changes to the passenger accommodations, which will give the Kentucky berths for 112 first-class and 130 second-class passengers. The first-class staterooms will all be two-berth rooms and each stateroom will be provided with individual plumbing and toilet accessories.

For carrying cargo larger hatches forward will be provided than those now in place. The Kentucky will be capable of handling about 500 tons of freight when the alterations are completed.

RAIL CARRIER FROM BALTIMORE

Steamer Waddan Passed Up to Vancouver Last Night From Atlantic Via Guaymas.

The steamer Waddan, laden with rails from Baltimore, passed up in last night and proceeded to Vancouver. The Waddan came via Guaymas, at which port she discharged part of her cargo of railroad iron. After discharging at the Terminal City the steamer is to load lumber, she having been chartered to take a cargo from the Hastings mills for Australia.

TURBINERS FOR CANADIAN NORTHERN

Cairo and Heliopolis Being Converted For Service Under Railroad Flag on Atlantic.

The Canadian Northern Railway company is organizing an Atlantic service according to reports from Liverpool. One of the newspapers of the Mersey port says although the service in which the large turbine steamers Cairo and Heliopolis are to be employed by their new owners has not yet been officially announced, it is understood that they will run between Liverpool or London and a Canadian port, in conjunction with the steamers of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and in competition with the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The Cairo is now being reconstructed by the Fairfield Shipbuilding company, Govan, but the Heliopolis has not yet arrived in the Clyde. The project of the Canadian Northern Railway company to establish a service of steamships on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, to which we have already referred, is attracting a good deal of attention in shipbuilding circles, as it seems likely that a considerable quantity of new tonnage will be required as the scheme develops.

"SEA WOLF" BUYS GASOLINE LAUNCH

Will Engage in Carrying Trade Between Vancouver and Ladysmith—Two Trips a Week.

Capt. Alex. McLean, of sealing notoriety, sometime called "The Sea Wolf," has purchased a 50-ton gasoline launch to engage in the carrying trade between Ladysmith and Vancouver. He will make two round trips a week, and he hopes to be thus able to supply a long felt want.

Capt. Alex. McLean was one of the pioneers of the sealing business and his exploits have furnished columns for many newspapers. He took part in several raids, the last being in the schooner Carmencita, which went from San Francisco under the Mexican flag, her owners and outfitters being indicted for illegal sealing in consequence. The Carmencita attempted to raid the Copper Island rookeries in 1904 and two men were shot by the Russian guards, one Walter York having died soon after being brought to the marine hospital at Port Townsend. Lately finding the "piping times of peace" too dull he has enlisted existence by skipping a dynamite barge on the Skeena carrying supplies of the explosive to contractors.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans—taken from will, steel, iron and tinware—knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo RAILWAY

Change in Schedule

Effective Tuesday, Nov. 16th.

NORTH BOUND Daily (Read Down)		DAILY		SOUTH BOUND Daily (Read Up)	
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday	16.00	9.00 Lv....	Victoria	Ar. 12.05	19.00
	17.12	10.15	Shawnigan Lake	10.48	17.42
	17.48	11.00	Duncans	10.05	16.58
	18.20	11.32	Chemainus	9.25	16.22
	18.45	11.57	Ladysmith	9.00	15.58
	19.28	12.35	Nanaimo	8.15	15.15
	19.45	12.53 Ar...	Wellington	Lv. 8.00	15.00

L. D. CHETHAM,
Dist. Pass. Agent

Victoria, B. C.

The Jebson Line

To increase our trade with a foreign people we must know them and their country.

Commercial and Business Men's Excursion to Mexico; Central America; South America.

From Seattle.....January 6th From San Francisco.....January 11th
From Victoria.....January 7th From Los Angeles.....January 14th
Rates from Seattle and Victoria, \$20.00; rates from San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$175.00.

Trip to be of eight weeks' duration, visiting all points of interest. Party to be accompanied by the Mexican consuls of Tacoma and Vancouver through Mexico. Write for particulars.

C. S. BAXTER, Agent,
809 Government St., Victoria.

JEBSEN & OSTRANDER,
General Agents, Seattle.

Grand Trunk Railway

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches and SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON.

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address
W. S. COOKSON,
Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent,
135 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR PRINCE RUPERT AND WAY PORTS

S. S. VADSO
Will Sail
On Thursday, Dec. 2

John Barnsley
Agent,
834 Yates St.

Phone 1925.

TO THE KLONDIKE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company operates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For further particulars apply,
TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R.
405 Winch Building.

XMAS GIFTS
For Friends at Home and Abroad.
Men's Smoking Jackets, Japanese Fancy Embroidered Silk Kimonos, Ivory Goods, Combs, Brushes, Picture Frames, Hand Mirrors, Napkin Rings, Ivory Handled and Winged, Embroidered Covers, Beautifully Carved Novel Boxes.

QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
1715 Government St.
P. O. Box 98
Mail Orders a Specialty.

Canadian Mexican Line

TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE

Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers. S.S. Lonsdale will leave on or about the 21st of each month.

Apply to Shalcross & Macauley, Agents, Victoria.

ARABIC ORIENT

to the New York, January 20, 1910

Including Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean Ports, Palestine and Egypt.

Cost \$400 and upwards for 73 days, All Expenses Included.

Cruise Dept., White Star Line, Seattle, or Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

AND Southern California

Leave Victoria Wednesdays, 8 a.m. Steamers QUEEN or UMATILLA.

THROUGH SERVICE.
Leave Seattle Fridays, 9 p.m. Steamers GOVERNOR or PRESIDENT FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY SEVEN DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA,
Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Y. R.
Leave Seattle, 9 p.m.
Steamer COTTAGE CITY, Dec. 14, 27, Jan. 8, 20.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico, and Humboldt Bay. LARGEST SHIPS, QUICKEST TIME, BEST SERVICE

For further information obtain folder Right reserved to change schedule. TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf Street. Phone 4.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent
112 Market St., San Francisco.

Lifebuy Soap—disinfectant—Is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infection; diseases.

The opposite are all Good Inside Buys and in residential property. We offer you

Lots In Golf Links Park

The sub-division without a peer and the future home of Victoria's well-to-do citizens. 14 Lots were sold last week. Every purchaser will double his money in a short time on everything we offer.

Douglas St., not far from City Hall, 120 ft. on a corner, \$10,000

View St., 60 ft. x 120 feet, 2 small houses \$4,000

We Offer You
The Best Buys
In Victoria

Douglas St., Two Lots near King's Road, \$2,650
Yates St., 60 ft. for \$4,000

Two Pieces of Business Property paying 6 per cent.

Herbert Cuthbert & Co.,

635 Fort Street

HERE IS THE PROOF

That the best body-building and strengthening tonic for

Delicate Children

— is —
Vinol

"My 9 year old daughter was weak, pale, and had no appetite. I gave her Vinol, and she began to thrive at once. She gained rapidly in weight, color and strength."—
Mrs. W. H. GILMORE, Durand, Mich.

"My two children, who were puny and ailing, rapidly gained flesh and strength when I began to give them Vinol. I proved that Vinol is a splendid tonic for delicate children."—
Mrs. C. ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass.

Vinol builds up healthy flesh and makes thin little limbs round and plump. Children love to take it.

We return people's money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it. Try it, please.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1857.

Capital, paid up.....\$4,900,000
Reserve.....\$5,600,000
Total Assets.....\$58,000,000

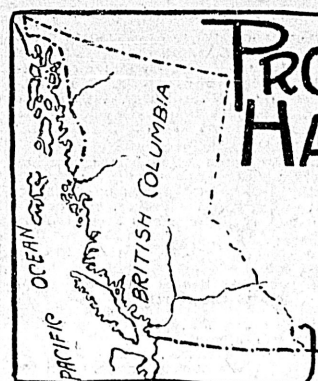
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF APRIL THE ROYAL BANK WILL OCCUPY THEIR NEW PREMISES AT PRESENT BEING ERECTED IN GOVERNMENT ST.



PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

system is specially contemplated as a result of the investigations.

W. E. Cooke, a veteran packer, recently made the trip through to Tete Jaune Cache with 12,000 pounds of supplies for the Canadian Northern camps. The steamer Nechaco took these supplies to the east side of Goat River rapids, 205 miles from Port George. From the rapids to the Cache the outfit was moved, over 110 miles, by canoe in five and a half days, one canoe carrying a cargo of over 4,000 pounds.

Fernie's new municipal light system is now in service.

The damage by the recent floods to Vancouver's water system is estimated by Superintendent Madison at \$8,000.

The municipal elections campaign in New Westminster is already in full swing.

Cranbrook is coming forward as a challenging rival to Nelson for the centralized trade of the Kootenays.

The close-down of the Extension mine of the Wellington Colliery Co. in consequence of flood damage, is announced to continue for another week.

Long distance telephone connection between Nelson and Cranbrook is projected and is being vigorously promoted by Cranbrook business men.

The Diamond Vale collieries in the Similkameen are to resume at the first of the new year, with double the old staff.

At Nelson on Wednesday last the marriage was solemnized of Robert J. Hutchinson, of Salmon, and Miss Bertha Morrison English, late of Boston.

Alf. Spears, a former baggage man running on the C.P.R. between Laggan and the Coast, was badly injured recently by the accidental discharge of a gun, while duck hunting.

Revelstoke's most pressing problem of the present is the securing of the completion of the Arrowhead and Kootenay railway, and construction of a railway into the Big Bend country.

The Salmon Arm municipal council has adopted a petition to the local government for a money grant for the repair of trunk roads through the municipality.

The Pacific Coast Colliery Co. have struck a 20-foot seam of coal in the No. 1 shaft of their Blair property. This is stated to be the record for the Nicola valley.

Railway construction from Midway to Merritt will open up a district rich in scenic glimpses, agricultural land, coal, metalliferous mines and good timber areas. The mineral future of the country is especially promising.

The directors of the Royal Columbian hospital, at New Westminster, are considering plans for a new hospital, submitted by Architects Gardner and Salt. Final decision has been deferred until a meeting on the 15th instant.

The burial of the Japanese victims of last Sunday's disaster at the Gr. Northern, near Vancouver, took place at South Vancouver cemetery. S. Sasaki conducting the ceremonies of the Buddhist faith for the majority of the victims.

Two powder manufacturing concerns are seeking sites in or near New Westminster. The one will probably secure "Tree Island" which the Royal City Board of Trade last week discovered, to its amazement, that it owns.

G. F. Welch, an old and esteemed resident of the Royal City, is at the Royal Columbian hospital, suffering from internal injuries received in a fall down the stairway at his home. Complete recovery is promised by the attendant physician.

H. J. Cooper, a blacksmith at the St. Eugene, the big mine of the Crow's Nest country, has recently made a miner's candlestick out of pure silver. The candlestick is the property of Foreman John Cannon. It was sent to Cranbrook for finishing and polishing by Jeweler W. H. Wilson.

Chief Constable Burr was brought down to Ashcroft jail a man named Clark, believed to have been implicated in the hold-up of the Cariboo stage near 150-Mile House on the first of November. Clark was committed on a charge of perjury, and will await an Assize hearing at Kamloops.

Two new ice breakers of an improved type have been completed at Nakusp for service on the Arrow lakes. They have the form of barges, but are completely sheathed with iron. Each cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Four ice breakers are now in service on the Kootenay lakes.

John Lamont, a workman employed in the C. P. R. shops at Nelson, was killed a few days ago by being struck on the head by a piece of a burst engine wheel. He was grinding the jaws of a large wrench when the wheel burst, a fragment striking him just above the left eye, fracturing his skull. He expired a few hours after the accident.

Death on Thursday last claimed the well known Nat Condy, of East Delta. He had set out for a part of the farm on which clearing was in progress, and failing to return in the evening, search was made for him and his lifeless body found. Heart disease had been the cause of demise. The deceased was a native of Guelph, Ont., and leaves a widow and family.

Reginald Tansley, a young Englishman, recently arrived in British Columbia, was the victim of a horrible accident at the Adams River Lumber Company's plant at Chase a few days ago, as a result of which he will have to suffer the amputation of both hands above the wrists. Tansley was working at the pile driver and failed to get away his hands as the weight descended. The result may be imagined.

Messrs. McDougall and Marsden, Indian reserve commissioners, are touring the province collecting data touching the reserve problem, for the Department at Ottawa. The mission of the commissioners is to obtain first hand information from the Indians as to their grievances and conditions generally. Improvement of the education

A special train on the C. P. R. conveyed one of the principal Liberal spellbinders of the late campaign from Grand Forks to Kaslo, delivering him at 4.30 in the morning after the meeting at which he was to have been the principal attraction. Objection was made to the train for the trip, on which Superintendent Purvis generally explained that the delay was chargeable to a "dispensation of providence." Distinctly cryptic!

G. F. Weir, of Trail, is to visit the Capital this week to represent that West Kootenay town in its application for approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of its plans for the installation of a municipal water system. The church interests have appealed from the decision of the government agent made last September and which gave the city a prior right to the water in Cambridge creek. They are also applying for a renewal of the violin Lake Power company's record. All three cases will be heard before the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at Victoria on December 8.

JUDGMENT AGAINST "BILL" MINER

Unconscious Humor Presents Itself in Substituted Service Against Missing Highwayman.

Judgment has been handed down by the New Westminster court registrar, J. J. Campbell, for \$500 and costs amounting to \$23.85, in the substituted service against George W. Edwards, alias "Bill" Miner, of Cariboo stage robbery and penitentiary notoriety, now a fugitive in parts unknown. On November 13 an application was made to Judge Howay in the county court, by A. Johnson, on behalf of W. Norman, of K. C., for service on Miner of a summons to appear by substituted service. As to the whereabouts of the train robber could not be ascertained very accurately, this made it necessary to post the summons in the office of the registrar. The stated eight days elapsed and as "Bill" failed to present his well known form at the office, the registrar formally declared judgment. It is understood that there is money to the amount of the claim or more in the treasury at Ottawa to the credit of Miner and that this will be taken to cover the judgment.

RECOGNITION FOR YOUNG HERO

Public Testimonial Suggested For "Jimmie" Calder, Who Risked His Life For a Friend.

Several correspondents of the Revelstoke Mail-Herald appear to voice public sentiment in that part of Kootenay in advocating some public recognition of the heroism of Master "Jimmie" Calder, who very pluckily rescued A. McRae, Jr., from drowning when he went through the ice into the Columbia river about ten days ago. Owing to the unsafe condition of the ice Master Calder had to stretch himself flat on it with another body holding his heels in order to effect the rescue, thus displaying an amount of good sense and judgment highly commendable. For the sake of others and as an encouragement to boys and girls to do the right and bravest things in the hour of danger it is fitting that some public acknowledgment should be made of young Calder's bravery.

AGAIN THE FATAL .22

Four-Year-Old Lad, of Larkin, Victim of the Latest Mischance With a Ready-Loaded Rifle.

The four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Hayes, of Larkin, was fatally and accidentally shot last Monday by his elder brother, Harry. The latter had picked up a .22 rifle that had fallen on the floor, and as he was doing so, the weapon was discharged, the bullet striking his younger brother. The bullet entered the chin, going down through the neck, and lodging in the spinal column. Dr. Vankleek was immediately called, and notwithstanding everything that could be done, the poor little fellow passed away early on Tuesday morning. The funeral took place on Wednesday to Lansdowne cemetery. Rev. D. Cameron conducted the services, and the pallbearers were young sons of prominent farmers—Masters Dan Crozier, Percy Reid, Ernest Hunter and Kenneth Hunter.

KAMLOOPS AND THE RAILROAD

Government to Be Urged to Divert C. N. R. Line and Make "Inland Capital" a Divisional Point.

As a result of a recent conference between the Board of Trade and the City Council of Kamloops on the subject of the Canadian Northern railway alteration so as to bring the railway into the city on the North Thompson, instead of on the further side of the river, resolutions have been adopted for presentation to the Premier and Government, and these will be presented shortly by a deputation composed of three members of the city council and three of the Board of Trade. The resolution as originally drawn and as passed with unanimity, reads as follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting do through the proper channels strongly urge upon the government of the province, that in the final draft of the agreement with the Canadian Northern railway the provision that the main line of that railway should run from the Yellowhead Pass to a point within the city of Kamloops, instead of from the Yellowhead Pass to a point at or near the city of Kamloops as in the draft memorandum provided. Further, that a clause be inserted in the said agreement providing for the commencement of

work at Kamloops simultaneously with that on other points of the line covered by the agreement. Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members-elect for the Kamloops electoral district and each member of the government. And further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, requesting that the matter be taken up by the union.

INQUEST STILL DRAGS

Question of Proper Coupling Remains Nebulous as Ever—Expert and Technical Testimony.

The long adjourned inquest on the interurban train accident was resumed at Vancouver on Friday, but although two long sittings were held, the end does not appear to be yet in sight. At the evening sitting the principal witnesses were Superintendent N. V. McQuarrie, manager of the interurban line. The question as to whether a proper coupling was made remains still as nebulous as before. Mr. McQuarrie did show, however, that some precautions had been taken, the switch at Nanaimo Road where the accident occurred, as on the previous Monday he had issued an order that all cars left there were to be blocked and a man was always to be left on any car standing on the main line there. At the afternoon session, the evidence was entirely of an expert and technical nature regarding the operation of couplers and brakes. The witnesses were mostly called on behalf of the train crew to show that couplers were liable to part under any circumstances.

A MAIL CARRIER'S LIFE

Courier of the North Goes Through Lake Atlin—Frozen Hands and Feet as Souvenirs.

An Atlin despatch of yesterday states that while carrying mail across the ice from the settler frozen in Lake Atlin, near Portage, Dan Holland and Fred Taylor broke through the ice. A companion, extricated the men with great difficulty. The mail was also saved. Holland and Taylor started for the nearest shelter, a miner's cabin, several miles away. Both of Holland's feet and Taylor's hands were frozen. The men were taken into Atlin last night. Holland is in a serious condition. Lake Atlin was frozen over on December 1. It is the earliest closing of the lake on record.

When the Stomach Stops

Working Properly, Because There Is Wind In It, Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to Set It Going Again.

A TRIAL BOX FREE. THE DOCTORS call it flatulency, but unprofessional folks know it as "wind on the stomach," and a most distressing state of things it is. It is a serious condition of this great motor organ. Always annoying and painful in the extreme, at times often leading to bad and fatal results. The stomach, embarrassed and hampered with wind, cannot take care of its food properly and indigestion follows, and this has a train too appalling to enumerate. The entire system or passive factor in this trouble and life soon becomes a questionable boon. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED in doctor books; how undigested food causes gasses by fermentation and fermentation in which process some essential acids are destroyed—burnt up—wasted by chemical action, followed by defective nutrition and the distribution through the alimentary tract of chemically wrong elements and as a consequence the stomach and entire system is starved. Plenty of food, you see, but spoilt in preparation and worse than worthless. A DILATED STOMACH is the epitome of evil; nothing too bad to emanate from it, but the gas it generates is probably its worst primary effect and the only way to do away with this is to remove the cause. STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS go to the root of this trouble. They attack the gas making foods and render them harmless. Flatulency or wind on the stomach simply cannot exist where these powerful and wonderworking little tablets are in evidence.

THEY WERE MADE for this very purpose to attack gas making foods and convert them into proper nutriment. This is their province and office. A whole book could be written about them and then not all told that might be told with profit to suffering from this painful disease, dyspepsia. It would mention the years of patient and expensive experiment in effort to arrive at this result—of failures innumerable and at last success. It would make mention of the different stomach correctives that enter in to this tablet and make it faithfully represent all STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are not alone intended for the sick, but well folks as well; for the person who craves hearty foods and wants to eat heartily and run no risk of bad effects, these tablets clean and make eating and digestion a delight and pleasure. They keep the stomach active and energetic and able and willing to do extra work without special labor or effort. Don't forget this. Your food is often neglected, but the STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS have them in mind.

A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE will be sent any one who wants to know just what they are, how they look and taste, before beginning treatment with them. After this go to the drug store for them; everywhere, here or at home, they are 50 cents a box and by getting them at home you will save time and postage. Your doctor will prescribe them; they say there are 40,000 doctors using them, but when you know what is the matter of yourself, why go to the expense of a prescription? For free trial package address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Michigan.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia for an act transferring all the assets, rights and property of The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company within British Columbia to The Great West Permanent Loan Company, being a company incorporated by an act of parliament of Canada, being Chapter 89 of the Statutes of 1909, also ratifying all acts done pursuant to section 41 of the said Act of Incorporation, and declaring the said latter company to have been empowered since the 5th day of June, 1909, to exercise within the Province of British Columbia all the powers, rights and privileges provided for in its Act of Incorporation.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of November, A. D. 1909.

WINES AND LIQUORS

WILSON'S INVALID PORT, per bottle\$1.00
NIAGARA NATIVE PORT 35c or 3 for\$1.00
ROYAL CROWN PORT, per bottle\$1.00
BONNIE LASSIE SCOTCH WHISKY, Imperial quarts, per bot. \$1.25
MITCHELLS SCOTCH WHISKY, Imperial quarts, per bottle, \$1.25

Windsor Grocery Co., Opposite Post Office

Y.M.C.A.

Men's Meeting, Sunday, 4 o'Clock

REV. H. S. SPELLER,
on "THE FORGIVING SPIRIT."

Mr. Speller is an attractive and thoughtful speaker to men.

BLOOD WILL TELL!

The Complexion Faithfully Mirrors Its Purity or Impurity

Massage, cosmetics and the like sometimes improve a good complexion, and occasionally mitigate the badness of a bad one. But there is only one way to get that clear, satin skin, with the rosy tint of health glowing through, and that is by keeping the blood pure.

Impure blood will show itself. It makes the skin "muddy" or sallow, with pimples, blackheads or boils breaking out. It takes away the clearness from the eye, coats the tongue, makes the breath bad. It saps the energies and brings on headaches. It is fatal to good health or to the highest happiness or usefulness.

Purifying the blood is simply a question of keeping the four great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys, the pores of the skin and the lungs—in good working order. These organs should throw off all the worn-out tissue and other impurities which the blood is continually gathering up throughout the body, and all the waste matter from the food.

The failure of any or all of them to perform these functions should be remedied at once, and it can be, quickly and certainly, by the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. One of the ingredients of these splendid Pills open up the pores of the skin, another regulates the bowels, a third gives ease and strength to the kidneys and a fourth clears the mucus membrane of the lungs so that the gaseous impurities in the blood can pass freely through into the air.

Thus whatever may be the cause of the impure blood, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills remove it, and soon the veins are filled with pure, red, life-giving fluid. Then, and only then, will you have a clear eye, a clean tongue, a sweet breath and a perfect complexion.

Mr. Richard Wilson, of Middlesex Co., Ont., writes:

"For some time I have been in a low and depressed condition. My appetite left me and I soon began to suffer from indigestion. Quite a number of small sores and blotches formed all over my skin. I tried medicine for the blood and used many kinds of ointment, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was a thorough cleansing of the blood. At last Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were brought to my notice, and they are one of the most wonderful medicine I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, my indigestion vanished. They always have a place in my home and are looked upon as the family remedy."

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

Purify the Blood
For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box. 23



The Difference between Baby's Own Soap and Others

- | Baby's Own Soap | Others |
|--|--|
| 1. Is made from clean refined vegetable oils—that are naturally fragrant. | 1. Are made from uncleanly animals fats—the refuse of the abattoirs. |
| 2. Does not contain a particle of coloring matter or any other impurity. | 2. Are strongly scented and highly colored to disguise their coarse quality and impure nature. |
| 3. Gives a rich creamy lather which preserves the soft smooth texture of the skin and leaves it cool and soft. | 3. Give a lather which irritates the skin, leaving it dry, rough, red and coarse. |

Are You Particular?

If so refuse substitutes and use

Baby's Own Soap

Don't Speculate!

You take no chance when you get your Understandings from this Store

- 30 Pairs Men's Pat. Pumps just arrived. Per pair\$3.50
60 Pairs J. Leckies' Loggers, with caulk, Invictus Drysocks for wet weather\$6.00
100 Pairs Men's High-cut Boots, \$3.50 to\$5.00
60 Pairs Men's Storm Calf Boots\$4.50
60 Pairs Men's Velour Calf, heavy sole\$4.00
120 Pairs Men's Calf and Kip Lined, \$2.75 and\$3.00
120 Pairs Ladies' Lined Warm Boots, \$3.50 to\$5.00
190 Pairs Ladies Laced Kid Boots at\$2.00
Men's, Ladies', and Children's Felt Slippers, all sizes, at low prices.
190 Pairs Ladies' Strap Slippers, worth \$2.50, for\$1.50

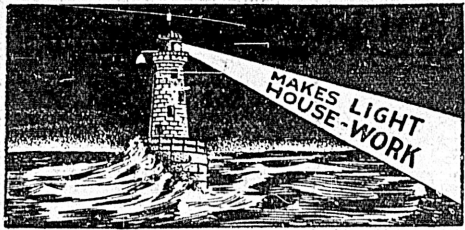
Rubber Boots carried in stock, Gold Seal, Boston Snagproof, Maple Leaf Boots and Rubbers. Remember there are lots of Shoes, but none better than those we sell.

JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block. 1313 Douglas St.

PHONE 1232.

WESTERN SOAP CO., LTD



WHILE
THERE'S
LIFE
THERE'S
SOAP

The inventor of Lighthouse Soap and the secret process of manufacture is an old resident of Victoria, Mr. Geo. F. Langley, who sold his drug business to become the chemist of the company.

The estimate in the prospectus of 100 cents per day is based on the large orders received for Lighthouse Soap, but which cannot be filled owing to the small capacity of the present plant. The company's travellers will be called in, as it was impossible to fill orders, among them several car-load lots.

With the new and large plant in successful operation, it can be easily determined that the stock of the company in the course of a short time will have a saleable value three or four times above par.

Applicants for stock will pay 25 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. on allotment within thirty days thereafter. It may not be necessary for a considerable time to make calls for the remaining 50 per cent., but in this case thirty days' notice must be given for each 25 per cent. call.

This industrial stock furnishes an excellent opportunity for investors to secure stock in a provincial company which there is every sound reason to believe will have a highly successful career.

Prospectuses forms of application and Lighthouse Soap samples may be secured from the undersigned, who has been named as the official broker for the City of Victoria and surrounding districts.

Applications by mail will be promptly attended to.

W. H. ELLIS, Investment Broker

ROOM 2, UPSTAIRS.
P. O. Box 112, Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Phone R940. Canvasser wanted to sell stock. Good commission.

During December

I will, as announced, sell my large and well selected stock of
PIPES, CIGARS, CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CASES AND POUCHES

At greatly reduced prices, many of them at One-half the Actual Cost. **PRICES WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES** in show windows.

Have you a friend to whom a present would be acceptable? We will put aside any article for later delivery.

A fine line of assorted English Walking Canes, with elaborate silver mounts, at \$1.50. No charge for engraving initials on goods purchased.

Salmon, Smokers' Provider

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT
Established 1884

WHY	HAVE	UGLY	WINDOWS
WHEN	WE	CAN	MAKE
THEM	LOVELY	WITH	ART
LEADED	OR	STAINED	GLASS

MELROSE CO., LTD.

ART LEADED LIGHTS

FOR	DESIGNED
DOORS	AND
WINDOWS	MADE
AND	IN
TRANSOMS	VICTORIA

Art Decorators 618 Fort Street

Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring Electrical Fixtures

ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

728 YATES ST. PHONE 643.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Allied Printing Trades Council.....2nd Friday
Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bricklayers.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Bartenders.....2nd and 4th Sunday
Carpenters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Cigar makers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st and 3rd Monday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....1st Monday
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Moulders.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Musicians.....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council.....Every Monday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd and 4th Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Street Railway Workers.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday
Stenographers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Tailors.....1st and 3rd Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
U. S. L. Council.....1st and 3rd Wednesday
U. S. L. Employees.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

One man in every twenty meets with an accident yearly.

The flower trade in London exceeds in value \$10,000,000 a year.

The theatres of London regularly employ over 12,000 people.

There are now over ten thousand members in the French Aerial League.

German law forbids married women to act as public school teachers.

St. Louis was selected as the meeting place for the 1910 convention of the A. F. of L.

In Chili there are regions where there are so many Germans that the native servants learn their language.

The sailors of the Pacific are generously supporting their comrades on the Great Lakes.

The Ohio Federation of Labor, which recently met in Toledo, adopted a resolution favoring woman's suffrage.

Salt Lake City Typographical Union is going to compete with San Francisco Union for the I. T. U. convention of 1911.

Many San Francisco unions and members of organized labor own stock in the splendid labor temple erected by the trade unionists of Los Angeles.

The photo engravers are proceeding to arbitrate their wage scale with the publishers. Other craft unions are being notified of the state of trade.

The Musicians' Union of Toronto donated the services of 100 members to escort the delegates from the prince George hotel, the headquarters of the A. F. of L. to the convention hall.

Two hundred miners employed in the Stanley mines around Edmonton, Alberta, struck work last week, being dissatisfied with conditions.

The Coventry Ordnance company have completed a branch establishment on the banks of the Clyde, Scotland, and soon a thousand men will be busy on gun-mountings for warships.

It is feared that the coal strike will create a serious situation at Melbourne, although it is understood that the railways, tramways and gas and electric companies hold supplies for two months.

Voting strength of A. F. of L., 1897 to 1909: 1897, 2,717; 1898, 2,881; 1899, 3,622; 1900, 5,737; 1901, 8,240; 1902, 10,795; 1903, 15,238; 1904, 17,363; 1905, 16,638; 1906, 15,621; 1907, 16,425; 1908, 16,892; 1909, 15,886.

More than 700 men have been thrown out of work without explanation by the sudden closing of the National Sugar Company's refinery, New York. The company has other plants at Long Island city and Brooklyn.

A pickpocket stole Mr. Kelt Hardie's gold watch recently as he was about to enter a tramway car near the Bridge-layers' Arms, Bermondsey. The watch was presented to him by the Independent Labor party four years ago.

During the twelve months' ending September 30, 1909, fees have been received by the A. F. of L. for 176 charters issued to national and international department, state, central, local trade and federal labor unions.

The following unions during the past year have paid out in unemployment benefits: Amalgamated Carpenters \$48,293.17; Cigar makers \$90,000; Glass Bottle Blowers \$300,000; Painters \$17,444.32; Pattern makers \$20,000; Spinners \$8,000. This among union men. What of the unorganized?

Employees of the Big Four road are to participate in the benefits of the pension system recently adopted by the New York Central and other roads in the Central's system. The directors of the Big Four took action last week at the meeting here applying the plan to that road.

As a result of the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed last session in the Quebec Legislature, which goes into force on January 1 the principal Employers' Liability Insurance companies, it is stated, will raise their rates 50 per cent or more. The majority of the large employers of labor are considering a scheme by which to cover their own insurance.

The Electrical Workers' Union last week withdrew from the Detroit Federation of Labor, and the latter body voted to petition the American Federation of Labor for a renewal of its charter. The charter was revoked recently when the Detroit federation refused to accede to the national body's order to unseat the electrical workers.

After months of work the Illinois commission drafted a bill of thirty-three sections, thirty-one of which were unqualifiedly favorable to labor. It is said that the bill is now a law

and gives Illinois the best labor code in the country, if not in the world.

Jerome Jones, editor of the Atlanta Journal of Labor, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which was held in Quebec recently, was presented by the delegates with a fine gold watch.

In the fall of 1902 the pioneer union of shoeworkers was organized in Philadelphia. It grew to be considered a power, and in 1906 a strike in all the shops of the city was ordered to enforce a demand for an increase in wages. It lasted but a few days, the employers recognizing the demand.

The strike of the Neckwear Makers' union of New York, which began some ten days ago, has been practically won, and every person who is interested in the advancement of the labor movement will rejoice that the workers in this underpaid industry have at least achieved some success in the amelioration of their condition.

The annual report of the department of labor states that during the two years during which the Lemieux Act has been in force up to March 31 last, 55 disputes have been referred for settlement under its terms. Of these 53 were disposed of without strikes or lockouts following. The exceptions were the dispute in 1907 between the hill and the dispute between the C.P. R. and its machinists and car men in 1905.

There are 200,000 men and women in New York who are willing to work but who are not able to secure employment, was the statement made yesterday by C. D. Harvey, secretary of the national committee of the unemployed, before the state commission, which is investigating the operation of the employers' liability act. He urged a plan by which the state should open factories and employ these women and men.

The strike declared by the coal miners in the Newcastle and Maitland districts, Australia, commenced on November 8th. Although 12,000 miners have come out, laying idle all the Newcastle and Maitland collieries. The southern and western coal miners and the waterside workers will meet immediately to determine whether they shall join the strike. The cause of the movement is practically resolved themselves into the question of supremacy between the miners and the mine owners.

The San Francisco press feeders are on strike. A new wage scale calling for an increase of \$3 a week in the minimum wage for platen and cylinder compositors was adopted by the printing offices are paying the rate, while others have refused. Conferences have been held during the week, and it is believed that a settlement will be reached.

The printing pressmen have voted against the proposition of the international body to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium for members afflicted with tuberculosis and to maintain a home for superannuated members. The reason for voting down the proposition is that if any special sum is to be raised at this time, it should be for the further organizing of the craft and strengthening of the unions.

Three of the largest of the coal mines of the Edmonton district are practically idle, two of them being out of business entirely. The miners of the Edmonton Standard Coal company, who operate the Old City mines, the Harper Coal company, who operate the Parkside mine, near C. N. R. in the northeast end of the city, and the Ritchie Coal company, whose mine is on the Fraser flats, walked out of the premises with their picks on their shoulders, and at present there is no indication when these mines can be again put into operation.

Condemning the acts and attitude of the Industrial Workers of the World as un-American, irresponsible and undesirable, and a menace to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the community, the Spokane chamber of commerce adopted resolutions, supporting Mayor Pratt, the city council and the police commission and officers in the determined stand they have taken for the enforcement of law and order.

The Scientific American is authority for the statement that A. G. Baker, of Allipon, Mich., has invented a machine to set ready-made type. It can set ten lines a minute and requires no gas, power or mixed metal. The speed has been figured out as 10,000 ems an hour, as against a record of 6,000 or 7,000 ems on the older machines. The invention is designed to set all standard sizes and styles of type. The upper part of the machine is somewhat on the simplex plan, but otherwise it is dissimilar.

In a pamphlet published by the New Zealand labor department in 1907, in connection with an exhibit made at a Dominion exposition, the following in relation to wages appears:

	Wages in U. S. per hour	Hours in U. S. per week	Wages in N. Z. per hour	Hours in N. Z. per week
Blacksmiths	30c	55	34c	46
Boilermakers	35c	55	38c	48
Carpenters	48c	48	32c	45
Plumbers	44c	48	32c	46
Painters	34c	48	30c	45
Laborers	9c	55	24c	45
Bricklayers	54c	46	38c	45
Builders				
Laborers	28c	48	26c	45

According to the arrangement between the S. W. and L. W. and the W. G. W. of A., the following statement has been issued: "The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers will recognize jurisdiction over all members who are employed in stock factories, establishments in which shirts, etc., are laundered, being made for the wearer in one factory. It will retain jurisdiction only over all members employed in commercial laundries, where work is done for the public. The employees in the stock factories are conceded to the United Garment Workers of America. The changes to be made gradually as local agreements expire in the various cities, but all transfers to be made by June, 1910."

The treasurer's report submitted to the convention of the International Association of Machinists, recently held in Denver, Col., showed that in the last two-year term there had been disbursed for strike benefits, \$654,746.50, of this \$149,149.50, or over 21 per cent was paid to Canadians involved in three strikes, as follows: The C. P. R., \$102,427; G. T. R., \$9,075; Toronto strike, \$38,247. The Canadian membership does not comprise a very large proportion of the total membership of the international. The machinists' laws were also amended to the effect that one of the vice-presidents of the international must be a Canadian.

This had previously prevailed in practice. The convention also voted \$2500 to enable the Canadian and local machinists' lodges to appeal the judgment in the Vulcan Iron Works case to the privy council.

Del. Letroad, chairman of the central body organization committee, has taken up the work Organizer Young, of the American Federation of Labor, had in hand in Vancouver, and one of the next announcements after the organization of a bakers' union is that of a local of the stationary engineers. The membership comprises those engaged in the operations of steam boilers, stationary, marine, portable, hoisting and electrical engines, gas engines, or any machine that may displace the steam engine, irrespective of its motive power. The headquarters of the International Union of Steam Engineers is located at Peoria, Ill. The secretary is R. A. McKee, 696 Main street of that city.

A nation-wide fight for the eight-hour day has been planned by the International Association of Machinists in convention at Denver, Col., and a special assessment of \$2.50 is to be levied in the form of a per capita tax. Of this sum \$2 is to go into the general treasury of the union, which now has \$125,000. In line with this assessment special organizers will be placed in the territory along the Pacific and the greatest care taken in organizing the machinists in San Francisco so that they may be prepared to demand the eight-hour day and get it when they make a new agreement in July, 1910. With the special fund it is expected that the fight for the eight-hour day will be successful all over the country.

That the tendency of the trades union movement towards the hitherto function of lodges is on the increase is borne out by the 1909 officers' reports of the American Federation of Labor. During the fiscal year closed the cigarmakers union leads having expended no less than \$195,000 in sick benefits. The machinists come next with \$145,455.60; the iron moulders \$122,472.35; the hotel and restaurant employees \$79,928.08; boot and shoe workers \$66,629.57; brotherhood of car workers \$29,225; plumbers \$27,920; tailors \$22,885; street and electric railway employees \$14,960.79; tobacco workers \$7,893; pattern makers \$6,552.24; iron and steel workers \$6,920; leather workers on horse goods \$7,925; bakers \$5,109.52; car workers \$1,000; brush makers \$30; watch case engravers \$74.50; foundry employees \$185; jewelry workers \$137; wire weavers \$83.50. Or, in all the sum of \$731,455.15. In addition to the above the cigarmakers paid out \$50,000 in the same period as "traveling benefits."

Fifty thousand dollars will be distributed among the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway company. This announcement was made last week, a cable having been received at the Victoria office to the effect that this was the share of the year's profits that, in accordance with the principle laid down by the company some years ago is to be given those who have labored in the interests of the concern. There are about 1000 men to draw from this fund, and it is estimated that each will be given \$58.10. As the men have been expecting this money for some time, the management proposes getting the checks out in record time. The bonus given to its employees by the British Columbia Electric Railway company consists of one-third the amount available for dividend purposes after a payment of four per cent has been made on the common stock of the company. This sum is divided equally among all employees who have served with the company without a break from July 1 of the previous year to the date of distribution. The gross amount of the bonus this year is larger by \$5,000 than the payment of last year but owing to the larger number of employees coming in for a share of the fund the individual payments will be somewhat smaller than was the case in 1908.

PAYSTREAK LAUNCHED FOR FRASER SERVICE

The Paystreak, a new sternwheeler built for the Fraser river trade, was launched yesterday at the Westminster marine railway yards at Lulu Island for the Royal City Navigation company. An attempt was made to launch the sternwheeler on Thursday but the ways broke soon after Miss Daisy Daves broke a champagne bottle over the bow. The steamer had not slid twenty feet before she slipped and stuck.

The vessel has been taken to the Shackle Works to have her machinery installed.

Oak Bay

3/4 acre, one minute from Oak Bay Hotel, car and beach

Only \$1,500

Terms.

Bevan Bros. & Gore

Room 1, 1122 Gov't St.
Real Estate, Stocks & Bonds

St. George's School for Girls

1157 Rockland Avenue.
Boarding and Day School.
At home Fridays. Principal, Mrs. Suttle.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day School.
Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Autumn term. September 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

WALK-OVER SHOES

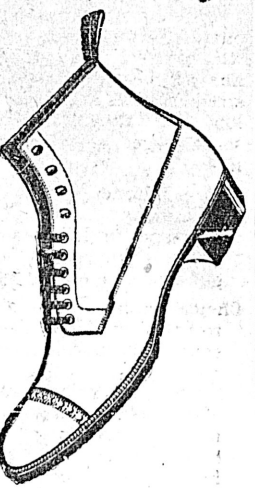
It's easier to please the eye than the foot. Don't let your eyes make a "bad bargain" for your feet.

WEAR

Walk Over Shoes

Good shoes are never sold at a cheap price. All our stock is new and up to date—no old truck to get rid of here.

High-class shoes at honest prices.



WALL-OVER SHOE STORE

TOMLINSON & BELLHOUSE

632 YATES STREET
Opp. King Edward Hotel

A WORD TO THE WISE

The following testimonial from someone you know.

Victoria, B. C.,
Nov. 27, 1909.

Mr. R. P. Clark—Since purchasing my Buick Car from you on July 12th, I have travelled between 3,500 and 4,000 miles, and outside of three punctures, I have not spent one cent in breakages, and can cheerfully recommend the Buick Car to any intending purchaser.

(Signed) S. B. MOODY.

WHY EXPERIMENT?

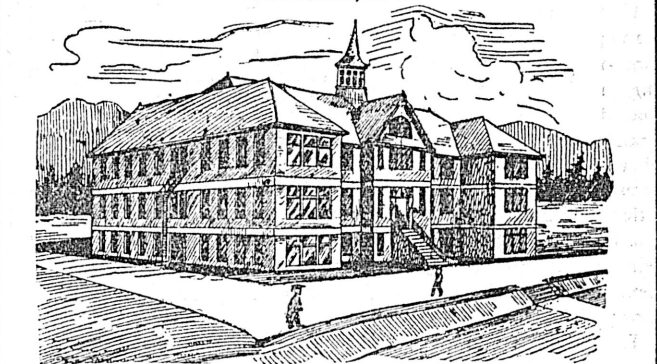
1910 Cars due here this week

Western Motor & Supply Co., Ltd.

Successors to Plimley Automobile Co. Ltd.
R. P. Clark, General Manager

University School

VICTORIA, B. C.



HALF-TERM BEGAN NOV. 1

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.
Staff of University men: Organized Cadet Corps; Musketry Instruction; Football and Cricket; Gymnasium; Chemical Laboratory.

RECENT SUCCESSSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:
Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).
PRINCIPALS:
R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.), J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lon. Univ.)
For Prospectus, Apply the Bursar

Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Christmas Term Commences Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

STOP KICKING AND GET BUSY

Others are making money out of Victoria real estate: why not you? Pandora avenue will be a good business street. Prices at present are low, but they'll be high shortly—get busy and buy now.

Choice Corner—2 blocks from City Hall, 65 feet frontage on Pandora, 10-room house, producing good revenue. Price \$5500

Choice Home—3rd block from City Hall, facing south, all modern, seven rooms, lawn and garden, lot 60 x 160 going back to Mason St., having double frontage, will make fine business or apartment house site. Price \$5250

Modern 7-Room House, with good stable, 4th block from City Hall, lot 60 x 120, with room for another house on west half of lot. Price \$4200

Pretty Home on Pandora near Stanley, 7 rooms, new and modern. Cost owner \$4200—he is out of city and will sell on good terms for \$3650

T. P. McCONNELL

Cor. Gov't and Fort Sts.
Upstairs



November Winners

Did you draw one of these numbers in a sack of Royal Standard Flour?

62771 65196 54697 50897 61538
44073 48630 74560 51793 62723

If you did, you are entitled to a 100-piece china dinner set. Each month we draw ten numbers from the duplicates of the coupons placed in the sacks of Royal Standard Flour leaving our mills. If you are fortunate enough to secure one of these, you are entitled to a dinner set free of charge. There have been many winners—it may be your turn next. Watch this paper each month for the winning numbers.

Royal Standard is the best and purest flour on the market in Western Canada today. Remember Royal Standard is a better flour—not merely different, but better.

Manufactured by:
VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.



Why sit in a cold, damp house or office, inviting Rheumatism and other winter complaints, when you can have Heat and Comfort. Come up and get particulars about the St. Andrew's Steam Radiator; no fires to keep going, no boiler or piping to be troubled with; all the advantages of steam heating at a fraction of the cost. We do all kinds of heating and plumbing, and will be pleased to give you an estimate.

HAYWARD & DODS
Phone 1864. 759 Fort Street.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

THE WEATHER

Metereological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., December 4, 1909:

SYNOPSIS.
The barometer at Dawson is over 31 inches and a vast area of high pressure stretches from that region south-eastward to the great lakes. On the British Columbian and American coast an ocean storm area of considerable energy has caused a great decrease in pressure and a heavy gale on the outside waters. Snow has fallen at Albia and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and at various points in the North Pacific states and the weather continues to be cold in all districts.

TEMPERATURE.		
	Min.	Max.
Victoria	26	32
Vancouver	25	32
New Westminster	14	32
Kamloops	4	12
Barkerville	20	below 6 b.
Fort Simpson	14	24
Atlin	10	below 6 b.
Dawson, Y. T.	24	below 16 b.
Calgary, Alta.	12	below 2
Winnipeg, Man.	1	6
Portland, Ore.	4	3
San Francisco	55	48

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Winds chiefly northerly and easterly, chiefly cloudy and cold with probably occasional snowfall.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold.
SATURDAY.
Highest

MELODRAMA OF REAL LIFE

James-Rule Wedding the Final Act of an Almost Tragedy

A few evenings ago at the little neighbor mining town of Ladysmith, the Rev. G. M. Ambrose performed a wedding ceremony uniting for better or for worse Charles James and Miss Amelia Georgina Rule, a wedding that marked the evolution into a well arranged romance of what not long ago approached hazily close to most grim tragedy. Indeed the story of the wedding and wedding of pretty Amelia Rule, in its development runs the gamut of the constituents of thrilling melodrama.

And now, after having seen here and heroine emerge serene and happily united out of multiplied vicissitudes and difficulties, the public of Vancouver island can only hope that the philosophy of fiction and the mimic stage may be still further respected, and Mr. and Mrs. James find recompense for all their sorrow and sufferings in living happily ever afterwards together.

The trouble is that the self-same public which now smiles indulgently and approvingly upon the comedy climax of the Ladysmith romance, cannot just yet forget that indirectly they had a short time since had quite unheroic parts in the living drama.

"Positively Identified"

The real unfolding of the plot of this twentieth century romance, which runs so close a parallel with the best of melodramatic thrillers, began in July last, when James was made a prisoner of the law at Ladysmith, "positively identified" (to quote the Victoria press reports of the time) as James Jones, the man who more than four years ago deliberately shot and killed a white man, Jack Johns, in a barroom row at the little mining camp of Buxton, Munroe county, Iowa, and after making his escape from the scene of the crime, eventually found his way across the boundary line, and landed at Ladysmith.

James—or Jones, as he was at the time rechristened by the law's exponents—was brought to Victoria by Constable Cassidy, of the provincial police, and Town Constable Callender, of Ladysmith, by whom he had been arrested. He was described in the papers at the time as "a good-looking mulatto"; and this seems to have caused him almost as much heart-burning as even the terrible predicament in which he found himself, for he vehemently protested that there was no drop of "color" in his veins, which protest has later been sustained by evidence.

The Betrayer

That he came here in custody and to face the most serious charge known to the criminal law was directly due to one Martin Brown, a negro miner of Ladysmith, who at the time the crime was committed of which James stood accused, was deputy sheriff of Munroe county, Iowa, with headquarters at the town of Albia, and who, in fact, took an active part in the hunt for James, chasing the latter as far as Kansas City, where the trail was lost. After completing his term as deputy sheriff, Brown worked his way to the Pacific coast and finally arrived at Ladysmith, where he secured employment as a miner. James, after his arrival in Ladysmith, got work as a bartender, and an acquaintance was formed with Brown. Brown was well acquainted with the family of the Buxton murderer and was certain that the Ladysmith bartender and the youth who slew Johns were one and the same individual. Brown communicated his suspicions to the Ladysmith police, who in turn communicated with the Albia authorities. The result was the arrest of James on the request of the Iowa authorities. The description of the murderer given by the latter tallied closely with that of the young man who entered such vehement denial, "allowing," as noted at the time, for such changes as a few years must have made.

The Crime Charged

The crime for which James was held was committed on the night of December 12, 1904, in Pat Lewis' roadhouse, a mile or two outside of Buxton, Iowa. Jones and another man were drinking at the bar, behind which Jones was working. The two customers were quarrelsome and Johns had been ordered by Jones to leave the premises. A fight started between Johns and his companion and the former struck the latter over the head with a bottle. Jones grabbing a revolver, ran around from behind the bar, and shot Johns in the back. Partially wounded, Johns staggered outside to the street, followed by Jones, who

fired four more shots into his victim, instantly killing him.
"I guess they'll want me for this," was all Jones remarked as he returned to the bar, secured his coat, and disappeared. It was subsequently learned that the murderer made his way to a friend's house some miles away and stayed over night. The next night he attempted to catch the train at Albia, but the police were guarding all means of travel, and Jones had to walk across country. On this trip his ears were frozen, and the fact that James, of Ladysmith, has small pieces of the lobes of his ears missing, as often happens when a person's ears are severely frost-bitten, was "one of the many marks by which Brown identified his man."

A posse of which Brown was a member scoured the county for days in the hunt for Jones, but no trace of him could be found, though it was discovered that he had made his way across country attired in woman's clothing, and that he reached Kansas City. Beyond that point search proved fruitless. A reward of \$200 for information leading to the arrest of Jones was offered by Sheriff Griffin, of Albia, and the description of the fugitive was scattered broadcast.

When James arrived at Ladysmith one of the first persons with whom he became acquainted was Brown, the ex-deputy sheriff and keen pursuer of Jones. It was natural that the two should talk of their homes in the States, and it was during this conversation that Brown became convinced that James and Jones were identical.

Protests Innocence

When James was in this city he was interrogated by the authorities. He stated that he was born at Middleboro, Kentucky, leaving that state two years ago. He was a coal miner by trade. He vehemently denied knowing anything whatever about the murder of Johns, and declared that he had never been at Albia or Buxton, or in fact in that part of the state of Iowa, in his life. He said he had been in this province five or six months, arriving in Victoria from Seattle on October 26 of last year. He stayed here for two or three days and then went to Ladysmith. He denied as emphatically as any Kentuckian could that he had negro blood.

James appeared to take his arrest quietly. He came down on the train readily enough and when told that he would be held until the American authorities could be communicated with, displayed no alarm at the prospect. During his residence in Ladysmith he had been well behaved, always quiet and reserved in manner, and making but few friends.

Superintendent Hussey wired Sheriff W. B. Griffin, of Albia, notifying him of the arrest of James, and forwarding an accurate description. In response came telegrams from Sheriff Griffin and afterwards that officer in person, with whom James left—protesting his innocence. His final request of Superintendent Hussey was for permission to go good-bye to his Ladysmith sweetheart, Miss Amelia Rule, who through evil and good report had staunchly stood by him, disdaining all evidence by others deemed conclusive, or almost so, of guilt.

After that the scene shifts to Iowa, where after having been very positively identified by the police of Buxton as the wanted murderer, James was found by others more competent to speak, to be quite unlike the missing Jones. He also offered evidence proving mistaken identity and an unassailable alibi, and—to crown all—the real Jones was subsequently captured.

Love Triumphant

What should James do, so soon as he was free, but hurry back to Ladysmith, knowing that one was waiting there to hear the news of his deliverance could only be fully satisfactory when delivered in person. The wedding last week provides the fitting climax to the story. The bride, who was given away by her step-father, J. A. chaffey, looked orthodoxly handsome in cream cashmere, with veil and orange blossoms, while the bridesmaid, Miss A. C. Rule, a sister, was charming in white. Mr. R. Ray acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served, only a few intimate friends being present. Many more, however, will join in hoping that from the wedding day, sunshine will bless the fortunes of the lovers.

DAMAGE REPORTS EXAGGERATED

Victorians Make Tour of Sooke Lake and Find Cottages Are Unharmed

That there has been no damage occasioned by floods at Sooke Lake, though it was reported that point has been rendered impassable by the recent heavy downpour is the statement made by Mr. C. G. Davie who has just returned from the lake whither he went on a tour of inspection to ascertain what damage, if any, had been done to the cottages. Those owned by other Victorians along the lake front. In company with Harry Young of the White House Mr. Davie went to the lake taking an auto as far as the railway tunk beyond Goldstream where they were forced to walk to the lake owing to the bridge being washed away. At the summit several inches of snow was encountered.

The road there was in good shape until the descent of the first hill was commenced when the road for a distance of a mile and a half was discovered to be washed out. Over a foot of silt has been washed up onto the Wolf Creek bridge. The road along the second and third descents had not suffered much damage although considerable repairing will be necessary. The bridge at Deer Creek is intact though the creek was a rushing torrent of water. From that spot it took Mr. Davie and Mr. Young three and a half hours to reach the lake, a distance from Goldstream of about eleven miles.

On arriving at the lake Mr. Davie was reassured at finding his cottage in its customary location. While the waters of the lake had risen several feet there was a considerable distance yet to go before damage would have been done to the cottage. The lake had risen to the level of the bridge and several logs and the side of an old boat were piled up upon it. The bridge had not, as reported, given away but is as firm and solid as ever. The water had risen to the steps of some low lying buildings owned by Mr. Henley but with the exception of dozing some boats which went

down the river he suffered no damage. Mr. Young's cottage was also found to have suffered little or no damage. One or two of George Caldwell's cabins standing on the lake shore had gone afloat but beyond this there was no evidence of further damage. The rise in the lake level was about twelve feet, not thirty feet as reported.

It will be, Mr. Davie states, several months before the road to the lake is repaired.

FROZEN GROUND TOO MUCH FOR RUGGERS

Victoria and Vancouver Teams Postpone Match, Declaring Discretion Better Part of Valor.

There was no rugby match yesterday. And it was all because of the frozen ground. Victorians players went to the Royal Athletic Park, looked, shook their heads and turned away. Likewise Vancouver's stalwarts went on a tour of inspection, felt the rough edges of the turf and concluded that discretion is the better part of valor. There followed a conference between the two captains who agreed that the match should be indefinitely postponed. The announcement was made at noon so that no enthusiasts gathered at the scene of the proposed battle to depart disappointed.

It was the Vancouver lads who decided the issue. Captain "Billy" Newcombe, of the home fifteen, put it up to them. Said he: "If you're willing we're game. You see for yourself what the turf's like. If the prospect of tumbling about on it pleases you we're on."

Although the visitors were disappointed at not getting some play making the trip from the mainland, they did not wish to endanger their players, especially in view of the necessity of preserving their full strength for the matches against Berkeley University on Christmas and some day between that date and New Year's day, and so the contest was called. The date on which it will be contested will be decided later.

ROSEDALE GROUNDS, Toronto, Dec. 4.—Varsity today defeated Pardale by a score of 26 to 6 before a crowd of about 2,000 and by winning this final game secured senior Canadian honors for the season. Play started off well, but became all Varsity very shortly.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

HENRY B. HARRIS, Presents

The Traveling Salesman

A Comedy by James Forbes, Author of "The Chorus Day."
Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Sale of seats opens 10 a. m. Friday, Dec. 2. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

KREISLER

The World's Greatest Violinist

Prices, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.
Box Office opens Monday, Dec. 6.

PANTAGES

WEEK NOVEMBER 29th.
VIRGINIA LAWRENCE & CO
Comedy Players.

GOODHUE & BURGIS
Instrumentalists and Vocalists.

EVELYN GILBERT
Character Singer.

ED REEVES
Dancing Monologist.

ARTHUR ELWELL
Descriptive Ballad.

BIOGRAPH

Don't get Sea or Train Sick

Bishop Taylor-Smits, Chaplain General of the British Army has kindly given us permission to publicly state that he has at various times ordered supplies of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy and that he has found it most effective.

Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Press and the press generally in Great Britain and America. Analyzed by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C. B. M. D. Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet, press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at all first class druggists or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.—19 St. Bride St., London, E. C.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Scott's Emulsion

is the original—has been the standard for thirty-five years.

There are thousands of so-called "just as good" Emulsions, but they are not—they are simply imitations which are never as good as the original. They are like thin milk—SCOTT'S is thick like a heavy cream.

If you want it thin, do it yourself—with water—but don't buy it thin.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send for name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

I, J. W. Williams, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the San Juan hotel, situated at Port Renfrew in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1910.

(Signed) J. W. WILLIAMS.
Dated this 4th day of November, 1909.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of William Hassard, late of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" to all creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 25th day of December, 1909, full particulars of claims, verified by Statutory Declaration. After such date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated at Victoria this 22nd day of November, 1909.
McHILLIPS & DAVIE,
Of Davie Chambers, No. 541 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.



Why Not Glasses? FOR A XMAS GIFT

Such a present would give great delight to many. Easily managed, too. We would give you an order for a pair of our best eyeglasses or spectacles. This you would present at Xmas and the recipient would bring the order to us at their convenience and select the correct glasses for their vision, also plain or fancy leather cases with their name engraved in gold thereon. Could you think of a more thoughtful gift?

We have a variety of other Suggestions.
FOR FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER, BROTHER, OR SWEETHEART.

Field Glasses from\$10.00
Opera Glasses from 4.00
Silver Lorgnettes 10.00
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Magnifiers from 50c
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Automatic Eye Glass Chains, Fountain Pens, Brooches, Veil Pins, Scarf Pins, Souvenir Spoons, etc. A host of ideas that would win the pleasing appreciation and sincere thanks of any refined person. Come in and take a look round. You're welcome even if you do not wish to buy.
Store open evenings until Xmas.

J. H. LePage

Optometrist and Optician,
1242 Government Street,
Cor. Yates, Tel. 1860.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders as it is both soap and disinfectant.

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Furs

Have Genuine Distinction

They have to be seen to be appreciated. They carry with them that personality of style and elegance of workmanship that means genuine distinction and comfort to the wearer.

A Fur as a Xmas Gift

is most appropriate. Come in and let us show you our models.

"If you like our Furs" have one set aside



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TO H.M. THE KING

The Popular London Dry Gin is

VICKERS' GIN

D. O. ROBILIN, Toronto
Canadian Agent

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

TO H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES

1910 WINNERS

Chalmer's Detroit 30 h.p., Hudson 20 h.p. Demonstrators have just arrived
Demonstration Free to prospective buyers. Several good second-hand cars cheap.

B.C. AUTO CO., 1218 Wharf Street

A. J. STEVENSON, Manager.

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One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—each word in the first line of an advertisement to count as two words.

Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—\$1.00 per week.

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MACLURE, S. ARCHITECT—5 AND 7 FIVE SISTERS BLOCK. Tel. Rm. B-794. Office, 1157.

ROUCHFORT, W. D. H., ARCHITECT—Offices Five Sisters Block, Phone 1664.

ELWOOD WATKINS, ARCHITECT—Room 10 Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C. Telephone: Office 218, Residence 1-1428.

WILSON, JOHN, ARCHITECT, 1293 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 1922. Res. 1013. P. O. Box 325.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., Telephone 129.

PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., PHONE 249, 400-508 Fort and Wharves. Recruit baggage checks. Furniture moving and storage a specialty.

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CLAYS—BEST KNOWN TEA ROOMS ON the Coast. Open daily. No. 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 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2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 29

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—(Cont.)

H. J. SANDERS

Northern Crown Bank Building

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPERTY in Alberta, let to first class tenants producing good income. What offers in Victoria real estate?

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON McPHERSON AVENUE. This is the best street in Victoria West.

\$550—ONE LARGE LOT, 60x157, ON Oxford street.

WILL BUY AGREEMENTS OF SALE.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents. Phone 2152. Room 21, 618 Yates St.

NEW 5-room cottage, fully modern, finished in the latest style, situated on large level lot, no road, close to car line. Price \$3000. \$500 down, balance on easy terms.

NEW 6-room cottage, close to car line, with one half acre of good level land. Good large woodshed, stable and hen house. Some young fruit trees and small fruits. Adjoining the city limits in Oak Bay district. Price \$2500. Good terms.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, Hillside Ave. New and fully modern. Good large lot. Price \$2800. \$300 cash, balance easy.

GOOD corner lot, 60x50, Vancouver and Collierville Sts. Price \$1500. Terms.

GOOD corner lot, 60x120, John and Rock Bay. Price \$1100. Terms.

THREE good lots on Davis street, close to car line. All 60x104. Price \$500. Good terms.

ONE full sized lot on Craigflower road, on car line. Price \$500. Terms.

ONE large lot, 64x120, Chamberlain St., close to car line. Price \$700. Terms.

SOME choice acreage in Oak Bay district. Call and see our list.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

615 Port Street.

\$7000 WILL BUY 4 lots, 60x120 each, and 10-room house on View street. Easy terms.

D. MCINTOSH

REAL ESTATE

Mahan Bldg. Phone 1692

A FEW CHOICE LOTS IN BLOCKS 3 and 6, 8 A. Shelbourne street; only \$250 each; easy terms.

A GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE NEAR FAIRFAX road, only \$2500.00.

HALF ACRE ON OAK STREET, ONLY \$500.

HINKSON SIDDALL & SON

P. O. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building. Tel. 862.

\$500 FOR beautifully situated 5-acre lot, Saanich Arm, near Mill Bay. New water front. Terms, \$50 cash, balance \$10 per month.

\$700 FOR a fine lot on Oak Bay Ave., near Four Bay road. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 5 and 10 months.

\$100 CASH, balance at \$25 per month, buys a modern five-roomed cottage, Queen's Ave. Furnace, electric lights all in. Local improvement taxes all paid.

HANDSOME

RESIDENCE

On Pandora, midway between Vancouver and Cook streets, for sale at a bargain price. This is ten-roomed, thoroughly modern, in first-class repair. Basement has concrete floor and set in-foot ceiling. The first floor comprises hall, reception room, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantries, etc. The second floor contains five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

The whole forms a very desirable family residence, while the lot possesses a location which must surely increase in value.

Price \$5,800

W. H. ELLIS

1122 Government Street.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a license to transfer of the license known as the Victoria Gardens hotel to the house known as Rockwood on Gorge Road, Vancouver, B. C.

W. PATTERSON, November 8, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, superseded "Tender for Sewerage Works, Prince Rupert," will be received by the undersigned, the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1910, for the construction and completion of a portion of the permanent system of sewerage at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 1st day of December, 1909, at the office of the undersigned, Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the offices of the Government Agent, and of Mr. James E. Bacon, Harbor Engineer, Prince Rupert, B. C., at the office of the Government Agent, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Victoria, B. C., 2nd December, 1909.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session on behalf of The Corporation of the District of Oak Bay for an act conferring upon the council of the said corporation the following powers in addition to those conferred by the "Municipal Clauses Act," namely:

(1.) Power to make, alter and repeal bylaws for the following purposes:

(a) For charging a frontage rate against all property past which water runs, and making such water rate a lien on the real property.

(b) For borrowing money for purchasing, laying and constructing water mains, gas mains, electric lighting trunk or main wires and connections, subject to the provisions of Sections 48 and 49 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," but without the restrictions contained in Section 81 of the act.

(c) For preventing the obstruction of streets, watercourses and drains and authorizing the municipal officers to enter on private lands for the purpose of clearing streams, watercourses or drains, and for laying drains or sewerage pipes in any streams or water courses; for entering into agreements with other municipalities for clearing any watercourse or stream, and building and maintaining sewers and drains.

(d) For regulating the speed of street cars, automobiles and other vehicles.

(e) For licensing hacks, cabs, automobiles, tallyhoes and other vehicles, hired either within or without the municipality, passing over the roads and highways within the municipality.

(f) For regulating the class of buildings to be erected in any particular area or district of the municipality.

(g) For prohibiting, regulating and licensing the carrying of firearms within the municipality or on any waters within one mile of the shore of any part of the municipality.

(h) For granting to any person or corporation any reduction in the rate of taxation for entering into any agreement for the assessment of any person's or corporation's lands and property of lesser value than the surrounding lands.

(i) Power to purchase or otherwise acquire water and waterworks wherever situated, and to deal with and enter into agreements with any person or corporation owning the same for acquisition of waterworks or water supply, and power to construct and lay pipes from such waterworks, or from any point where water is supplied to the municipality, along any lands, roads, streets or highways, whether provincial, municipal or private, and full power to pass the necessary bylaws for such purposes.

(j) Power to enforce all bylaws on the foreshore adjoining the municipality.

(k) Power to ratify and confirm the agreement to be entered into between the corporation and William Hicks Gardner, and ratifying the bylaw to be submitted to the ratepayers embodying such bylaw, and giving the council power to adopt and carry into effect the said agreement and carry out and confirm all the rights, franchises and privileges in the said agreement mentioned, and to borrow money to repay to William Hicks Gardner the cost of the watermain mentioned in the said agreement without submitting such bylaw to the ratepayers.

(l) Power to carry on local improvements for all municipal work under a new system, with full power to pass the necessary local improvement bylaws and to borrow money for local improvements chargeable against the property benefited thereby without receiving the consent of the ratepayers.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1909.

BODWELL & LAWSON, Solicitors for The Corporation of the District of Oak Bay.

For Rent

Splendid Office

GROUND FLOOR

535 YATES STREET

Oysters!

And All Kinds of

Fish, Game, Poultry, Shell Fish and Farm Produce, Etc.

Victoria Commission Company

Phone 372. 718 Yates St.

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F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Victoria, B. C., 2nd December, 1909.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.

PHIPPS-SHRAPEL, W. H. G. Phipps, third son of the late Major C. E. Phipps, to Miss Elsie Scrope-Shrapnel, fifth daughter of E. S. Shrapnel, A. R. C. A., and daughter of the late General Shrapnel, R. A.

DIED.

VIGELIUS—At the residence of her son-in-law, G. Myers, 39 Olympian avenue, Dora Vigelius, a native of Germany, aged 64 years. The funeral will take place from the above address on Sunday at 2 p. m., the Rev. Otto G. M. Gribbel will officiate. Friends are asked to omit flowers.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott desire to thank the many friends who have shown a kindly sympathy during the long sickness of their daughter, and for the generous offering of flowers in their late bereavement.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Arni Bredford, Deceased, Intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors of the above-named Arni Bredford, deceased, are required on or before the 31st day of December, 1909, to send particulars of their claims, duly verified by statutory declaration, to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this fourth day of November, 1909.

SYDNEY CHARLES THOMSON, Denman Street, Victoria, B. C., Administrator of the Estate of Arni Bredford, Deceased, Intestate.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of John O'Donnell, late of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" to all creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 28th day of December, 1909, particulars of their claims, duly verified by Statutory Declaration. After such date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated at Victoria, this 22nd day of November, 1909.

McPHILLIPS & DAVIE, Of Davis Chambers, No. 545 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Newton Young, late of Duncan, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," to all persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named deceased, to deliver to the undersigned before the 10th day of January, 1910, full particulars of their claims, duly verified by statutory declaration. After said date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 4th day of December, 1909.

ELI HARRISON, Solicitor, Executor, Lee Building, corner Johnson and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

"LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900."

I, Joseph Ball, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Howard Hotel, situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1910.

(Signed) J. JOSEPH BALL, (Dated this 5th day of November, 1909.)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Metal Work, Suspension Bridge, Lillooet.

The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge, Lillooet, is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 28th day of August.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works, B. C., 20th August, 1909.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Just arrived, a new line of Calendar mounts and Pads for Xmas. Also a full line of Kodaks, Cameras, Lanterns, Slides, and other Photographic goods.

at Maynard's Photo Stock House

715 Pandora Avenue

A. TRAGE

Dealer in Fresh and Cured Fish, Oysters, Poultry, Fruit and Game in season.

CENTRAL MARKET

613 Johnson St. Victoria, B. C. Telephone 1913.

Civic Notice

The annual sitting of the Court of Revision on the Municipal Voters' List of the City of Victoria will take place in the City Hall, on Friday the 10th day of December instant, at 10 a.m.

Wellington J. Dowler, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., December 3rd, 1909.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

STOCKS STRONG ON MERGER IDEA

Rumored Character of President's Message Has Stimulating Influence

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The recovery in prices of stocks today was carried further with gathering force and momentum, and with large responsibility attributed to the demand from shorts for the demand which carried prices upwards. The speculative community professed the usual confidence in the contents of the president's message after they have arrived at the printed stage. The outlines of the coming message, which were accepted as authentic in brokers' offices, had the effect of soothing some of the apprehension felt earlier in the week as to the manner in which topics bearing on corporation interests would be handled. Another potent factor in quieting apprehension on this score is the belief that great mergers of trust companies are contemplated by the purchase of the Guaranty Trust Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society by the Morgan interest. The pursuance of this policy by so eminent a figure in the financial world is taken to indicate assurance of immunity from interference of financial consolidations.

The resumption of aggressive market operations in U. S. Steel of a concentrated character was ascribed to the general confidence engendered by this feeling, and had a marked stimulative effect on the whole market. Reading furnished an effective leader for the railroad group, and was affected by renewed rumors of coming interest in the dividend disbursement. The same feeling, and a marked stimulative effect on the whole market. Reading furnished an effective leader for the railroad group, and was affected by renewed rumors of coming interest in the dividend disbursement.

Reports persisted that the strike of railroad switchmen, and the stocks of the railroads immediately affected rose vigorously. The market broadened materially at the last, and closed buoyant and very active.

The bank statement reported sufficient loan reductions to scale down the deposit liabilities, and so limit the inroad upon the supplies by reason of the cash loss to but little over a million and a half dollars, both by the average and the actual computation.

Bonds, with a firm total sales, par value \$2,322,000. United States fours coupon declined 1-4 and the registered 5-8 per cent in the bid price on call for the week.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag, \$2.00

Lake of the Woods, a bag, \$2.00

Best, a bag, \$2.00

Wild Rose, a bag, \$2.00

Robin Hood, per sack, \$1.75

Calumet, a bag, \$1.75

Snowflake, a bag, \$1.75

Drifted Snow, per sack, \$1.80

Checkered Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00

White Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00

Feed Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00

Hay, Fraser River, per ton, \$20.00

Hay, prairie, per ton, \$18.00

Feedstuffs.

Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.70

Alfalfa, per 100 lbs., \$1.80

Oats, per 100 lbs., \$1.60

Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs., \$1.75

Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.70

Whole Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00

Feed Corn, per 100 lbs., \$2.00

Hay, Fraser River, per ton, \$20.00

Hay, prairie, per ton, \$18.00

Meats.

Beef, per lb., \$0.18

Mutton, per lb., \$0.12

Pork, dressed, per lb., \$0.20

Guinea Fowl, each, \$2.00

Chickens, per lb., \$0.15

Ducks, dressed, per lb., \$0.25

Liams, dressed, per lb., \$0.25

Vegetables.

Onions, 8 lbs. for, \$2.25

Sweet Potatoes, 5 lbs., \$2.00

Tomatoes, per lb., \$0.05

Carrots, per lb., \$0.05

Parley, per bunch, \$0.05

Cucumbers, per bunch, \$0.10

Radishes, per bunch, \$0.10

Peas, per lb., \$0.10

Cailliflower, each, \$0.10

Cabbage, new, per lb., \$0.05

Garlic, per lb., \$0.20

Dairy Produce.

Eggs, per dozen, \$0.70

Eastern Eggs, per dozen, \$0.30

Thirty-Five Beautiful Lace Robes Go on Sale, Monday, at Half Price and Less

Monday, we are making a general clearance of Beautiful Robes. Fashion's very latest dictates are fully exemplified in this exquisite gathering which is to be seen in our Government Street windows, and which will be placed on sale Monday at remarkable reductions. It must be remembered that there are only about thirty-five, so that every lady of taste and refinement who wishes to take advantage of this special bargain event will have to attend early.

White Lace Robes,

\$25.00

Regular \$45.00 and \$50.00, for
This lot consists of five beautiful White Lace Robes. The designs are simply exquisite. Made of very fine net, in Oriental lace design. Regular price \$45.00 and \$50.00, for **\$25.00**

White Lace Robes,

\$37.50

Regular \$75.00. Monday
Five beautiful \$75.00 White Lace Robes go on sale at exactly half price. they are made of extra heavy lace, very fine net, and were regularly sold for \$75.00. Monday's Sale, your choice of these five **\$37.50**

White Lace Robes,

\$6.75

Regular \$17.50. Monday
There are only three of these. They are made of fine Swiss net, in a beautiful applique design. Very elaborate considering the medium price which this class was sold at regularly. Special Price Monday **\$6.75**

White Lace Robes,

\$11.50

Regular \$35.00. Monday
Three beautiful White Lace Robes, Swiss net, go on sale. These are exceptionally pretty. Two of these were priced at \$25.00, while one is a \$35.00 robe, all of which go on sale Monday at **\$11.50**

Black Sequin Robes,

\$25.00

Regular \$65.00. Monday
What is more beautiful than a pretty Black Sequin Robe? There are four of these going on sale Monday. The design is indeed fancy, trimmed with silver beads. Regular \$65.00. Monday **\$25.00**

Black Sequin Robes,

\$50.00

Regular \$100.00. Monday
Very rarely indeed is such an offering made, and especially right in the middle of the season. This one is a very handsome one, trimmed with silver, gold and black sequins. Regular price \$100.00. Special Monday **\$50.00**

White Sequin Robes,

\$50.00

Regular \$100.00 and \$125.00, for
These are in a number of very elaborate and beautiful designs, in color combinations of ivory, pink and gold sequins. The regular prices were \$100.00 and \$125.00, but to clear them out Monday we have marked them down to **\$50.00**

Black Lace Robes,

\$25.00

Regular \$65.00 and \$75.00, for
This offering consists of three handsome Black Lace Robes, made of fine Spanish lace and Chantilly lace. The regular selling prices were \$65.00 and \$75.00, but Monday your choice for **\$25.00**

Black Sequin Robes,

\$6.75

Regular \$17.50. Monday
For those not wishing a White Lace Robe for \$6.75, possibly a black one would suit. These three are very fancy, indeed. The regular prices were \$17.50. Special Monday **\$6.75**

Christmas Neckwear

Our Christmas Neckwear has just arrived, and includes all the latest novelties from London, Paris, etc. Exclusive styles for women, misses and girls.

- LACE STOCK COLLAR, white and cream **25¢**
- FANCY LAWN AND IMITATION IRISH LACE JABOTS. Price **25¢**
- FANCY SILK BOWS, trimmed jet drops **25¢**
- ALL-SILK TIES, with fancy ends **25¢**
- SILK BOW TIES, with fancy buckles **35¢**
- FANCY NET STOCK COLLARS, trimmed colored braid **35¢**
- EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS. Sizes 12½ to 14. Prices, 35¢ and **25¢**
- JABOTS of imitation Irish lace, with bow to match **35¢**
- GUIPURE AND ORIENTAL LACE STOCK COLLARS. **50¢**
- FANCY SILK AND SATIN TIES, all colors, with jet slide **50¢**
- SILK CORD TIES, with steel and gilt bead drop ends. **50¢**
- BLACK VELVET RIBBON BOWS, good quality **50¢**
- COAT COLLARS of heavy guipure lace **50¢**
- LAWN JABOTS, neatly embroidered **50¢**
- EMBROIDERED DUTCH COLLARS of fine lawn, edged with lace **50¢**
- COLLAR AND CUFF SETS of imitation Irish lace. Set. **75¢**
- KNITTED SILK TIES, with tassel ends, in white only. **75¢**
- FANCY NET COLLARS, trimmed lace and ribbon **75¢**
- FANCY COLLARS, trimmed lace and silk cord **75¢**
- BLACK NET COLLARS, trimmed duchesse ribbon **75¢**
- IMITATION IRISH LACE COLLAR, jabot to match **75¢**
- FANCY EMBROIDERED LAWN DUTCH COLLARS. **75¢**
- DUTCH COLLARS of imitation Battenburg, with Irish lace edging **75¢**
- CREAM NET STOCK, with jabot to match **75¢**
- COAT COLLAR of embroidered lawn, with Irish lace edging. Price **\$1.00**
- GUIPURE AND FANCY APPLIQUE LACE COLLARS, full shape **\$1.00**
- FANCY LACE COLLARETTES, in white, cream and black. Price **\$1.00**
- STOCK COLLAR AND JABOT of net, with black duchesse band **\$1.00**
- FANCY LACE AND LAWN DUTCH COLLARS **\$1.00**
- FANCY LACE STOCKS, handsome pattern, in cream **\$1.25**
- IMITATION IRISH LACE DUTCH COLLAR **\$1.25**
- FANCY SILK AND NET COLLARS, in neat box **\$1.25**
- LAWN STOCK, trimmed lace, with jabot attached **\$1.25**
- FANCY CHIFFON STOCK, with dainty lace medallions and trimmed gold gauze ribbon **\$1.50**
- FANCY COLLAR of chiffonette, trimmed lace jet buttons and gauze ribbon **\$1.50**
- IMITATION IRISH DUTCH COLLARS, very handsome design **\$1.75**
- LAWN AND LACE TRIMMED STOCK, with jabot attached **\$2.00**
- FANCY LACE DUTCH COLLAR, nice full shape **\$2.00**
- FANCY NET STOCK COLLAR, with jabot attached, trimmed duchesse satin and fancy buckles **\$2.50**
- RICH LACE COAT AND CUFF SET, beautiful patterns. Per set **\$2.50**
- DUTCH COLLAR, with Valenciennes lace jabot attached, hand embroidered **\$3.50**



Christmas Gift Suggestions in Rugs

Nothing more suitable than one of these beautiful Hearth Rugs or Carpet Squares.

AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS

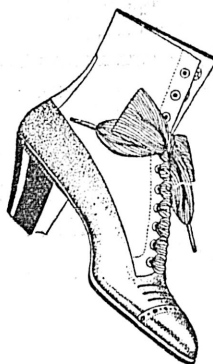
HEARTH RUGS, heavy Axminster, in a fine range of beautiful colorings and designs:
Size 54 x 27 inches. Special, each **\$2.50**
Size 60 x 36 inches. Special, each **\$3.75**

HEARTH RUGS, heavy Axminster, in a beautiful assortment of Oriental, conventional, floral and two-toned effects. Sizes 27 x 54 inches to 36 x 72 inches, each \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.00 and **\$7.50**

MOHAIR HEARTH RUGS—These rugs have a soft, silky finish which adds greatly to the appearance of the rug. They come in solid shades of green, crimson, gold, blue, cream, black and grey. Sizes 27 x 50 inches to 36 x 72 inches. Each \$4.00, \$6.75, \$9.00 and **\$12.00**

CARPET SQUARES

We are now in a position to supply any requirement in Carpet Squares, as we have just received a shipment of new Axminsters, Wiltons and Brussels Squares in all the stock sizes, varying in prices from \$12.00 to **\$75.00**



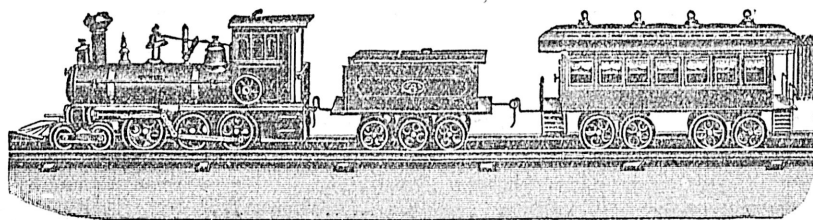
Shoes That Stand Service

That is the one certain test of superiority after all is said and done.

When you combine this feature with style, variety, good workmanship and correct designing in last and pattern, you have a shoe that is perfect.

Every one of these things is true of "Queen Quality" Shoes for Women. There are thirty-five styles in stock. Prices range from \$4.00 to \$5.50, and we stand back of every pair we sell. Here are a few:—

- A GOOD WALKING BOOT, gun metal calfskin, medium toe and heel. **\$4.00**
- A DRESS BOOT—Patent leather, blucher, dull kid top, Cuban heel **\$4.00**
- A POPULAR STYLE—Glazed kid blucher, patent tip, Goodyear welts **\$4.00**
- A BOOT FOR COMFORT—Soft, glazed kid, cushion insoles, very flexible **\$5.00**
- PATENT KID LACE BOOT—Plain toe, short vamp, high Cuban heel **\$5.50**
- PATENT COLD BUTTON BOOTS—Dull kid tops. Very dressy and good style. **\$5.50**
- GUN METAL CALFSKIN, on very smart last, Cuban heel and narrow toe. **\$5.00**
- OLD LADIES' COMFORT BOOT—Of soft pliable kid, light turn soles and common-sense heel **\$4.00**



Make This Your Christmas Headquarters for Toys

The stock of Toys which we are now showing on the Fourth Floor includes everything imaginable for the pleasing of the little folks. It is truly a Christmas showing, and to bring the little one here will be a pleasure for both. We would suggest that parents endeavor to do their Christmas toy buying early. By doing this you are assured of not being disappointed. It is also suggested that the little ones be accompanied by their parents as much as possible, as the Toy Department is always a busy and crowded spot. A few suggestions for the little ones' benefit will be found in Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Building Blocks, Picture Puzzles, Ships, Trains, Card Games in endless variety.
Take Elevator to Fourth Floor

Southall's Accouchement Sets

Containing the following carefully selected assortment of necessary appliances and adjuncts for use in confinement cases:

- 1 Sanitary Wool Accouchement Sheet, 28 in. x 25 in.
- 1 Sanitary Wool Accouchement Sheet, 28 in. x 22 in.
- 3 Packets Southall's Sanitary Towels.
- 1 Packet Infants' Nappkinettes.
- 1 Obstetric Binder.
- 1 Packet Cotton Wool.
- 1 Packet Absorbent Dressing Pads.
- 1 Large Mackintosh Sheet.
- 1 Small Mackintosh Sheet.
- 1 Box Linen Thread.
- 1 Box Boracic Powder.
- 1 Tube Southall's Special Antiseptic Jelly.
- 1 Box Specially Prepared Fullers Earth.
- 1 Box Safety Pins.
- 1 Packet Vaccination Pads.
- 1 Packet Antiseptic Umbilical Pads.

By purchasing one of these sets you will save trouble and money, besides getting a full supply of the very best articles procurable.

We sell the above set at **\$7.50** and a smaller one at **\$4.50**. Southall best quality Absorbent Cotton Wool in packets, 1 lb 45c, 8 oz. 25c, 4 oz. 15c, 2 oz. 10c, 1 oz. 5c. Southall Absorbent Gauze, per packet 15c. Southall's Boracic Gauze, per packet 15c. Southall's White Open Wove Bandages, 3 inch, 10c., 2 1-2 inch 2 for 15c, 2 inch, 1 1-2 inch, and 1 inch, 5c each. ALL PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Women's Coats Special, Monday, at \$12.50

Monday gives every lady a fine opportunity to purchase a good coat for winter cheap, as we are placing on sale a number of specially fine ones at extra low prices. These are in colors of blue, green, taupe and black, 48 to 50 inches long, made of fine French Broadcloth with military collar and cuffs, beautifully tailored and finished with stitching. Priced specially for Monday's selling at **\$12.50**

Special Values in Men's Furnishings

Special Values in Men's Print Zephyr and Oxford Shirts

A new consignment of Men's Shirts in very pretty stripes and checks. These are made up in fine Zephyrs, Prints and Oxfords, all sizes from 14 to 16½. The regular value of these would be \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special Price. **\$1.00**

New Silk Neckwear for Men at 50c

A choice assortment of new Four-in-Hand Ties just opened out, the first part of our new Christmas stock. Very pretty shades and patterns, all in good taste, such as gentlemen like to wear. A large and varied range **50¢**

Flannelette Nightshirts for Men Just to Hand

Nice, warm, soft striped Flannelette Nightshirts, large sizes up to 17½, striped patterns, some with braid trimming and some quite plain. Prices \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75¢**

Men's and Boys' Warm Wool-lined Mocha Gloves for Cold Days

BROWN MOCHA GLOVES, lined with warm wool, all sizes for men. Per pair \$1.75, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

BOYS' WOOL LINED MOCHA GLOVES, useful for school and everyday wear. Per pair. **65¢**

MEN'S KNITTED WOOL GLOVES, extra warm, heather-brown, grey, black and white. Per pair, 75c and **50¢**

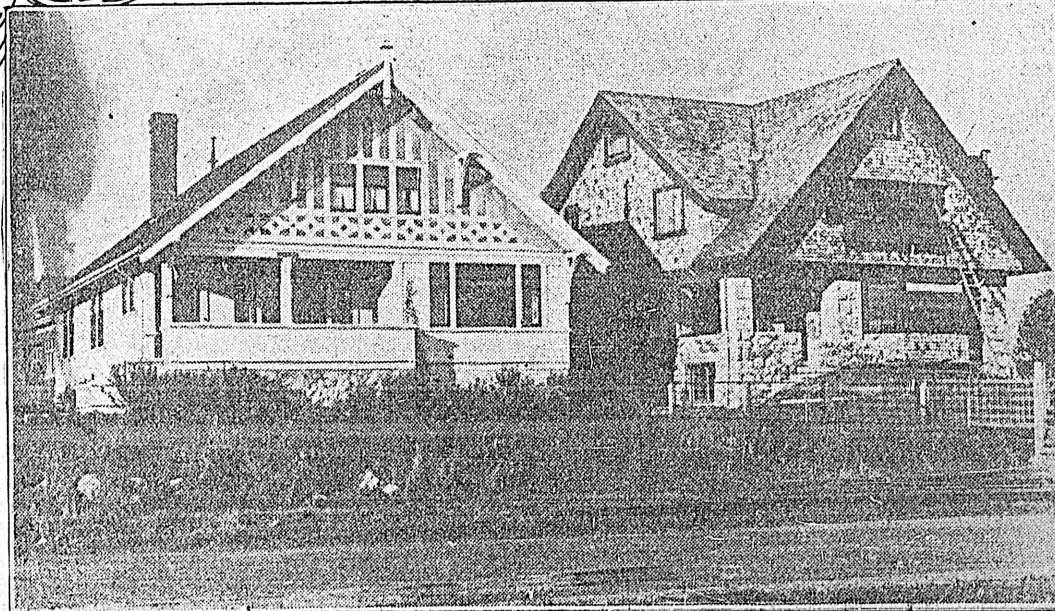
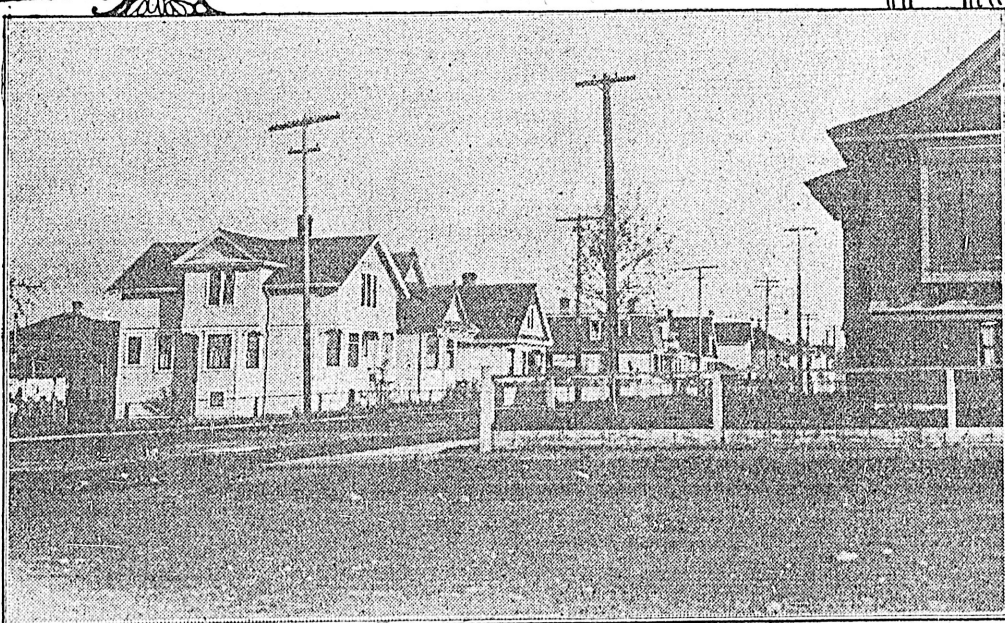
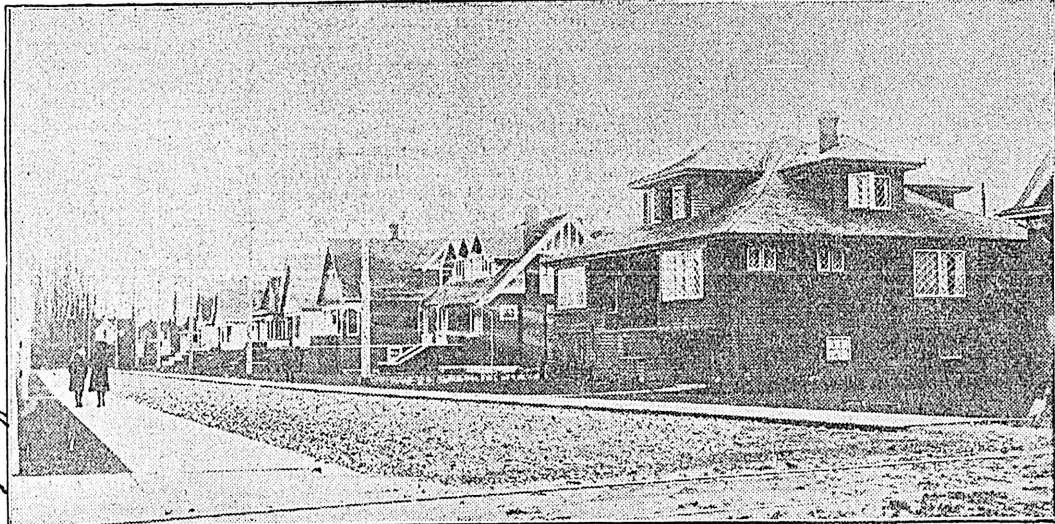
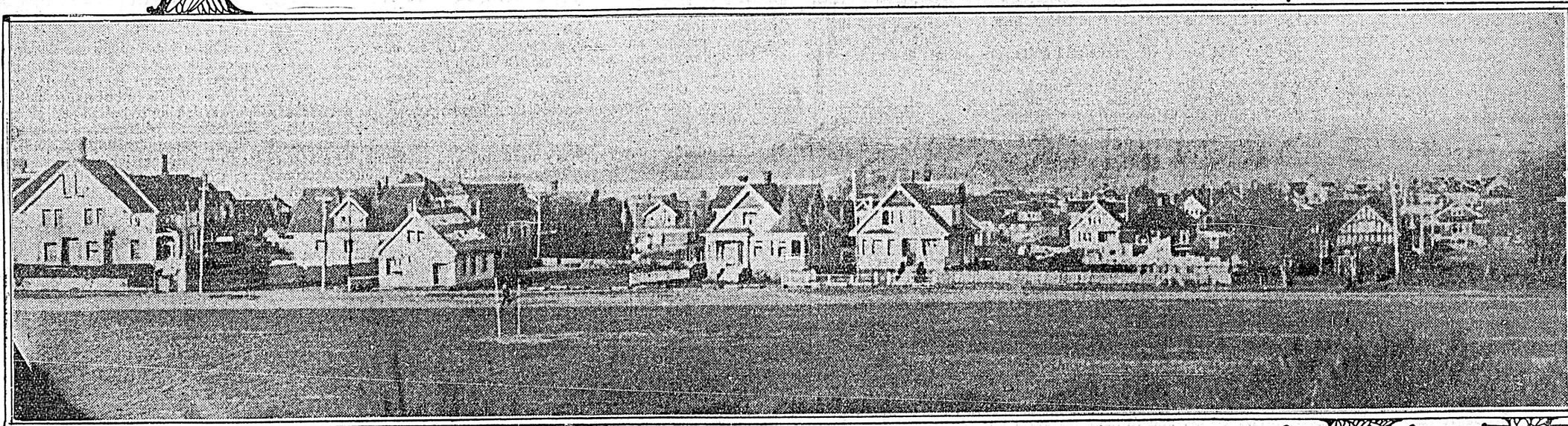
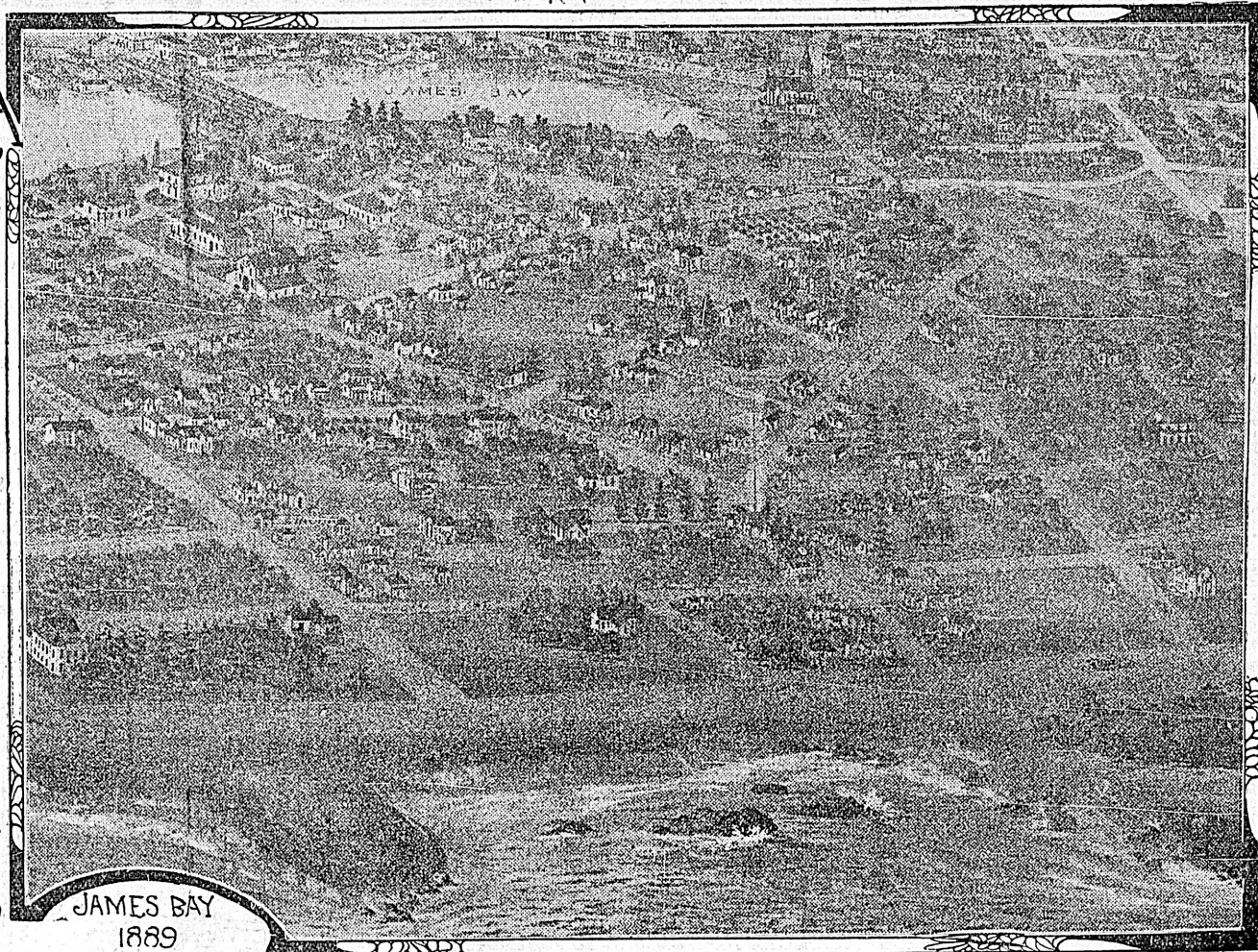
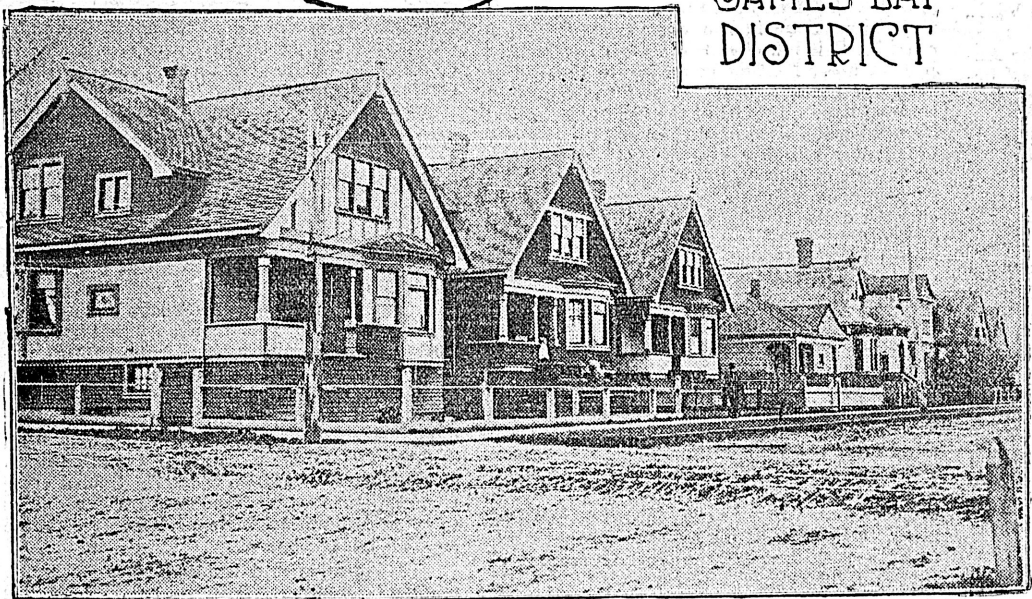
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THE NEW VICTORIA

PICTURES
FROM THE
JAMES BAY
DISTRICT



The New Victoria

James Bay District in common with the rest of the city has forged rapidly ahead in the past year. Block after block of comfortable dwellings have been added, and to the visitor acquainted with the locality three years ago, a revisit reveals changes of which the resident is apt to lose sight.

Streets have been graded and opened through, permanent sidewalks have been laid, while the older dwellings have been furnished up in keeping with the general improved look of things.

The number of residences have been increased thirty-three per cent upon a conservative estimate in this district alone, and building is going on in every direction.

The popularity of James Bay district is not ephemeral. Its proximity to the city brings it into favor with those engaged in business. It is well served with street car, water, light and sewers. It is pre-eminently a residential district, though doubtless the growth and advancement of Victoria will some distant date demand the extension of the docking facilities in the outer harbor.

The proximity of the district to the sea must render the district popular with all who love old ocean. The view of the straits, the background of snow-capped mountains ensure the permanency of this popularity.

Dallas road, the favorite beach drive, is changing, though not so rapidly as the advantages of that thoroughfare would cause one to think. New-comers are recognizing the advisability of erecting structures of a more permanent and solid character than the frame buildings of the past. Hence stone, brick and concrete are beginning to play a greater part in the building operations of the district. The Victoria of the future will be a Victoria of brick and stone and marble, and those who have already taken the step in advance have shown themselves far-sighted.

THE LAST OF MRS. SIDDONS

Crabb Robinson in his Diary boldly declared that scarcely any of the finest passages in "Macbeth" or "Henry VIII." or "Hamlet" delighted him so much as to read in Booden that on such an evening Mrs. Siddons played Lady Macbeth, Queen Katherine, or the Queen Mother. Mrs. Clement Parsons' admirable monograph, the latest, the most exhaustive, and, we may hope, the last study of that "most marvelous woman, to think of whom is now a greater enjoyment than to see any other actress," ministers very gratefully to that passionate regret for the old school of acting which we contrive to run in harness with our eagerness for the new school of drama. Mrs. Parsons establishes finally the unimportant truths about the private Mrs. Siddons—her ultra-domesticity, her ponderousness, due in great measure to what Mr. H. B. Irving calls the "rather Crummles-like solemnity" of the whole Kemble family, her leanings towards niggardliness, and that innate prudishness which led her to choose Isabella for her first Shakespearean part and that forbade her Shakespeare's Cleopatra, "since she should hate herself if she should play the part as it ought to be played." Mrs. Parsons extols the solid qualities of the incomparable English Sarah, with a few sly digs at the flamboyance of the equally incomparable French one. Mrs. Siddons could never—so Mrs. Parsons asserts—have been as criminal as Sarah Bernhardt is in "Phedre," but we must do Mrs. Parsons the justice to say that she regards this as a limitation.

In private life Mrs. Siddons was unapproachable (Campbell talks genially of her "fudge and solemnity"), and this, of course, is quite right. This exaltation of great actors to a level above ordinary humanity is part and parcel of the old theatre that is passing away; it is a shred of its glorious make-believe, the last vestige of glamor that is left to the stage. And it is difficult to believe that this, to some people, senseless adulation is not founded on a power that acting has lost. We hear of actors so terrified at Edmund Kean that they were tongue-tied, so moved by Mrs. Siddons that their words were drowned. We have ourselves, at our own Theatre Royal, seen a Nanine overcome in such earnest at the dying of Marguerite Gauthier that she could not have spoken. It is said that Clairon, when she advanced to the footlights, could frighten the then standing pit into a recoil of several feet. This may or may not be true—we have ourselves been literally frightened out of the Grand Guignol in Paris—but perhaps a better test would be the number of great people who were compelled into the theatre whenever Mrs. Siddons played. Reynolds, Burke, Gibbon, Sheridan, Windham and Fox seem never to have been absent, but then those were the palmy days of the theatre when the House of Commons, led by Pitt, adjourned to see a performance of "Hamlet."

The essential thing to note is that it was the player and not the play that people went to see. In those days the player had to stand the fire of a severe criticism that knew good acting from bad and was not afraid to speak up. We may hear of horsewhips, but not of actions for libel. Mr. Siddons was described as a "damned rascally player, though seemingly a very civil fellow." Actresses were told that they could not manage their arms or their voice—that their walk was "vulgar" or "low." But in return what magnificent appreciation of the technical side of their art compared with the attention lavished today on the intellectual! Look at Young's description of Mrs. Siddons' walk across the stage when Volunna goes to meet the returning Coriolanus; read Hazlitt, always beside himself over Mrs. Siddons' technical transfiguration of the most utter rubbish which intellectually could only have exposed. It is instructive to turn over the pages of these worthless old plays with their deeply cherished roles.

Frederick Reynolds has preserved for us the three lines in which Mrs. Siddons was most electrifying. They are

"Was it a miserable day?"

from "Venice Preserved";

"No—not the Princess' self,"

from "The Morning Bride"; and

"Lord Cardinal,

To you I speak,"

from "Henry VIII."

It will be noticed that these are lines to which the literary student would attach very little importance. Mrs. Trench, the mother of the Archbishop of Dublin, recalls a line from a play of which the title and plot are alike forgotten:

"There's gold for thee; but see my face no more,"

having reference, of course, to a servant who had betrayed the heroine. Irving at once jumps into mind with his

"Judas had eyes like thine, of candid blue," to the traitorous servant of "Charles I." It is curious and instructive to note that, even in our own more intellectual day, it is by their rubbish and not by their classics that great actors are remembered. Irving's "I had a lime-kiln once" betters anything that has come down to us from his "Hamlet." So, too, Mrs. Siddons lived in the minds of the playgoers of her generation in her Mrs. Beverleys, Lady Randolphs, Belvideras, and Monimias. This, although her Lady Macbeth is perhaps the most written-about piece of English acting. We may take it that with the increase of sincerity in English acting the faculty of transfiguring rubbish has died away. There are still, at a pinch, Hamlets and Richard the Thirds, Lady Teazles and Lady Macbeths, but we doubt if there is still a Sir Giles Overreach, a Mrs. Beverley, or a Mrs. Haller. Of course we ought to know that rubbish does not deserve transfiguring, but books like Mrs. Parsons' do tempt the weak-minded to take one longing, lingering, if surreptitious, look behind.

He would be a courageous manager who would put on Otway's "The Orphan," but we should go every night in the week to hear a Mrs. Siddons say the heavenly lines:

"I'm here; who calls me?"

Methought I heard a voice

Sweet as the shepherd's pipe upon the mountains,

When all his little flock's at feed before him.

When I'm laid low in the grave and quite forgotten.

May'st thou be happy in a fairer bride!

But none can ever love thee like Monimia.

When I am dead—as presently I shall be,

For the grim tyrant grasps my heart already—

Speak well of me; and if thou find ill tongues

Too busy with my fame, don't hear me wronged;

'Twill be a noble justice to the memory

Of a poor wretch once honored with thy love.

How my head swims! 'Tis very dark. Good-night!"

It is greatly to Mrs. Parsons' credit that she gives us an idea of how these lines were said. And to think that the next generation, who may never have seen Coquelin, Irving, and Bernhardt, can only learn from books what great acting was! There is some account of Mrs. Siddons' nineteen years of retirement, weary nights succeeding weary days. They were nineteen years of regrets. To Mrs. Siddons, as to all great players, the stage was all the world. To her and to her generation the acting was the play. And some of us do not hold this to have been entirely villainous.—J. E. A.

VISCOUNT POWIS.

Viscount Powis' magnificent seat near Welshpool, is one of the most remarkable mansions in the country. Built entirely of sandstone, it presents a unique appearance, and is known among the Welsh people as Castell Coch (Red Castle). It was founded in the twelfth century, and the fine gateway is still flanked by the two original towers. In olden days royalty were frequent visitors to Powis Castle. The state bedroom is still kept in the exact order as it was in the time when Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., and George IV. occupied it. The walls and galleries are lined with valuable portraits, and are hung with wonderful tapestries brought from India by the first Lord Clive.

A RIVER OF INK.

A river of ink sounds like an absurdity. Yet we are told that this marvel of Nature is a positive fact, which may be witnessed any day in Algiers. In this country are two small streams one of which is saturated with iron, and the other, which passes through enormous beds of peat, is diluted with gallic acid. At a certain point these streams meet, and the waters, mingling, are found to be black as ink. Indeed, through the wonderful chemistry of Nature, the water has become ink, and we are gravely informed that letters can be written with it. After this, who shall say what is or is not impossible?

The stories about Mr. Bernard Shaw's kindness are legion. Perhaps the most characteristic and least known of them is the one which is told in regard to the inception of the "You Never Can Tell" matinees at the old Strand Theatre. Mr. James Welch approached Mr. Shaw, and asked his terms for the play.

"Ten per cent," said the author.

Mr. Welch confessed that he could not pay that, but "G. B. S." was obdurate. Returning home, a happy idea struck Mr. Welch. Going to a public telephone, he rang up Mr. Shaw, and asked: "Will you let me have the play for nothing?"

"Why, of course I will," was the amazing answer. "Why didn't you ask me that before?"

Mystery of Rome

By Andrew Lang.

The idea of poisoning all the members of the Government and their chief supporters has probably not occurred to the gentle minds of Mrs. Pankhurst and her active lady allies. I feel sure that they would reject the scheme with moral indignation, and also because it is hardly practicable. If the Suffragettes invited the Government to dine at the Savoy the chances are that the invitation would be declined, so suspicious is man. But it would be impossible to bribe all the cooks of the Ministry to do what is needed, while even if a general invitation were accepted by Mr. Asquith and his allies the deaths of all the men at the banquet and the continued good health of the gentle ladies could not but excite suspicion.

We have, however, in ancient Roman history an event closely analogous to the poisoning of a whole Government by female politicians. Livy tells the story in his Book VIII., chapter 18, and it is dated in 331 B.C. Livy found it in the old chronicles of Rome, the Annals, and he gives it "under all reserves," because it is such an unpleasant and improbable tale, at least so Livy thought.

The first men in the city, old political hands (and nobody else as far as we learn), were almost all dying of similar diseases. On this a maid-servant went to the proper Magistrate and promised to explain the circumstances if she were promised a free pardon. The Senate granted her terms, and she denounced many matrons on a charge of brewing poisons. About twenty of these ladies were examined, the stuff was found in their possession, and two of them, patricians, declared that the drugs which they brewed were perfectly wholesome. The maid then challenged them to drink what they had brewed; the ladies consulted each other; they all drank, and all died. About a hundred and seventy other matrons were then tried and condemned, probably to death.

Principal Donaldson, of St. Andrews, as quoted by M. Salomon Reinach, appears to regard these Roman matrons as a kind of early Suffragettes. To translate M. Reinach's translation from "Woman," by the Principal, he says: "The Romans probably knew very well why the women had recourse to such violent measures, and that they were not inclined to submit to male tyranny without making an effort to end it in one way or another." How their condition could be improved by poisoning all the magistrates is not very obvious, says M. Reinach, who little understands the sex. When lovely woman stoops to folly, and politics, she thinks first of revenge, and her behaviour is not always reasonable but rather delirious. M. Reinach prefers to suppose, and I agree with him, that the ladies accused were innocent and Livy himself guesses that the season was unhealthy, at least to leading politicians, and that the denouncing maid, as one may state the case, was a sort of Titus Oates and invented the conspiracy. But what did really happen? M. Reinach points out that the ladies could only poison their husbands, brothers, and sons. But we are not told that the women executed were all wives, sisters and mothers of magistrates, though, in fact, the maid was most likely to select such women. Again, it is not said, according to M. Reinach, that the poisons were beverages; but if they were not drinkable, the women could not have drunk them. We must remember, I think, that Livy's authorities were not mere traditions (as M. Reinach appears to assume), but were annals, chronicles of the events of each year, like our Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Again, M. Reinach argues, the ladies would not have said that the hell-broth was wholesome, but that it was to be used as a cosmetic, or as poison for mischievous animals (say rats). Madeleine Smith gave both of these explanations to account for her open purchases of arsenic. It is not probable that either excuse would have satisfied the Roman Senate, and the story, I think, means that the women preferred suicide to any pleasingly cruel mode of death which might have been invented for them by the Senate. Thus considered, the story is hardly "a series of psychological impossibilities."

M. Reinach, having broken up the tale, analyses its elements: (1) A number of ruling Romans die of an epidemic; the women don't. This might be, he says, because the men, living out of doors, drank casual water, bad water, while the water in the houses was good. But surely, in that case, the epidemic would have equally smitten men in all ranks of life, and we only hear of deaths among important functionaries of State. This appears irreconcilable with the theory of bad casual water. (2) Popular fancy would suspect the persons who did not sniffer, the women, though as we do not hear that slaves suffered, they were just as likely to be suspected. However, there have always been many more women than men accused of witchcraft (owing to no votes for women); and the witches in Theocritus, Apuleius, and Horace are never warlocks, are always women. In Rome, says M. Reinach, "they are not accused of poisoning the wells, but of making 'magical drugs.'" Livy's words, on the other hand, are ea venena, "these poisons," also medicamenta et alia recondita, the last term might include magical drugs. Now there is, M. Reinach points out, a case of epidemic at Milan, in 1630. The popular belief was that certain unguents, applied to wells, would poison the public. People suspected of sorcery were reported to have arrived from Madrid; a man was seen rubbing his fingers on a wall; he was arrested, tortured, and accused every one in Milan whose names he knew, as poisoners. They were tortured, and they accused a druggist, and he was tortured into a confession, and was put to an ill death. This is a close parallel to the Roman story; the Roman ladies, however, evaded torture, had it been legal (and if not the law might be stretched), by drinking their own hell-

broth. But, as we cannot believe that they had brewed any such "browst," Mr. Reinach ingeniously suggests that, in fact, they were put to the ordeal by poison. This is not uncommon in modern Africa. If you drink the stuff and are innocent you do not suffer; if guilty, you die, or at least suffer a good deal. This ordeal was, in fact, tried in Rome, says M. Reinach, but "the progress of manners, forgetting the ordeal, retains only the punishment" (talion). This would be an excellent theory if Livy's authority had been the mere tradition of his more civilized age. But that is not his authority. He quotes annals, and these I presume were contemporary records of each year. All his sources, he says, do not contain the story, which is natural enough. You might find things in a "Diurnal" of the time of Mary Stuart, which are omitted by the author of another diurnal. In fact, Livy says that the annals differ as to the name of the second Consul of the year of the events, 331. If the annals, then, were contemporary, the nature of the ordeal could not have been forgotten, through lapse of time, by the contemporary annalist. This was the first (recorded) case of a trial by poison in Rome, says Livy. Moreover, M. Reinach cites two kinds of ordeals in Roman use. Neither could injure the life or health of the accused. He sees the objection that we have no proof of the use of the ordeal by poison at Rome, and the use of a crust of bread over which a charm has been sung is not a case of poison, but of detection through suggestion; and the evidence even for the enchanted crust is very late, in a commentator on Horace. In Greece we have one case of an ordeal by drinking the blood of a bull. You would need to drink a good deal of it before it killed you, and this ordeal could be made favorable or not, by the administrator. But the ordeal of 331 was universally fatal. Thus, though in various places, as in Africa, ordeal by poison is used, the facts cannot be cited as proof of its existence in Rome. Nor can any ordeal be universally fatal, for the feeblest mind must see that no innocent could escape. The essence of the ordeal is that sometimes it does not produce injurious effects. In short, the old Roman mystery needs another explanation. Of course, if the annals were not made in each year, but were mere late records of tradition, the case is different.

CHARLES ROBERTS' NEW BOOK

Mr. Roberts, the clever Canadian poet and story-teller, has issued an interesting collection of stories which are written in his happiest vein. They deal largely with animals and children, though the volume is entitled "The Backwoodsman." Mr. Roberts is particularly at home in writing of animal life, and its many phases, and his descriptions of Canadian scenes are very beautiful and realistic. The stories are all republished from the various magazines in which they have appeared, and the collection would make a welcome gift-book. Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

"The Sins of Society" is a novel whose title fairly describes its contents. It is by Cecil Raleigh, and is founded on the Drury Lane drama of the same name.

The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

AMERICAN GIRLS ACCLAIM KUBELIK

American girls were in the vanguard of the rushline which besieged Kubelik at the end of his concert in Berlin with the Blüthner Orchestra, in Berlin, recently. Kubelik scored his usual tumultuous personal success with an immense audience, but the Berlin critics, who have never worshipped at his shrine, still find him too much of a soulless technician to be regarded as a great artist.

Princess Louise Victoria, the only daughter of the German Emperor, has never been kept in the seclusion that has been the lot of some princesses, but has visited endless theatres and concert halls, always in fashionable attire, and has driven her own pony cart, in the Tiergarten, and ridden there ever since she was a little girl. She is said to be most distinguished in appearance, and to be quite as full of pluck and spirit as any of her six brothers. After her seventeenth birthday, which occurs in the autumn, she will be confirmed, and make her debut in society.

Signor Mascagni, the celebrated composer, who has been invited by the King of Italy to visit Racconigi, is one of the hardest worked of living composers. As a conductor, his energy is particularly noticeable, and on the hottest of evenings he always manages to keep as cool as the proverbial cucumber. A friend once asked him how he managed to do this. "Oh," replied Mascagni, "I change every stitch and have a thorough rub down between each act. It is the only way in which I can get through the evening."

"I can say one thing in favor of Mr. Featherly," remarked Mrs. Hendricks, the landlady, "he never takes the last piece of bread on the plate."

"No, indeed, Mrs. Hendricks," assented Dumley, cordially. "Featherly ain't quick enough."—Bazar.

"Here, I say, Be a bit more careful with that razor; that's the second time you've cut me."

"Well, well, so it is; but there! I always deduct a ha'penny for every cut. Why, it's nothing for a man to go out of here having won fourpence off me."—The Tatler.

She (at the theatre)—"I don't understand what the detective is supposed to be doing in this piece." The Dramatic Critic (wearily)—"I fancy he is looking for the plot."

Art of Cooking

A Season of Neglect.

Why have Englishwomen lost the art of cooking? In spite of all the endeavors made to inspire interest, and to encourage the housekeepers of the land to improve the food supplies of their households, little or no success results. It seems strange that so few women comparatively speaking, show the slightest taste for the culinary art at all. So many men go abroad now to see how things are done in other countries, that they are bound on their return to compare the poverty of their own tables with the luxury of those they have enjoyed as they have wandered round in France, Germany, or Italy, and rejoiced in hospitality. Hotel cooking is practically the same all the world over, because the hotelkeeper realizes the importance of a good chef, and he, whatever his nationality, is cosmopolitan; it is the Englishwoman, and she alone, and of the present generation, practically, who has ceased to consider her kitchen within the province of her care and attention at all.

There are endless little dishes which might very well be enjoyed in a middle-class household if the mother of the family played less bridge, for example, or concerned herself less about affairs into which she need not trouble to enter at all, and thought more about her own sphere—viz., the household. How many houses are there in London now, in which the mother is of the present day where a pot of special jelly made in the home would be provided as a dainty? How many are there where the home-made cake is anything but a lump of dull, unwieldy dough? A child once called on her grandmother. Grandmother's cook had made a cake, and a piece of it was given to the little one. "That cake was excellent," said the critic of ten; "I could have lunched on it altogether. It was so stodgey and so filling!" Such a comment is a somewhat far cry from the dainty cakes and tempting little pastries of old-time English housekeepers.

Simple and Tasty Dishes.

The market is literally groaning with vegetables, yet no one ever uses a special dish of these. They are always served with the meat, and with white sauce—that is, flour and skimmed milk—which invariably decorates them, and utterly destroys their flavor. What about a cauliflower au gratin? There is nothing in the world more easily made or more appetizing, while it is full of nourishment. The cauliflower is simply boiled and placed in a dish to be covered with melted cheese, mixed with a little milk, and nicely seasoned. If served in an earthenware jar, where silver is not in use, this dish is sure to be a favorite while one is tired of the sight of that same old cauliflower with its white sauce.

Macaroni cheese is rarely made properly, because the English housekeeper is too economical in the matter of butter and cheese. The macaroni must be boiled tender in salted water. It is then drained, and placed in a deep dish which has been well buttered. A layer of macaroni should be used, a layer of Gruyere cheese, a layer of Parmesan, some pieces of butter, pepper and salt, repeating these layers alternately until the dish is full. Pieces of butter are then laid on top with a powdering of browned breadcrumbs, and the whole is browned with a salamander or in the oven. It is a comparatively cheap dish for the excellent nourishment it contains. Chestnuts are rarely served, and a dish of good chestnuts roasted in a special perforated utensil would probably be appreciated. When this perforated utensil is not handy, a stone pipkin can be utilized. The cook must slightly wet the nuts to prevent them burning, and then she keeps turning and shaking them while they roast. Most people are aware that they must be cut across before any attempt is made at cooking them. A purée of boiled chestnuts is delicious, when whipped cream is served on top. Marrons glaces are easily made, too, for any simple cookery book will tell exactly the temperature at which the brittle sugar to cover them ought to be used.

A Neat Dinner.

At the Food and Cookery Exhibition, some very well-planned little dinners were shown by ladies who competed. One of these specimen meals, for a family of four, costing four shillings, might be quoted: "Italian soup, haddock patties, braised mutton cutlets, eggs and spinach, baked banana creams and cheese fondues." The materials are simple enough, and none of the dishes demands over-elaboration. The casserole is not half enough used in England, and few women even realize that meat which might not be tender when roasted, if properly managed in the casserole, becomes most satisfactory. Combinations of meat and poultry with a few oysters, vegetables—including mushrooms, and, indeed, anything the cook fancies—may vary the monotony of the daily meal, and are not at all beyond the average purse. Vegetable salads are scarcely ever served, and yet in Paris, there is a little restaurant, where even millionaires go specially to eat a vegetable salad. Any vegetables may be used, such as boiled peas, or asparagus tops when in season, but now moderate people would use carrots, scraps of boiled cabbage, beet roots, tomatoes, beans, potatoes, and so on, according to taste. The dressing ought to be oil and vinegar, or cream for people who prefer it. Sardines may be the basis for endless little dainties, easily made, but simply heated and put on pieces of toast they are appetizing sayouries. Eggs too, although they cost a good deal at present, may be made a decided addition to the dinner table. They ought to be boiled hard and cut carefully in half, lengthwise. The yolks are taken out, beaten with a little cream, and a good deal of seasoning, including strong pepper from the castor, and then filled into the halves.

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Angius Boetius

Angius Boetius was born about 475 A.D. His father was a nobleman of great influence and wealth, and dying while his son was very young, the child was brought up by his kinsmen, Festus and Symmachus. He displayed great ability in study and entered public life when Rome was under the dominion of Theodoric the Ostrogoth. For a time he received many marks of favor at the hands of the Emperor, but in the end he incurred Theodoric's suspicion, his lands were confiscated, he was thrown into prison for two years and then executed. The barbarian's suspicions were not unfounded, for Boetius and the whole Senate very naturally preferred to live under a civilized jurisdiction, and did all they could to overthrow the power of the Ostrogoth.

His most famous book is "The Consolations of Philosophy," written during his imprisonment. It is the book to which Dante turned for comfort after the death of his Beatrice.

Every mortal is troubled with many and various anxieties, and yet all desire, through various paths to arrive at one goal; that is, they strive by different means to attain one happiness: in a word, God. He is the beginning of every good, and He is the highest happiness.

True friends, then, I say, are the most precious of all the worldly felicities. They are not indeed to be reckoned as worldly goods, but as divine; for deceitful fortune does not produce them, but God, who naturally formed them as relations—Nature joins and cements friends together with inseparable love.

Two things may dignity and power do if they come to the unwise. It may make him honorable and respectable to other unwise persons. But when he quits the power or the power him, then is he to the unwise neither honorable nor respectable.

Earthly power never sows the virtues, but collects and gathers vices; and when it has gathered them, then it nevertheless shows and does not conceal them. For the vices of great men many men may see; because many know them and are with them.

Every virtue has its proper excellence; and the excellence and the dignity which it has, it imparts immediately to every one who loves it. Thus wisdom is the highest virtue, and it has in it four other virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, the fourth justice. Wisdom makes its lovers wise, and prudent, and moderate and patient, and just; and it fills him who loves it with every good quality.

It is very evident that the rich in worldly wealth have no proper dignity; but the wealth is come to them from without, and they cannot from without have aught of their own.

It is sufficiently clear that power and wealth cannot make its possessor the more honorable. But it makes him the less honorable when it comes to him, if he were not before virtuous. So is wealth and power the worse, if he who possesses it be not virtuous. Each of them is the more worthless when they meet each other.

Worthless and very false is the glory of the world. Concerning this a former poet sang. When he contemned this present life, he said: O glory of this world, wherefore do erring men call thee, with false voice, glory, when thou art gone? For man more frequently has great renown, and great glory and great honor, through the opinion of the unwise, than he has through his deserts. But tell me now, what is more unmet than this; or why men may not rather be ashamed of themselves than rejoice when they hear that any one praises them? Though men may even rightly praise anyone of the good, he ought not the sooner to rejoice immediately at the people's words. But at this he ought to rejoice, that they speak truth of him. Consider first concerning noble birth. If any one boast of it, how vain and how useless is the boast; for every one knows that all men come from one father and one mother. Or, again, concerning the people's favor, and concerning their applause. I know why we rejoice at it. Though they whom the vulgar applaud be illustrious, yet are they more illustrious or more rightly to be applauded who are dignified by virtues. For no man is really the greater or the more praiseworthy for the excellence of another, or for his virtues, if he himself has them not. Are you ever the fairer for another man's beauty? A man is little the better if he have a good father, if he himself is incapable of anything. Therefore I advise that you rejoice in other men's good and their nobility, but so far only that you ascribe it not to yourself as your own; because every man's good and his nobility is more in the mind than in the flesh. This only, indeed, I know of good in nobility: that it shames many a man if he is worse than his ancestors were, and he therefore endeavors with all his power to imitate the manners of someone of the best, and his virtues.

EXPENSIVE TEETH.

Ten thousand dollars each for five teeth knocked out in a railway accident is the amount of damages recovered by Mlle. Edouardova, the famous operatic artist, from the Russian Government railway.

Some time ago, Mlle. Edouardova was travelling between St. Petersburg and Moscow, when an improperly placed switch threw the train on which she was a passenger onto a siding, and hurled the prima donna so violently from her seat that five of her teeth were knocked out.

A dentist repaired the loss, but Mlle. Edouardova declared that the purity of her singing was impaired, and through her attorneys claimed \$100,000 from the railroad company. The directors offered her \$100. This added injured feelings to Mlle. Edouardova's physical injuries, and she brought suit against the company. The case was tried before the Superior Tribunal, and after various experts had passed upon the extent of her impaired singing, she was awarded \$500,000 for the loss of her teeth.

CARUSO'S SELF-SATISFACTION

The only thing that Enrico Caruso, tenor of tenors, was unhappy about in his return to New York on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie was the accusation that he weighed more than he did a year ago.

"You've taken on weight, Mr. Caruso," was the way the reporters put it.

"You are greatly mistaken," said the great singer; "very much mistaken. I weigh less than when I left New York."

"You don't look thinner," returned an insistent one.

"It is this collar," said Caruso. "Zounds! my man he made a mistake. See, it pinches. It makes my face look the fat."

"Just notice," observed a friend in jocular vein, "Mr. Caruso is almost speaking the English."

"I have studied it this summer," said the singer modestly.

As to his two-thousand-dollar-a-night voice, Caruso declared that it was better than ever.

"My voice?" said the Metropolitan star, "it is better than ever before. I am well, the voice, it is well; we are both well, n'est ce pas? Please, I beg of you, do not ask me of that operation they speak of in the newspapers. In Italy because I go to my old doctor, in whom I have great confidence, because he treated me before, and they ask me if I am not sick, very sick. I tell them all no I am not sick, only tired. Yet they, the newspaper men, make out that I have serious operation and the people fear I have not the same voice now. But it is not so. My voice is par excellence."

"For seven years I have sung with the nerves. This my doctor tells me and I know it is so. Since I became a recognized artist I am excessively nervous every time I sing, and when I am finished I am almost in collapse, because, you see, I give the public everything I have. I do not stint myself."

MADAME JOMELLI AND THE KING OF SIAM

Mme. Jomelli, the popular young concert singer, is a charming conversationalist, with a host of anecdotes from her eventful life. When about eighteen she made a leisurely trip around the world with friends, singing in many of the principal cities. The Oriental countries, Japan in particular, fascinated her and she brought back many beautiful Japanese embroideries, an inlaid cedar jewel box and other curious trifles to remind her of her trip.

On the ship going out she met the Crown Prince of Siam, who persuaded her to visit his father's kingdom. Jomelli has often told the story of having her teeth blacked, to render her presentable for the inspection of this Eastern potentate, before whom she had the honor of singing.

Mme. Jomelli finds it hard to decide whether she prefers concert to opera. She loves the atmosphere of the stage—it excites her and makes singing and acting seem easy and natural—but she also loves the concert work, with its more intimate relations with the public. America gave strong proof of its liking for this Dutch singer last year. All unknown as she was outside of New York, it extended to her a welcome that outlasted seventy-five concerts, and enabled her manager to book her for this season solidly, with the exception of a few dates in January, before she had even returned from her vacation.

Outside of her work, Jomelli is intensely domestic. She loves nothing better than "fussing" around her apartment, which is charmingly arranged, and on which she lavished a world of care.

FREDERICK MACMILLAN KNIGHTED

It is with great pleasure we have to record the fact that on Thursday, November 4, His Majesty the King conferred the honor of knighthood on Mr. Frederick Macmillan, chairman of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, the American and Chinese Ambassadors and representatives of the Universities of Paris, Christiania and McGill. The occasion was the opening by His Majesty of a new wing to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, of which Sir Frederick is chairman. He is also one of the directors of the Macmillan Co. of Canada, in Toronto.

A LUCKY LITTLE PRINCE

There are probably few Royal children who have been more spoiled and petted than little Prince Olaf of Norway, who has again been visiting London. His collection of toys is believed to be the most magnificent in the world, and some of his presents have cost hundreds of pounds apiece. The toy that he values above all the others is a model railway that was given to him as a Christmas present by King Edward. One of the most beautiful models ever made, it is worth £250. It is an exact replica of a complete English railway system.

An even more remarkable gift to Prince Olaf was the real island which a wealthy lady admirer presented to him some time ago. It is called Sunbeam Island and is situated on the west coast of Norway. Celebrated for its fine shooting and fishing, it will probably be greatly appreciated by the Prince when he reaches an age when he can handle a rod and gun.

LYDIA LIPKOWSKA

Lydia Lipkowska, who comes from the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg, and who has had experience in other important opera houses of Russia, is the possessor of unusual beauty of voice, enhanced by high finish of technic, and, in addition, dazzles all beholders by her exceeding great facial beauty and pleteous youthful graces. She presents, visually, one of the most winsome and appealing Violettas



Lydia Lipkowska as "Lakme."

New York operagoers have seen in a long time, and her performance revealed uncommon resources of art as well.

Mme. Lipkowska's is a light, clear, fluent and flexible soprano, further distinguished by its purity and extended range. Her phrasing was highly superior and her singing was accomplished easily and naturally, and with refreshing absence of unnecessary frills and tricks. Her rendering of the familiar "Ah, Fors e Lui," was charming, and in the "Sempre Libera," sung with simplicity and grace, she took the final E flat with such ease and brilliancy that the audience recalled her again and again. The pathos of the later scenes gained appreciably by the tenderly plaintive note in her singing and the artistic quality of her acting.

Mme. Lipkowska's repertoire, outside of Russian roles, of which she sings many, includes three parts—Lakme, Violetta and Rosina in "Il Barbiere." She made her Boston debut with what was said to be a very beautiful interpretation of Lakme, in the opera of that name, which the Metropolitan management, not regarding the Delibes work highly, has seen fit to exclude from its list for this season. The matter is one of extreme regret, if one may judge from the character of Mme. Lipkowska's singing in "Traviata."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"John Marvel, Assistant."—By Thomas Nelson Page.

This is a story that might just as well be called Leo Wolffert, Jew; Henry Glave, Lawyer; or Eleanor Leigh, Angel of Lost Children. It is a readable book and shows ability on the part of the author, but it also shows laxity in writing, lack of concentration and a too great multitude of characters. In fact, the writer seems to lose his own bearings in relating the story, and to find it a very difficult matter to gather up the dangling threads of the plot at the last. He has drawn some good characters and some impossible ones, described some excellent situations and some which are unintentionally farcical. If the book were cut in half and all the superfluities left out, it would make a good novel and one that would be quite long enough. Wolffert, the Jew, is the strongest and best delineated character in the book. The following extracts are examples of his philosophy:

"The trouble with our people—our country—the world—is that our whole system—social—commercial—political—every activity is based on greed, mere sheer greed. State and Church act on it—live on it. The success of the few which has brought on him so much suffering through the ages, has revenged itself by stamping on your life the very evil with which you charge him—love of money. What ideals have we? None but money. We call it wealth. We have debased the name, and its debasement shows the debasement of the race. Once it meant weal, now mere riches, though employed basely, the very enemy and assassin of weal. The covetousness, whose reprobation in the last of the Commandments was intended as a compendium to embrace the whole, has honeycombed our noble life, public and private. The amassing of riches not for use only, for display, vulgar beyond belief—the squandering of riches, not for good but for evil, to gratify jaded appetites which never at their freshest craved anything but evil or folly, marks the lowest level of the shopkeeping intellect. You believe in the development of man; but you only look to his material development. I look for his complete development, material and spiritual. As he has advanced through the countless ages since God breathed into him the breath of life, and by leading him along the lines of physical development to a station in creation where the physical evolution gave place to the ever-increasing psychological development; so I believe he is destined to continue this psychological or spiritual growth, increasing its power as the ages pass and mounting higher and higher in spiritual knowledge, until he shall attain a degree of perfection that we only think of now as part of the divine. We see the poet and the saint living today in an atmosphere wholly distinct from the gross materialism of common humanity. We see laws being enacted and principles evolved which make for the improvement of the human race. We see the gradual uplifting and improvement of the race. War is being diminished; its horrors lessened; food is becoming more diffused; civilization—material civilization—is being extended; and the universal fundamental rights are being a little more recognized, however dimly. This means growth—the gradual uplifting of mankind, the diffusion of knowledge, as well as of food—the growth of intellectuality. And as this comes think you that man will not rise higher? A great reservoir is being tapped and from it will flow, in the future, rich streams to fertilize the whole of humanity. Aspirations will leap higher and higher, and the whole race in time will receive new light, new power, new environments, with an ever-widening horizon, and a vast infinitude of spiritual truth as the field for the soul's exercise."

The mob scenes where the strikers attack the poor Swede who dares to go to work for the wife and children who are starving, is a strong and realistic one.

The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

JAPANESE WOMEN AND WESTERN MUSIC.

Japanese women have taken to western music to a far greater extent than the Japanese men; and some of the female voices have developed qualities that can compare favorably with singers in the west, according to Dempo, writing from Tokio, to the New York Post. At the Tokio Academy of Music the course of study is divided into three parts, preparatory, principal and post-graduate, with special elective courses for associate students and those from normal schools. The principal course is devoted to vocal and instrumental training and musical composition; it occupies three years. All modern instruments are taught as well as the more practical of the native instruments, and some of the latter, especially the koto, have found a remarkably wide range of expression under modern inspiration. Forty instructors are engaged in the academy, four or five of them being foreigners. The number of students at present is about 500, which is less than the number of applicants who have had to be excluded on account of deficiency in accommodation. In addition to the work done at this institution there are a number of foreigners in Tokio teaching music in a private capacity, and finding a ready interest among the population of the capital.

THE WORLD'S WEALTHIEST LIBRETTIST

Though in the history of opera the librettist has almost invariably played an obscure second to the composer in the matter of fame, if not dollars, the occasional exceptions to the rule have been notable. Few, if any, more striking examples of the equal division of honor between composer and librettist exist than in the case of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir William S. Gilbert, and not only has the distinguished English dramatist shared equally with his late collaborator in the matter of fame, but his pecuniary rewards have been great.

It is estimated that Sir William receives an annual income of more than £12,000 from his many well known works, and that he public has paid more than £3,000,000 to witness Gilbert and Sullivan operas. "Pygmalion and Galatea" alone brought Sir William no less than £50,000.

Of English dramatists now writing, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, J. M. Barrie and Henry Arthur Jones are the only ones probably whose earnings are in a class with Gilbert's.

ONE RESULT OF MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE

It is a fact perhaps not known by many that the number of blind persons in the world is greatly on the decrease. This happy condition has been brought about by applied medical knowledge. Our own country could hardly furnish us a fair example of this; but we can readily find abundant proof of the fact in all of the older countries of Europe. In the United Kingdom for example, there are at present about 35,000 blind persons, a number in no way to be compared with that of a few years ago, and not only is this decrease apparent, but the conditions of people suffering from the affliction is not nearly so pathetic as it has been in the past.

Several reasons are advanced for the diminution in the number of sightless persons. In the first place the large majority of those afflicted date their troubles from infancy and childhood. Nearly every mother today has been taught that if the baby is properly treated and every regard paid to hygiene, infant blindness would be an unheard-of thing. Again, in the matter of the blindness of childhood, the malady is usually the result of hereditary tendencies which, given the right sort of treatment, can be entirely overcome. Thus we are told by physicians that in the future, when blindness does appear, it will be an affliction of adult life only, and those who suffer from it will not become a burden upon their friends or the community. Indeed, there are some occupations in which the blind are distinctly superior to their sighted competitors. The colleges for the blind recently established in England have given abundant proof of this, and mention among many of the occupations in which the blind have distinguished themselves, the tuning of musical instruments, verbatim reporting, and type-writing.

AMERICA AS IT IS, AND IS TO BE

The appearance of "The Promise of American Life," by Herbert Croly, suggests at once Bryce's "The American Commonwealth." Since the publication of that classic there has been nothing to compare with Mr. Croly's study of American political conditions and tendencies. Unlike the great English critic, however, Mr. Croly's aim is not merely analysis and description. He aims to provide a sufficient basis in theory for the programme of a nationalized democracy, to demonstrate that American democracy can trust its welfare to the dictates of its national interest, to reconcile the ideals of democratic liberty and national strength. In the accomplishment of this task, he provides us with a brilliant and penetrating review of past history and present conditions, arriving from conservative premises at conclusions which will doubtless appear radical to many. Though one may disagree with the results, however, no one can question the intellectual power of the argument. Not the least interesting portion of the work is devoted to the work and character of four noted reformers, Jerome, Hearst, Bryan and Roosevelt.

TETRAZZINI'S WARDROBES.

Mme. Tetrazzini sailed today on the Campana to begin her third season at the Manhattan Opera House, where she opens in "La Traviata" on November 10.

A few days ago she received a cable from Oscar Hammerstein telling her that the Customs required that her stage wardrobe be kept separate from her private wardrobe, and also that to avoid delay it was necessary to attach to each article the name of the opera for which it was required, the price paid in Europe for the costume, and a general description, even to the color. The singer's wardrobe will require eighteen trunks.

KREISLER'S TEST OF AN ORCHESTRAL SCORE.

"You may call it an old grandmother's test, but I still believe that if you try an orchestral score over on the piano you can tell pretty well if it has real musical value," says Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, in an evening Globe interview. "Play Wagner on the piano and the great composer is still there. Play Richard Strauss and at times he vanishes. Play Reger and what is left? When you get rid of the orchestral colors, the atmosphere and all the rest of the external trappings, the musical substance of the moderns is pretty likely to vanish."

DON'T SING WHEN TIRED

Mme. Kousnietzoff, who has been singing at Covent Garden, warns her pupils not to sing when tired. The mind as well as the throat plays a part in the singing; therefore, she advises, "use your head as well as your throat. When you sing, never spend all you have; sing with the 'interest,' not with the 'capital.' Do not make an exaggerated display. If you do you will tire yourself and the audience."

NORDICA'S METROPOLITAN APPEARANCE.

Mme. Lillian Nordica will make four appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. The first will be in Wagner's music-drama, "Tristan and Isolde." Mme. Nordica has leased for the winter an apartment at No. 121 Madison avenue.

An Hour with the Editor

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

In 1849, the Tsar Nicholas, impressed with a great sense of the military prowess of Russia, thought the time had come for the extinction of the Turkish empire in Europe, and he proposed to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg a plan for the division of Turkey between the Powers. This was rejected, and the Tsar thereupon sought for a pretext to justify the invasion of the Sultan's territory. A dispute having arisen between France and Russia, relative to the rights of the Latin and Greek churches in respect to certain places, the Tsar proclaimed a protectorate over all the adherents of the Greek church in Turkey, and to enforce his claim, sent an army into the Danubian principalities. The Sultan sought to avoid war, but as the Tsar refused to retire, war was declared on October 4, 1853. The first act of the Russians was to destroy the Turkish fleet at Sinope, a port on the Southern shore of the Black Sea. The Turks were able, however, to resist the Tsar's land forces, and in the spring of 1854, Great Britain and France came to the Sultan's assistance, landing a force at Varna, in what is now Bulgaria. There was not much serious fighting, and when Austria sent a force into the Danubian province, both the British and French governments ordered their commanders to invade the Crimea. Lord Raglan, the British commander, and Marshal St. Arnaud, who led the French troops, believed this a mistaken line of policy, but no course was open to them but to obey. Raglan was undoubtedly a fine soldier. He had served under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. St. Arnaud was a veritable soldier of fortune, which quality, doubtless, commended him to Napoleon III. In obedience to the orders of their respective governments, the two commanders embarked their troops, and sailing across the Black Sea, landed near the mouth of the Alma, a little river in the Crimea. The landing was unopposed, but the next day the allied forces came into collision with the Russians under Prince Menshikov. This was on September 20, 1854. The British force numbered 27,000, the French 22,000, and there were about 60,000 Turks on the field. The Russian force numbered about 45,000, but it had the advantage of position. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the British force, and the troops acted with conspicuous gallantry. After a hard-fought day, the Russians retreated. Lord Raglan wished to follow in pursuit, but St. Arnaud refused to advance, and thus the battle was barren of results. The Russians shut themselves up in Sebastopol, where they were prepared to withstand a long defence. The victory at Alma was magnified out of all proportion to its importance, doubtless because of the fact that it was the first occasion since Waterloo, thirty-nine years before, since a British force had encountered a civilized foe, and the nation was jubilant to learn that the old fighting spirit was yet alive.

The delay in the advance of the allies gave the Russians time to sink ships off the harbor of Sebastopol, so that when, early in October, an attempt was made to destroy the defences by bombardment, the ships could not get near enough to the forts to do any material damage. The allies settled themselves down to take the city by siege, which lasted until September 11, 1855. The story of this siege is not one that reflects credit upon either of the nations concerned. The Russians, although they had the advantage of the assistance of Todleben, an engineer of unusual genius, in preparing their fortifications, made a poor defence, and missed more than one opportunity of routing the allies; the latter displayed almost an entire lack of military skill. So far as actual fighting went, the French made rather a poor showing, chiefly from inactivity; but on the British side there were some feats of splendid valor. The management of the war was abominable. The British war department seems to have run the whole gamut of possible blunders. Supplies were sent to the wrong points, medical stores were delayed in transit, or allowed to lie at points hundreds of miles from where they were needed; provisions were sent forward with the greatest imaginable irregularity. In fact, the whole commissariat broke down. An illustration of the inefficiency of the department, often cited, was the shipment of thousands of boots—all for the left foot. Deaths from wounds were many, and cholera and typhus took a terrible toll in the trenches. The winter of 1854-55 was severe, and the sufferings of the men in the trenches and in the tents were exceedingly severe. Yet through it all, the soldiers maintained their splendid courage, and were able to add to the roll of British victories two names that will never be forgotten. One of those is Balaclava, the other is Inkerman.

Balaclava is a port near the southern end of the Crimea. Here the British ships made their rendezvous, and on October 25, 1854, a Russian force of 12,000 men left Sebastopol and captured some redoubts commanding the port, which a small detachment of Turks had been ordered to defend. They then advanced to attack the port itself, but General Scarlett, by a magnificent charge of the Heavy Cavalry, frustrated their attempt. It was during this battle that the famous Charge of the Light Brigade occurred. Why this was ordered, or whether it was ever ordered, will never be known, for the aide who delivered the instructions to Lord Cardigan fell during the charge. That Lord Raglan did not direct it is known, but no satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the reason why 670 men charged an army in position. There was a battery of artillery in front and on each side of them, but

they cut their way through and routed the Russian cavalry beyond. Not being supported, they were obliged to retrace their steps and only 168 men reached the safety of the British lines.

The battle of Inkerman was fought ten days later, that is, on November 5. The Russians made a night attack on the allies. There is no doubt that they expected to sweep them from their positions, and they were numerically strong enough to do so. Once more the burden of the fight fell upon the British, who bore nobly, although later the French came to their assistance, and the Russians were repulsed. Inkerman is always spoken of as "the soldiers' battle."

A battle took place at Tchernaya, where the Russians were also repulsed. This fight is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the Sardinian contingent participated in it, whereby the troops of Victor Emmanuel acquired a prestige which contributed no little to the subsequent unification of Italy.

Sebastopol was not actually taken by the allies, although the French did capture the Malakoff tower. On September 8, the British force sent against the Redan also took that work, but, being absolutely unsupported, were compelled to retire. By what species of monumental stupidity General Simpson, who succeeded to the command after the lamented death of Lord Raglan, sent so inadequate a force to assault the Redan cannot be explained. In one of the private letters sent from the front, it was stated that he sent one battalion of recruits to the assault as a punishment for insubordination. The capture of the Malakoff and the realization by the Russians that the English had only to attack the Redan in force to take it, and then have the city at their mercy, caused the Russians to evacuate the city, which they set on fire, so that when the allies entered they found only heaps of ruins.

There was no further fighting, but the British army was put in a splendid state of efficiency, so much so, that when France hesitated about exacting certain conditions from Russia, as the price of peace, Lord Palmerston declared his intention to carry on the war alone. This proved unnecessary, and a treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1856. By it the ambitions were temporarily crushed, and in consideration of the help of the Powers Turkey promised various reforms. But the only permanent result was the unification of Italy.

THE OCCULT

H. K. Chesterton, one of the keenest critics of the day, although his method of dealing with questions appears at first sight to be the reverse of philosophical, commenting upon W. T. Stead's claim to have received a communication from the spirit of Gladstone, says: "Apart from the intentions or the impressions, what, so far as we can follow them, are the occurrences? Well, I will take the liberty of dogmatizing about the situation as it stands. There is no doubt whatever, for any fair and free human mind which has studied the experiment, that it is possible to obtain messages and explanations which come, I do not say from a spiritual source, but certainly from an unknown source." In these words Mr. Chesterton expresses the views held by a great many people, whose knowledge of what is now called spiritism is derived from casual observation, or from reading of the experience of others. There is not the least doubt that the scientific investigation of psychic phenomena has led to very unexpected results. The late Professor Lombroso acknowledged that he had become satisfied of the reality of the phenomena investigated by him, and he very reluctantly accepted a spirit as the only means of accounting for them. Among other distinguished persons, who admit the reality of the phenomena, although it is perhaps too much to say that they believe in the work of spirits, we find such names as Marconi, Flammarion, Lodge, Wallace and Crookes, to mention only some of those with which the public are most familiar. The presence of Sir William Crookes in such a company is calculated to arrest attention, for of all the scientific investigators of the day, he is perhaps the most careful. In any other department of investigation the opinion of Sir William would be regarded as of great value, and the result of his experiments would be accepted without question.

In approaching the subject of spiritism, Sir William adopted the scientific method, and took precautions to eliminate all possibility of fraud and collusion. He had the experiments carried out in his own house, and in the brightest glare of electric lights. He experimented with several mediums, the best known of them being D. D. Herne. One of the principal tests was with an accordion. For this purpose he constructed a cage with hoops and wrapped around it fifty yards of copper wire. In this he placed an accordion, and placed the whole under his dining-room table. The cage was purposely made just high enough to fit under the table, and a hand could not be inserted above it and beneath the table. He placed the cage and the accordion in position himself. Thereupon, to quote his words, "very soon the accordion was seen by those on each side to be waving about in a somewhat curious manner; then sounds came from it and finally several notes were played in succession. While this was going on, my assistant went under the table and reported that the accordion was expanding and contracting. Presently the accordion was seen by those on the other side to move about, oscillating, going round and round the cage and playing at the same time."

This took place in the full glare of the electric light with several persons looking on. Sir William then connected the wires encircling the cage with a strongly charged electric wire,

so that if any one had attempted to reach the accordion the shock would have been exceedingly severe. This only had the effect of increasing the marked character of the movements of the instrument, and Sir William says: "I and two of the others present saw the accordion distinctly floating about inside the cage with no visible support. This was repeated a second time after a short interval."

Another interesting test was made with a balanced board. The medium placed his hands a few inches above one end of the board, but did not touch it. The board was thereupon depressed, and to counterbalance the force exerted by the medium a weight of 140 pounds was necessary. Another was made with a long rod, which without any human or artificial assistance, was making certain movements. Sir William said: "Will the intelligence directing this rod change the character of its movements and give me a telegraphic message in the Morse code?" Forthwith the rod tapped out such a message on his hand. He says that on three occasions a beautifully formed hand appeared through an opening in his dining table and on one occasion gave him a flower. This was in light as brilliant as electric lamps could make it, and it was seen by others besides himself. He also says that he saw the materialized form of the spirit known as Katie King in his own house and under conditions, which rendered deception impossible.

One hardly knows what to say in the face of statements like these from such a high authority. The suggestion that the incidents are to be explained by sleight-of-hand seems pointless, for the ingenuity requisite to deceive such observers as those named above could be used by its possessor to vastly greater advantage. At the same time there is no necessity for persons, who are not making investigations, to be in any haste about reaching conclusions on the subject. There is undoubtedly a very simple and perfectly natural explanation of all these things; but it seems to lie outside of the scope of our ordinary observations. The proper attitude for the great majority of people to take towards spiritism is one of suspended judgment, and in regard to professional mediums one of profound distrust. In the course of an article pointing out the necessity for further inquiry, the Nation, a prominent British review, says: "But until that investigation is completed it would be folly to assume that the hysterical medium really is in relation with the disembodied or partially embodied spirits of the dead. The real difficulties begin when we have to face the vulgar manifestations of seances conducted with a medium. Tables are raised apparently without human agency; heavy wardrobes advance along the floor like monstrous and primeval animals; hands touch and strike or caress the assistants; notes are played on mandolines or trumpets suspended from the roof. Most of the more startling 'manifestations' have been repeated in daylight, and the lifting of the table has been frequently photographed."

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY

In the previous article it was said that everything bearing upon the life of mankind on this globe was in a broad sense of the word history; but scholars, as a rule, apply the term only to written records. All other ancient evidences of human life they class as archaeology. To attempt a definition, which will show the distinction between the two branches of investigation, archaeology may be said to deal with the general condition of the race as a whole, whereas history deals with the doings of parts of the race. Yet one blends into the other in such a manner that it is difficult to separate them. For example, when we find in certain parts of Europe flints that must have come from the chalk cliffs of England, we are safe in assuming that there was intercourse of some kind between the peoples of the various countries at an early day. History, that is written history, using the word writing to mean any artificial device employed for keeping a record, begins as far as any one is now able to say, about 10,000 years ago, and possibly earlier. From that time to the present there is a more or less continuous account of the doings of the people who have inhabited southwest Asia and the Nile valley. Chinese history claims to be very much more ancient than this, some of the earlier writers asserting that it goes back more than two million years before the time of Confucius, but so far as is known there are no records with a greater antiquity than 5,000 years. When we attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics of the Mayas, a race which inhabited Central America about the time of the Spanish invasion, we are hopelessly in the dark, and the same is true of the inscriptions on Toltec and Peruvian monuments. We have no basis of comparison to enable students to determine what these inscriptions may mean, and therefore for the present they cannot be taken into account in speaking of the antiquity of historical records.

But behind the earliest date assignable to the first Egyptian or Babylonian records, there stretches an immense period throughout all which man seems to have been in existence and slowly making his way upwards to civilization. This is the archaeological period, and geologists estimate that it may have been anywhere from 100,000 to 300,000 years long. It is divided into three subordinate periods, the Eolithic, the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic. The Eolithic is the most ancient. It is in part inferred rather than proved. The only evidence of such a period is the rude flints and tree branches which seem to show that they were employed by creatures of intelligence for their own purposes. The Eolithic flints are

what are called "massive," which does not mean that they are large, but only that they do not exhibit any or of least very slight traces of workmanship. The best known instances of these are found in Kent, and they are discovered in gravel once forming a river bank, but now lying at an elevation of 600 feet above the neighboring stream. In the Palaeolithic period men had advanced far enough to know how to chip flints into desired shapes, and they also had regular habitations in caves. As far as the limited amount of information available demonstrates, man in the Eolithic age had no fixed habitation; but in the next period he had learned to seek refuge in a cave and knew how to make fire. In the Neolithic period he had learned how to polish flint, make pottery and had acquired some sense of ornamentation. The commerce in flints referred to above took place in the Palaeolithic period, and it continued during the Neolithic. In the latter period the construction of dwellings began, and it was then that the lake dwellings, found in some parts of the world were first erected. The people of the Neolithic period understood something of navigation. We cannot say if those of the preceding age did, for we do not know whether navigation was then necessary to pass from the countries where the flints were produced to others in which they were found.

It is interesting to note that almost all these stages in the progress of mankind are to be found in the world today. There are even now races which use for implements stones corresponding to the massive flints of the Eolithic Period; there are peoples who yet employ the chipped flints of the Palaeolithic period and others again who practice the arts of the Neolithic Period. It is also to be observed that these periods seem to have been uniform all over the world at the same time. That is to say, men do not appear to have begun their existence in one locality and spread abroad taking with them the rudimentary forms of primitive civilization, but everywhere at the same time humanity was much in the same condition. The wide differences between races today is due to a different rate of progress in different places. In any cases progress seems to have been arrested. The most conspicuous illustration of this is to be found in China, where a wonderful advance was made before something called a halt. In the case of some of the uncivilized races, the impetus to progress appears to have ceased at a very early stage. But in every case there has been some progress, and the history of Japan and the recent history of China show it to be possible for a race to overcome the adverse conditions and resume its advance at a more rapid rate than ever. The Indians of this continent at the time of the coming of the white people were apparently in a state of arrested development. But we also know that there may be racial retrogression. The stone portraits of the ancient Egyptian kings show so marked a resemblance to the felahs of today, that the latter might almost sit for the portraits of the former. Apparently the people who form the mass of the population of the Nile valley are the direct descendants of the wonderful race, which built the Pyramids, the marvelous temples of Thebes, and the exquisite edifice of Philae, and who carved upon stone enduring records of their deeds. Here is not only arrested development, but retrogression as well, and the same thing holds true of other peoples.

But the point to be brought out in this article is that after a very long period of existence on this planet, mankind about ten thousand years ago emerged from his former condition in some parts of the world and began to make records of his doings. He was no longer content to live from day to day. He had grown ambitious of distinction. He had devised laws for his protection. He had organized society. He had learned the necessity for government. Perhaps he had done all these things long before the time of which we speak, but we can only deal with things that are known. Therefore, speaking in a general way, human history may be said to begin about one hundred centuries ago in the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris and that of the Nile.

A Century of Fiction

X.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

A CENTURY OF FICTION

George Eliot

This great writer may be said to have fairly represented the age in which she worked, the third quarter of the nineteenth century. This period of time has been styled an age of tolerance, religious, scientific and philosophical. The Church of Rome, for instance, had come under the softening influence of Cardinals Newman and Manning, and was brought nearer to the Anglican body. Darwin, Mill, Spencer and Huxley represented Agnosticism, which cult was granted social recognition. The philosophy of Auguste Comte was given expression through his English exponents—a philosophy of Humanitarianism, which lost nothing, but rather gained in breadth, through the genius of its interpreters. George Eliot was a social philosopher; and an exponent of the school of Idealism rather than that of Realism. Her long years of training could have produced no other result. She did not begin her career as a novelist until she was thirty-seven; up to that time her work had been along the lines of criticism, translation and essay-writing. She was very ambitious al-

ways in the work she undertook, one of her first translations being David Strauss' "Life of Jesus," which occupied her for three years. Her next attempt in this direction was Ludwig Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity," Spinoza's "Ethics" she began to translate, but never finished it. She was always an indefatigable and conscientious worker and her own hardest taskmaster, though her father supervised her earliest writings. The influence of her father, who was the prototype of Adam Bede, was a potent factor in the development of her character. He was an essentially upright, fair-minded and practical man, his daughter was devoted to him and never wholly recovered from the effects of his death.

George Eliot (Marian Evans) was born in Warwickshire, on November 22, 1819. She was enabled through her father's position to mingle in many different classes of society, from the humble to the proud. He was a land agent, and among other properties had the handling of several of the large estates of the nobility. Marian as a child made friends with wise discrimination, but with no regard to the social status of her associates. Tenderest sympathy and an instinctive understanding of her kind was fostered from the beginning in her. Traits of character which always distinguished her and enabled her in later years to give to the world the splendid character studies of Adam Bede, Daniel Deronda, Felix Holt, Silas Warner, Gwendoline, Romola, Dorothea and a host of others that must stand among the best types of literature. The possession of these qualities also broadened, strengthened and sweetened her own nature so that as time went on her influence for good over those with whom she came in contact was practically unbounded.

It was not until after the death of her father that she began to form associates among the most famous literary people of the time. She was thirty years old when she became sub-editor of the Westminster Review, and entered the home of Doctor John Chapman. While here she formed one of a brilliant coterie, which included Herbert Spencer, John Oxenford, James and Harriet Martineau, Emerson, and George Henry Lewes.

Five years later after painful and mature deliberation, she took the step for which so many have censured her. George Lewes had been separated from his wife for some time, but there had been no divorce, and according to the laws of Church and State he was still bound to her. But he loved Miss Evans, and her love for him was so supreme, that she was ready to renounce her name, her position, her friends, for his sake. She went to his home and became his wife, and as long as he lived was tenderly devoted to him and a faithful mother to his children. The two left England at first and lived for some time in Berlin, but upon their return home they were afforded a glad welcome by their friends, and the old amicable condition of things was re-established. Every Sunday afternoon a salon was held at the Priory, London, the home of the Lewes, where were to be met Darwin, Browning, Tennyson, Wagner, Huxley, Du Maurier, and numerous other artists. Lewes was probably the most brilliant conversationalist of his time; but his wife was the stronger attraction. In person she was not beautiful; her features were too large and heavy, but her smile was charming; her voice low and sweet; her enunciation clear and refined; and her ready and abundant sympathy, her kindly humour, her large understanding, won a deeper and more lasting affection than could have been inspired by mere beauty of feature or form. Yet, though outwardly the great novelist appeared happy, and her life all that she could wish, her letters tell a different story. We know that until the day of her death she deplored the necessity of taking the step which meant a sin against the society, which she so firmly believed should be upheld. She never regretted her relations with the man she loved, but she felt that she had established a dangerous precedent. Lewes died in 1878 and in 1880 George Eliot married Mr. Cross, just for what reason it would be hard to say. She died in the same year.

She has produced about a dozen novels among which it would be difficult to name one as superior to the rest. They are all the productions of genius, works that must rank among the classics of English literature. The rank and file of readers nowadays find them a little ponderous, a little slow, a little too thought-compelling, but the judgment of such readers cannot be accepted as any sort of standard. Her stories will live long after very modern novelists have been forgotten.

"Daniel Deronda," one of the most famous of her novels, was written four years before her death. There are two great characters in the book, Daniel Deronda the Jew, and Gwendoline Harleth, the woman who loves him.

Perhaps Adam Bede is the universal favourite among her novels. It is a story, however, of which it is very difficult to give a synopsis. The principal scene is laid in the Poyser farm in the Midlands, and the delightful surroundings are delightfully described. We see the wide white houses with their deep cool verandahs, the broad clean kitchens with their monstrous open fireplaces, shining brick ovens, the shaded, fragrant dairies, the great barns, the green woods, the sparkling brook. Hester Sorrel, an ambitious, beautiful, and silly girl, is the heroine, but her frailties are so human that we instinctively give her our sympathy. Adam Bede, a sterling, intelligent, courageous young man, is in love with her. Dinah Morris, the woman preacher, Bartle Massey, the schoolmaster, Mr. Irwine, the parson, and Mrs. Poyser, are all admirable character studies.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

THE BEST POTATOES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

The potato (*Salonum tuberosum*) is one of the most important articles of food obtained from the vegetable kingdom. It is a native of South America, chiefly Chili and Peru, and is generally believed to have been brought from Virginia to Ireland in 1585 or 1586 by Thomas Herriott (who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh on several of his voyages) and to have been planted near Cork.

The Soil and Its Preparation

A good sandy loam, rather dry than otherwise, is that best suited for potatoes. Crops of good quality cannot be grown on wet, heavy, undrained land, but anyone having such can greatly improve it by draining, trenching, throwing the soil up in ridges for the frost, wind and sun to pulverize and sweeten it through the winter. Partially decayed leaf soil road grit, old potting soil, charred garden refuse, half-decayed straw stable manure, lime, etc., are all good things for improving heavy soils. Potatoes grown in very rich soil are never of such good table quality as those from one less rich, and are also more liable to disease. Ground that has been trenched and manured with a good dressing of stable manure for the previous crop is to be preferred to heavy manuring for the potato itself. Potatoes should not be grown on the same land two years running.

Seed Potatoes and Their Treatment

Trials of potatoes have shown that a frequent change of seed is necessary if the best possible crops are to be grown, and that Irish and Scotch grown seed is the best, the reason given for this being that the tubers are not so ripe, and the contents being in a more soluble condition are more readily available as plant food, which gives the plant a quicker and more vigorous start. The seed should be perfectly sound and properly prepared for planting. To do this (before they begin to grow) spread them out thinly in a cool, light shed, or, better still, place them on end in boxes, with the crown end up, and stand these in a frame or on a greenhouse shelf close to the glass, but if the least frost gets to them they will be useless. Seed potatoes should weigh about 2oz., and the shoots should be reduced to the three strongest. It is not advisable to use cut seed for early varieties, but for main crop varieties potatoes weighing about 4oz., cut so that each half has three strong shoots, yield as good a crop as, and in some cases slightly better than, whole ones.

Planting

The best time for this is from the beginning of March till the end of April. I once saw some planted the first week in June and a fair crop resulted, but this was an exceptional case. Planting should not be done if the soil is at all wet. A good guide for this is, if it clogs the boots of the planter it is too wet and should be left till a more favorable time. For early varieties the rows should be about 20 inches apart and the sets 15 inches, for second earlies 2 feet and 1 foot 6 inches, and for strong-growing main crop varieties 2 feet 6 inches and 20 inches. The dibber should not be used, except in the lightest soils, as it cases the soil round the hole and the roots have a difficulty in breaking through it, and the sets are almost certain to be at unequal depths. The best way is to stretch a line across the ground and take out a drill from 4 inches to 6 inches deep (the heavier the soil the more shallow the drill) with a spade or a heavy hoe, give a light dusting of quick-lime, plant the sets and cover. Pick off any stones, rake out any footmarks and leave the ground tidy.

After Treatment

When the tops appear through the soil if there is any fear of frost they should have a little soil drawn over them, and when they get too high for this a little dry litter, stout paper, rhubarb leaves, hay, straw, evergreen branches or anything suitable that is to hand should be used, as the tops are very tender, and if the least frost-bitten are severely checked and often ruined. If weeds appear hoe them up, and when the tops are about 6 inches high fork over the soil between the rows and mould up with a heavy draw hoe. In clay soil the ridges should be drawn up rather pointed to throw off heavy rains, but in dry soil they should be left more open to let the rain in to the roots. Moulding should be well done to keep the crop covered, as a potato exposed to the light for a length of time is spoilt for eating or show.

Lifting

For this a broad four-pronged fork is best, and great care should be exercised not to run it into the potatoes. Choose a bright day and let the crop remain on the ground a few hours to thoroughly dry. First pick up the store size, then the planting size and store separately; the small ones should always be picked up clean, as if any are left in the ground they are a great nuisance the following summer. If there is convenience to do so store potatoes should be kept for about three weeks before clamping. Burn the haulm and any diseased tubers.

Clamping

Choose a dry piece of ground, smooth over the surface, lay a covering of straw on it, place the potatoes on this in ridges, cover with straw and then with 6 inches of soil taken out to form a trench on each side of the ridge. The straw should be pulled up in a tuft to protrude through the apex of soil at every 5 feet for ventilation. The clamp should run north to south, as then it is possible to open it at the south end without injury on a bright day during frosty weather if the potatoes are wanted.

Potatoes for Show

Choose an open space of well-drained

ground, deeply trench it in the autumn and plant about the middle of March. The soil to be used is one-half old mushroom-bed soil and one-half good leaf-soil passed through a half-inch sieve. Take out a trench 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep and in this place 6 inches of the prepared soil and plant the sets down the centre. They should have been prepared as previously advised, and disbud shoots to the strongest one. Then place over them another 6 inches of the prepared soil and over this a little of that taken from the trench. If old mushroom-bed soil is not obtainable, clean leaf-soil is nearly as good. The rows should be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the sets 2 feet. Hoe frequently, protect from frost and mould up as soon as fit with the best soil taken out of the trench. The haulm should be kept upright by driving some stakes down on both sides of each row and running some stout string along them. As soon as they are ripe they should be lifted. Have a shallow box at hand and into this place all the best tubers as they are got up, and shade from sun and air, as the less exposed they are the fresher they will look. Store in moist soil, and the day before showing wash them with soap and water, using a soft sponge. Finish off with a little new milk and wrap separately in soft white paper. Potatoes for show should be of good shape, shallow eyed, clear skinned and all in a dish of an even size.

Potatoes in Pots and on Hot-beds

Soil—leaf-soil or old mushroom-bed soil one-half, good loam one-half. Properly prepared sets should be planted one in an 8-inch or two in a 10-inch pot. Disbud the shoots to two. Use clean, well-crooked pots, and warm the soil before using. Half fill the pot with soil, plant the set, just cover, and top-dress later. Keep plants close to the glass and never force hard. Water with care. In frames on hot-beds the chief thing is to get a steady lasting heat. Use the same soil as for pots, and well protect from frost. The distance should be about 15 inches between rows and 1 foot between sets.

Varieties

Among the best forcing and early varieties are: Yellow-fleshed—Sharpe's Victor, Early Ashleaf and Duke of York; white-fleshed—May Queen, Snowdrop and Ringleader; second early varieties—Sir J. Llewelyn, Duchess of Cornwall, Windsor Castle and Centenary; main crop varieties—Up-to-Date, The Factor, Discovery and Syon House Prolific; show varieties—Royalty, Empress Queen, Monarch, Million-maker, Klondike, Advancer, Eldorado, Empire, Goodfellow, Snowball, Ruby Queen and Evergood.

Diseases of the Potato

Phytophthora infestans.—This is the worst scourge the potato is subject to, and first came into prominent notice in 1845. Bordeaux mixture, properly applied, reduces the risk of this disease to a minimum. As the disease seldom appears before the middle of June, the first spraying should take place about then, a second about a month later, and, in bad seasons, another in August. Early varieties will only require spraying once, and in a favorable season not at all. Recipe for Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate (blue stone) 100z., quick-lime 6oz., water 5 gallons. Always use wooden vessels for this mixture. Dissolve the blue stone in some boiling water, mix the lime with water, strain through some coarse sacking, and add to the blue stone solution, then add enough water to make 5 gallons. Still well and it is ready for use. Well wet the leaves both top and under sides.

Winter Rot.—Flowers of sulphur sprinkled over them at the rate of 2lb. per ton when storing will destroy this fungus.

Wireworms, Beetles, etc.—Fresh gas lime applied in November at the rate of 4oz. per square yard will clear off most of these.—Ex.

PRUNING CLIMBING ROSES

Our climbing roses are being submitted to rigid examination, and those that have flowered are pruned, not the kind of pruning the dwarf plants are subjected to, but all old stems are removed to the base. The object in pruning climbing roses is to preserve the strong wood of the present year, which will bear an abundance of flowers in 1909, and it is this that should remain to gain in strength and ripeness through greater exposure to sun air. We were looking at a fence of roses recently which was untouched, the owner believing that all pruning of climbing roses is a mistake; but, of course, the plants were growing weaker, the flowers were not satisfactory, and in a year or two nothing would remain except a thicket of weakly, flowered twigs. A thorough pruning was recommended, and the quantity of wood removed from these ramblers was astonishing. An example of the benefit of severe thinning out of old stems occurred two years ago; the rose was Dr. Rouges', a climber with flowers of so brilliant a colour that they seemed filled with sunshine. No blossoms were forthcoming, but when the worn-out stems were removed and daylight let into the centre of the plant, the rose seemed happier; the year following a brilliant display lit up the corner of the garden in which it was planted, and at the present time it is the gayest rose in a large collection. Of course, all climbers must not be pruned at the same time, owing to the difference in the season of flowering. Some are early and some are late, but all must be relieved of old and weakly shoots immediately the flowers have faded.

SAXIFRAGES AND THE BLANK WALL PROBLEM

The gardener who strives after a maximum of pleasing effect with a minimum of stereotyped conventionality usually finds his ingenu-

ity severely taxed when his operations bring him face to face with a high blank wall. For days, perhaps for weeks, he wrestles with the problem, the wall staring him out of countenance all the time, until at last, his horticultural soul crushed by the weight of the relentless masonry, he feebly plants quick-growing ivy along its base, and lets it go at that. That is better than nothing, but the spirit rebels against being encompassed round with an everlasting 6-ft. to 10-ft. barrier of unbroken ivy. There are, of course, alternatives only restricted in number by the limits of the gardener's ingenuity. I have tried many of them, the most successful being the pressing of the saxifrages into the ameliorating scheme.

In this instance the section of wall dealt with is no more than six feet high, an ancient piece of stonework, but perfectly bald from base to copings. At the time its treatment was undertaken alterations were going on in the house, and the old plaster, lime and rubble were tipped along the base of the wall to a height of about 2 feet 6 inches. A rough edging of limestone chunks of rock were fixed along the front of this long mound, other chunks of limestone scattered about it, and a layer of soil thrown on it. Three kinds of saxifrage were then planted throughout its length, here and there among the stones, while along the top of it, and against the uncovered upper portion of the wall was planted golden ivy. The result is a most gratifying combination.

All through the winter, early spring and autumn the saxifrages clothe the rocky mound with dense green cushions, closely hugging the stones and packing every interstice, and in June they present a thick undulating mass of bloom, contrasting finely with the yellow ivy against which they are set, and conspicuous from the hills a mile away.—W. Carter Platts, in The Field.

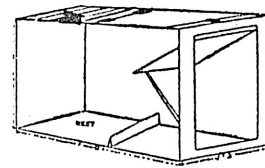
STANHOPEAS

Of the many genera of orchids cultivated in gardens for the beauty and strange form of their flowers the stanhopeas and their relations the coryphanthes are by far the most strikingly grotesque. When not in bloom they are quite ordinary in appearance, a cluster of furrowed, egg-shaped pseudo-bulbs each bearing a broad plaited green leaf after the style of the leaf of an aspidistra; but when the flowers appear, their size, fragrance and remarkable structure are such that they rarely fail to give rise to speculation as to the object of so much ingenuity in a flower. No doubt it has to do with insect attraction and consequent fertilization, still one may wonder what the peculiar circumstances were which led to the development of such an exceptionally intricate design. The powerful odour attracts the insect, a moth probably, which entering in search of honey by a cleverly contrived opening picks up the pollen on the way, and passing out through another opening carries the pollen to the next flower visited, depositing it on the sticky column or stigma, which is placed just where the pollen on the insect would be likely to come in contact with it. The flowers open quickly, sometimes bursting apart with a slight report, and they are of short duration, but whilst they are on they never fail to excite feelings of vnderment. There are about a dozen species, and they are all natives of tropical America. Fifty years ago stanhopeas were more in favor with orchid fanciers than they are today. Growing naturally on trees in moist forests, and pushing their flower racemes downwards, they are not easily accommodated except in a large teak or wire basket filled with a mixture of sphagnum moss and peat, and hung from the roof of a moist tropical house where they can receive shade from bright sunshine. The best examples we have ever seen were grown in an old-fashioned tropical conservatory where they obtained plenty of water in summer and none at all in winter. Here they had formed masses a yard through and every June they flowered gloriously.—The Field.

POULTRY CULTURE.

Since the introduction of trap-nests into the poultry yard considerable improvement in egg production has been made, and the progress in this direction continues to the apparent satisfaction of the utility poultry-keeper. To ascertain individual records of hens' trap-nests, although necessitating trouble and expense, are invaluable, and by their means the best laying strains are built up. At the Utility Poultry Club's Laying Competition splendid results have been achieved, and the value of the system—which has been in operation in America for many years—fully proved. It should be explained that trap-nests are contrivances which trap the hen when she has laid an egg, and before being released the number of the ring (placed on the leg when the bird is a pullet) is recorded on a chart. In many establishments every bird is numbered by means of the ring, and it is thus possible to ascertain the egg-producing merits each year, and by careful selection to improve the proficiency. Such records year by year mark the progress made, and if the duty is methodically undertaken by the poultry-keeper or his attendant, the work is not as laborious as it would appear. After a little experience the best time to visit the nests will be ascertained, and trouble minimised. Care has to be exercised in handling the hen after laying, but after being taken off the nest a few times they do not object to being handled; in fact, will remain quiet, apparently awaiting release by the attendant. There are many kinds of trap-nests at present placed on the market from which a choice can be made, whilst home-made contrivances are often successfully used. In the Poultry World for April 10, a simple trap-nest made from an ordinary grocer's box was illustrated, and for the read-

er's benefit is explained. Any box with suitable proportions can be utilized for the purpose, the best size being 2 feet long, 1 foot 2 inches wide, and 1 foot 6 inches high. Remove one end of the box, and place a strip of wood across the middle inside, about 3 inches wide; cover half the top with strips of wood, and make a flap door of front top-half—to button down—for lifting the hen out after she has laid, which can be easily seen between the strips. Nail two strips of wood 3 inches wide down the sides of front, also a strip across top and bottom, same width. A swinging flap to fall against the sides, to the top strip, from the inside, and should be properly hinged. The flap is now held up with a loose piece of stick about 6 inches long, and as the hen crosses the centre piece she lifts the flap a little with her tail, which releases the stick and the trap drops. To make it more effective, a spring catch can



A Simple Trap-Nest Easily Made

be fixed to the bottom strip, but it is not necessary. It is better to make the flap to fall about 2 inches above it.

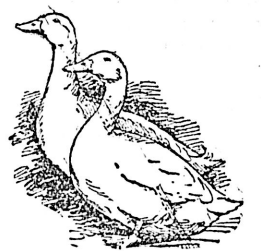
Black Leghorns continue to be popular, especially amongst town or suburban poultry-keepers, who find them excellently suited for close confinement, and when scratching sheds are improvised the egg-basket is well filled throughout the year. A reader, who failed to obtain good results from mixed breeds, was tempted to turn his attention to Black Leghorns for his back yard poultry runs, and writes that he has kept a record of the eggs laid by seven pullets and retail value from December to September last. In the ten months this small flock laid 995 eggs, value £4 9s. 9d., and they are still laying. He writes in high praise of the wonderful activity displayed by the Black Leghorns, and the small amount of food they consume, whilst the large-sized eggs laid are surprising for a small fowl. He advises all whose space is limited to give this breed a trial, as he finds that, excepting during moult, laying continues all the year. The secret of prolific laying in this breed, it may be added, is to keep the hens free from fat, but full of vigor and healthful activity.

Many poultry-keepers overlook the important part which lime plays as a necessary ingredient in fowls' food, and need to be constantly reminded that laying hens and growing chicks must be supplied with lime in some form. When it is considered that the egg shell is very largely composed of lime, all of which is taken from the hen's organism, and that in 500 2oz. eggs it is estimated about 7lb. of lime is used, the absolute importance is apparent. Whilst if not provided in sufficient quantities soft-shelled eggs and hens eating eggs to obtain lime for shell-making will be the inevitable result. One-tenth the weight of a fowl is composed of mineral matter, of which phosphate of lime forms a considerable portion. When hens are moulting almost half of this is required in the feathering, which is naturally a drain on the system. Grain and other foods supply lime and mineral matter, but not sufficient for the hen's requirements when prolific egg production is the desideratum. Further, growing chickens demand lime to perfect the frame and feathering, whilst leg weakness is often the result of insufficient lime being supplied. Oyster-shells—calcined—are rich in lime, and easy to obtain. Most poultry food dealers supply it at 3s per cwt., which is a good investment where any large number of fowls are kept. Bones contain a large proportion of phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, and green cut bone, dry bone dust, or bone in beef scraps is excellent for this purpose. Clover hay is rich in lime, whilst grass supplies a moderate percentage. Many experienced breeders make a practice of liming the corn, and any grain can be so treated and will be found to destroy parasites, prevent fowl cholera, and is no wise injurious to health. The method adopted is simple: Pile the corn in a conically-shaped heap, and pour a mixture of lime and water on it, stirring well with a stick, take a wooden spade and work the heap well, until each grain is coated, when it can be left to dry and used as required. Poultry in confinement must always have a supply of lime and a small box filled with calcined oyster shells, nailed to the side of the house, about a foot from the ground, also a second box in the same position, filled with sharp flint grit. Such essentials are as important as food to hens to enable the birds to become successful laying machines.

A Bedford reader is advised that on many up-to-date establishments ducks are mated up in the autumn, so as to incubate (by artificial means) eggs in November, and by this means ducklings can be got ready for killing early in the new year, which brings in good returns, providing they are of the right stock. It is regretted that farmers and others with housing accommodation do not give this matter attention in the fall of the year, instead of waiting until the spring. In mating up such massive breeds as Aylesbury, Pekin Rouens, three ducks to a drake is sufficient, and it is important both male and female should be well matured and in their second season. Good housing is necessary, although any farm building dry and well ventilated, and well bedded with

straw, will answer for duck breeding. The stock birds may be given plenty of liberty to improve egg-supply, whilst water to swim in will ensure fertility. Although smaller breeds, such as Indian Runners, Khaki or Buff Orpington ducks, require less water, still a brook is advisable for all breeds of water fowl. Judicious feeding is of greatest importance, otherwise unfertile eggs will result, whilst shell-making materials must not be neglected. Soft foods of a fattening nature must now be sparingly given, and Indian meal, barley meal, and potatoes, also maize, be avoided altogether for the breeding ducks. Oats will be found best of all grain supplied, and may be steeped in water, or rolled, whilst cracked peas and beans are good. Animal food must be given. Beef scraps are excellent. Grit and coarse sand must be regularly supplied to promote digestion.

Appropos of the advantages of collecting depots and co-operation in poultry-keeping, especially in country districts, interesting particulars have been received from the Street and District Collecting Depot, Limited, near Glastonbury, Somerset, which is affiliated with the National Poultry Organization Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., and is most successfully carried on under the superintendence of an experienced manager, Mr. W. Reynolds, whose ability in aviculture matters was conspicuous last winter in carrying out one of the most instructive laying competitions yet arranged. The objects of the branch are deserving of notice: Collection and disposal of eggs and poultry, incubation of eggs, rearing and fattening of poultry, and also breeding of same, to hire and purchase land, buildings, poultry-houses, and all essentials for such work, and to enter into contracts on behalf of the depot. The Street Depot has about 150 poultry-keepers and sympathisers, and good work has been accomplished, even in the first few years of its existence, whilst with the gradual increase in prices of home-produced eggs, together with the careful packing and grading, considerable benefits are confidently looked for in the future, especially when the advantages of co-operation were fully recognized. The Depot sold £2,940 worth of eggs during 1908, or an average of 1s 1d per dozen. Mr. Reynolds has issued instructive advice to inquirers, who are advised in the first instance to apply to Mr. Edward Brown, government adviser, of the Agricultural Organization Society, Regent House, Regent street, for information and leaflets how to start a branch depot. In cases where conditions are not at present favorable it is suggested that a small society should be formed to stimulate interest in the industry, and arrange for lectures, also the distribution of leaflets on poultry subjects (supplied free from the Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W.). It is further advised that aspirants to poultry-keeping should not start before realizing that it is a highly technical in-



Pair of Aylesbury Ducks

dustry, and therefore as a means of livelihood should never be undertaken except after years of experience, whilst Mr. Reynolds further states that even those with only a back yard need not be discouraged. It is bad policy to overcrowd a house or run; a grass run should have thirty square yards per fowl allowed, and when only a covered run is possible ten square feet of floor per bird should be given, and fully six inches of dry litter provided, in which grain should be scattered twice daily. Those with limited accommodation will find it better to buy than rear their stock birds. It is to country dwellers that Great Britain must mainly look for the increase of the industry; farmers have immense opportunities which are poorly realized; ten to twenty fowls per acre on pastures improves the ground without interfering in any way with other stock, and such birds will pick up at least one-third of their own living.

POULTRY CULTURE

(London Daily Telegraph)

Information is solicited as to the treatment and characteristics of one of the prettiest and most attractive of ornamental breeds of poultry, known as the Poland. Its chief feature is its handsome crest, which may be described as a large bushy mass of feathers, inclining backwards, and the breed is unique as regards the shape of the head or skull, which has a spherical protuberance on the top portion, seen in no other breed of poultry. There are several varieties bred and exhibited, and it will be found that while white-crested, black silver or golden spangled, are all deserving of attention, probably the silver-spangled is the most attractive. As shown in the accompanying illustration, the marking and general plumage make them worthy objects of admiration, and it is surprising that fanciers do not breed them in larger numbers and endeavour to improve the breed's prolificacy, which is at present far from satisfactory. The crest of the silver-spangled is extra long, and the feathers fall over the head in abundance, almost hiding the face, each feather being regularly tipped at the end. An additional attraction is the

thick spangled beard, which completes a wonderful headgear. The general body plumage is decidedly handsome and striking, being nicely marked with silver moons, each feather distinctly laced with black, even to the tail and sickle feathers, which must be well splashed at the ends, and the longer the feather the better. The legs are dark blue or black, and rather short. To breed or rear Polands crest-cutting must be adopted; in fact, in the breeding pen the crests of all male birds are regularly clipped to ensure fertility with the eggs. Hatching is best carried on in May and June, whilst the chickens are fairly hardy (if kept dry), even their crests must be kept closely cut until the autumn arrives, and only by this means can the birds be kept in a vigorous condition. It is useless to attempt to keep Polands unless the poultry keeper possesses three essentials—dry, sandy soil, a grass run, and plenty of patience, when his energies will be rewarded by having one of the prettiest fowls of poultrydom as a fascinating hobby.

Prospective winter layers are in many yards a source of anxiety, and advice is solicited as to the best means to adopt. It is inadvisable to force egg-production until proper development and maturity is ensured, and the problem of securing winter eggs will only be solved by a consideration of hatching, rearing, and proper feeding. Many poultry keepers are overfeeding their birds, or rather, feeding too generously on overfattening and starchy foods, forgetting that it is not fat but flesh, frame and muscle that is wanted to ensure the necessary surplus of energy for egg-production. Barley meal, Indian meal, maize or potatoes should be excluded from the bill of fare for growing pullets, but nitrogenous foods, including meat, substituted; in fact, it is surprising the difference meat and green cut butchers' bone makes in the egg supply. Attention has lately been directed to the "Oxford Ideal" poultry meal, sent out from one of the oldest mills in this country—Church Mills, Standlake, Oxford, established over 200 years. This meal is giving excellent results, and analysis proves it to be a general utility and perfectly balanced ration containing meat, biscuit meal, linseed, clover meal. After being scalded and dried off with sharps or middlings it makes a capital food for growing fowls and laying hens, and may be used to advantage by breeders. As over-fatted poultry are so numerous in the autumn months it will be wise to mention that oats is the best grain for laying hens, inasmuch as, although it contains more fat (oil) than other cereals, yet it is of such a nature, and so easily assimilated, that fowls fed on oats can never get over-fat as on wheat, barley or maize. Clover-hay was much recommended by the writer last winter (with splendid results), especially where green food is scarce. Clover is rich in protein (flesh formers). Scientists contend that in 100 pounds of clover hay there is 11 pounds of protein and 3 pounds of fat, whilst 32 pounds of heat and energy producing matter is found, including lime. It should be finely chopped (in a chaff cutter) and steamed for many hours until every particle is thoroughly swollen and it resembles freshly cut grass. It should be mixed with other meals in proportion of one-third, and will be found to combine high nutritive properties with health-giving effect. Readers are reminded that the object of feeding (when egg-production is the desideratum) is to repair constant waste of the fibre and tissue—sustenance for the bird, material for egg-production, for it must be remembered that the composition of hen and egg is similar. Before concluding this feeding note, readers are reminded of the advantages of filling to a good depth the scratching shed, covered runs, and even poultry houses, with dried leaves, now so plentiful in town and country. Such leaves are splendid for poultry, and provide the necessary exercise which keeps birds of all ages in health and vigour. All grain should be scattered in such litter and will keep the hens busily employed in the coldest of weather. Those who can store dried leaves are advised to do so without delay. After use in the scratching shed such litter makes the best manure for gardens.

Fattening turkeys which have been on the stubbles demand attention now, and "E. M., South Norwood Hill, who seeks information, is advised that they should be pushed on with easily digested food. Cooked corn, Sussex ground oats, barley meal, and middlings in equal quantities make a good food when mixed with skim milk, and towards the last few weeks a little mutton fat added helps to form juicy flesh of good colour; in fact, for prime quality flesh this diet is the best. A handful of pepper and salt to each bucketful of food given every other day is advised. Boiled and mashed potatoes may be used, mixing two parts with one part ground oats and one part barley meal; whilst for a change three parts mashed potatoes, one middlings, one barley meal, and one cooked maize, all scalded with skim milk, is an excellent feed. Experiments recently made proved that blocks of turkeys confined for twenty-one days increased on an average of four and a half pounds when fed first ten days on a mash consisting of two parts each of boiled potatoes, boiled turnips, barley meal, maize meal, ground oats, linseed meal (all prepared the previous night), given in the morning, and at eventide crushed maize, oats and barley. The birds should be fed in V-shaped troughs, the top being 9 inches from the ground, and long enough for twenty birds. Only sufficient should be given to be eaten at one meal. All grain given should be placed in the troughs and not thrown on the ground, as turkeys prefer to take a mouthful rather than to pick up each corn separately. Cleanliness of the troughs is of the greatest importance. The feed mentioned may be varied by adding pulped swedes, celery tops, and green cut bone, whilst Spratt's poultry meal will be found a beneficial change. All birds should be kept well supplied with grit

and charcoal and given plenty of skim milk to drink. The feeding operations should be near the building in which they are penned up, and a bedding of soft litter or dried leaves is preferable to perches for the birds to rest upon. Three to four weeks is sufficiently long confinement for fattening purposes, and during this time the turkeys must be kept in clean surroundings. Two hours' exercise each day is sufficient.

The careful breeder of poultry, whether the stock is required for exhibition or utility, is advised to keep a strict record of the birds used in the breeding pen as a guide for future mating, and for breeding with stock possessing the most desirable qualities or properties. That like breeds like is a truth which should never be absent from the progressive poultry breeder's mind. Colour, size, shape, head points, bone, vigour, and general productiveness are the necessary foundations on which to build a reliable strain. All these essentials have too long been neglected by poultry keepers, especially agriculturalists, with deplorable results, but the awakened interest now manifest bids fair to improve matters considerably. Why pedigree should for so many years be confined to equine, bovine, porcine, or canine stock has always surprised the writer, when, by the aid of line breeding, careful records, and trap-nests, poultry can be easily and permanently improved. It will generally be found a certain source of profit to devote time, energy and money on strain, and to shun any haphazard methods. Those who intend to make purchases this autumn will do well to see that the vendor is a breeder that can be trusted to sell stock absolutely of the strain he advertises. The interest excited by the illustrations and details of trap-nests in last two weeks' Daily Telegraph bids fair to be productive of much good this winter, and correspondents are assured that without a trap-nest and numbered hens it is impossible to ascertain to a certainty if hens lay fifty or one hundred and fifty eggs in the year, for even in the most prolific breeds of poultry there are almost barren hens. The various laying competitions amply demonstrated this fact, for even in such breeds as the buff Orpington, buff rock, white Wyandotte and white Leghorn, all of which have occupied at different times premier positions, there have been competing pens of similar breeds which have proved most indifferent layers. Trap-nests ensure a prolific strain of fowls, and appeal strongly to the poultry keeper who wants a full egg-basket, and a flock of birds that are essentially layers.

CARRION PLANTS

Stapelias are in the vegetable kingdom what starfish are in the animal kingdom. They belong to the old, queer looking, and in one respect disagreeable section of plants, their stems being fleshy, their flowers star-shaped, often hairy and lurid in colour, and they have a powerful carrion-like odour, which is strong enough to attract bluebottle flies. It is said that his odour serves the same purpose in the economy of these plants as fragrance does in others, its object being to attract flies, which, when busy "blowing" the flowers, scatter the pollen and so effect fertilization. On the whole, therefore, stapelias are not what one would call drawing-room plants; yet they have a fascination for some people, who have made collections of them and studied their peculiar habits with interest; indeed, one of these enthusiasts when an invalid went so far as to insist on the plants being brought when in flowers into his bedroom because he loved to see and smell them! They are all African, and many species to be discovered in the arid regions of that country as are already known to botanists. They used to be abundant in Cape Colony, but sheep and goats have devoured most of them, and it is said the natives even find their succulent stems palatable. They ripen seeds in abundance, and as each seed has attached to it an awn which serves as a flying machine, their distribution is as secure as that of the dandelion and thistle. The seeds germinate readily in moist sandy soil and the plants grow quickly to flowering size. In the winter they are happiest when kept dry, but during summer months they like as much water as ordinary plants do. Most of them can be grown in a house from which frost is excluded, provided they get plenty of sunshine in summer. Some of them have very large flowers: in *S. gigantea* they are a foot in diameter, and there are many with flowers about six inches across. *S. hirsuta*, here figured, is one of the best known; the flowers are four inches across, very hairy, claret coloured, and almost leather like. The commonest species, *S. bufontia*, is cultivated here and there in cottagers' windows.

MADAME CALVE AS MASCOT.

Like most Southerners, Mascagni is very superstitious, and is a great believer in "charms" and tokens. His principal charm, which he never fails to wear, is a watch fob on which are hung some teeth of his first two children. The great composer also believes in luck attaching to persons as well as to things, and he is firmly convinced that if he can only get Mme. Calve to sing in his operas, they are certain to be successful. Of course, her name would be bound to carry weight, but, apart from this, Mascagni thinks that she will bring luck to any opera in which she appears.

Mrs. Flipflop—Yours is a foreign title, is it not, count?

Count Wiskiwiski—Madam, I am a Pole. Mrs. Flipflop (gushingly)—A Pole? How delightful! You at least will be able to set all our doubts at rest. Pray tell me which we are to believe, Commander Peary or Dr. Cook?—Golf Illustrated.

Beethoven, the Man

To the musical, no less than to the general public, Sir Herbert Tree's promised production of the play "Beethoven" should be of great and genuine interest. For, if it be granted that "of all who have written music, Handel was the greatest man," a dictum I am not disposed to dispute, which Mr. R. A. Streatfield enunciates in his recently-issued study of the mighty Saxon, it can hardly be denied that to Beethoven, the greatest of all the world's musicians, belongs a very high place as a man. An intensely human creature, Beethoven may well be treated historically, and if it be Sir Herbert Tree's intention to portray the physical man, there can be no overwhelming difficulty in arriving at a clear idea of his outward appearance, for pen-portraits abound, many of which are authentic. But precisely how Sir Herbert Tree is to reduce his own abundant inches to the modest sixty-five which, as is well known, were all that Beethoven, like the great Napoleon, possessed, is not very clear to the lay mind, though even this is probably a difficulty, and a small one, only to the layman who has seen the Mime of Hans Bechstein. However, "in the limited space (of five feet five inches)" was concentrated the pluck of twenty battalions," as Seyfried has it, and no musician is likely to cavil if Tree's Beethoven is a psychological rather than a mere physical portrayal.

Nevertheless, Beethoven, the physical man, must have been an object of immense interest to those who knew him, if only by sight. It is a familiar fact that he was very broad across the shoulders, and very firmly and squarely built, the "image of strength," as some one has said. His hands were "much covered with hair, the fingers strong and short, and the tips broad"; it is even added, by Ries, I think, that he was compelled to shave his face right up to the eyes. A massive, broad jaw; a firm, almost grim, mouth; very bright but not large eyes, that were wont to dilate extensively in moments of great pleasure or emotion, and have been variously described as black, blueish grey, and brown in color; a head that was large, with high and broad forehead; hair in great abundance that was always "in shock," and that, though originally black or nearly so, ultimately became snowy white, in striking contrast to his somewhat rubicund complexion; teeth that remained white and regular to the day of his death—such appears to have been Beethoven, the physical man, as generally depicted, while there is a characteristic thumb-nail sketch contained in the following brief analysis: "Beethoven was not made for practical life. Never could he play at cards or dance. He dropped everything that he took into his hands, and overthrew the ink into his piano. He cut himself horribly in shaving."

A Young Dandy

"Ein anordentlicher Kerl" (a disorderly creature) was Beethoven's own description of himself, and the adjective seems to have been at least as well applicable to his manner of wearing his clothes as to the very clothes themselves. In his early days in Vienna his pleasure was to appear garbed in the latest fashion, and a delightful pen-portrait exists which depicts him in silk stockings, perruque, long boots, carrying a sword, a double eyeglass, and a seal ring. But the vanity of these early days did not endure for longer than a season, since Czerny has written of Beethoven as wearing on the occasion of one—I think his first—visit a thick, scrubby beard nearly half an inch long, his pitch-black hair unkempt and unbrushed, his ears filled with cotton-wool that appeared to have been soaked in some loose, hairy material, which gave him the appearance of Robinson Crusoe. At yet another period we see him in the far more picturesque garb of a light blue tailed coat with yellow buttons, a white waistcoat and tie, "all very untidy." Indeed, untidiness seems to have been thoroughly characteristic of the man, who himself has told the tale of his taking a letter, addressed by his own hand, to the postoffice, only to be asked on presenting it to the official, to what town it was to be forwarded. We know from his manuscripts and sketchbooks that his penmanship was apt to be very ill-conditioned.

But it must not be thought that untidiness was the sole characteristic of this Colossus. His smile is said to have been angelic to his friends, however grim and repellent his manner may have been to others; and his voice became genial and soft in tone on occasion. That he was not made for a practical life, as someone has said, seems clear enough, but is not quite the whole truth. In many respects he was simplicity itself, as, for example, when he asked (according to Moscheles): "What these d—d boys are laughing at?" when he was standing before an open window clad only in his nightshirt; or again, when he preferred to quit one lodging for another rather than abandon his constant practice of shaving cream populo, as it were, at his window, whereby a crowd of people was wont to collect and watch him. The stories are quite familiar to the musician of historic taste, if not to the greater public, of Beethoven insisting on paying a restaurant keeper for a meal which he had neither ordered nor eaten; and, in like manner, of his becoming oblivious to the existence of the horse which he kept for exercise until reminded thereof by a long account for its keep.

Business and Politics

In spite, however, of all the intense simplicity of his nature, Beethoven was a keen, if not what is now called a good business man. There are countless references in the splendid collection of letters reviewed in this column on its appearance some six months or so ago

to money matters in connection with Beethoven's compositions. And if no one can say that Beethoven reaped even approximately his due reward for his work (witness the £50 for which he undertook, for our own London Philharmonic Society, the Choral Symphony), having regard to the enormous sums of money that publishers have derived from them (a way that publishers are reported to have), yet it seems clear that he himself was fairly well satisfied with the terms generally accorded to him. On the comparatively few occasions on which any haggling over a bargain or a deal arose, Beethoven appeared to be content, with, roughly speaking a few shillings extra, all too often because he had not the time necessary to drive a bargain, since he, like the lesser gods, stood in absolute need of ready funds to defray everyday, commonplace expenses.

A very interesting and even entertaining paper might be written upon Beethoven as politician. Sir Hubert Parry has said that he had very strong and independent views about great social subjects. "His sympathies were all on the side of the masses and against privileges and class distinctions and artificial dignities of all sorts. He could hardly be patient at the conventional subservience expected of ordinary people when they were brought into contact with aristocrats, for he felt that the common people were often worthier and more useful members of society than the individuals they were expected to bow down to." Numerous tales of this attitude are told by every biographer of Beethoven, but the classical instance of his "Republicanism" (if the term may pass), is that connected with the Eroica Symphony. As all the world knows, the idea of this symphony arose from General Bernadotte's suggestion that a symphony should be written in honour of Napoleon, at the time (1798) "the passionate champion of freedom, the saviour of his country, the restorer of order and prosperity, the great leader to whom no difficulties were obstacles." Ries tells us that the outside page of the first copy of the Eroica bore only two names—that of Bonaparte at the top, of Luigi van Beethoven at the bottom. On May 18, 1804, Napoleon assumed the title of Emperor. When the news reached Beethoven a tremendous explosion occurred: "After all, then," said Beethoven, "he is nothing but an ordinary mortal! He will trample all the rights of men under foot to indulge his ambition, and become a greater tyrant than anyone!" And with these words he seized his music, tore the title page in half, and threw it on the ground, and his admiration was turned into hatred.

"We are here in want of money, for it costs us twice as much as formerly—cursed war," he wrote in 1809, and added further, "I have already become a member of the Society of Fine Arts and Sciences—so I have got a title—ha, ha! I cannot help laughing!"

In good sooth Beethoven was a man whose psychological self was nothing if not dramatic.—"Musicus," in London Daily Telegraph.

GROWTH OF A BOY GENIUS

His Father's Amazing Theory of Education

More details are now being obtained of the extraordinary history of William James Sidus, the eleven-year-old prodigy whose admission to Harvard University as an undergraduate was announced a few weeks ago. It is claimed for this boy that he is not a freak nor a phenomenon. He is the result of an experiment by which his father, Professor Boris Sidus, of Brookline, Mass., has sought to prove some of his theories. Professor Sidus is a psychologist. That is, he is a student and expert on the human mind.

Sidus had a theory of "latent energy" of the mind. He believed that just as the athlete has a "second wind," and just as the body rallies under severe strain, permitting new and extraordinary exertion, so the human brain is capable, if called upon to do so, to rise to almost any task and test. And this not only without harm, but with actual benefit to the mind.

The result was that the child, not being held down to the alphabet, "learning to count ten," and a few vague and unrelated facts about the things he saw about him, was as easily interested in history as he was in Mother Goose. He didn't "learn to count ten," but he learned by playing dominoes, the relation of numbers (not figures), and his mind was permitted to discover for itself that twice two makes four.

They found that a simple book on chemistry was as interesting to the child when he first began to read as was "Alice in Wonderland." Not only as interesting, but as understandable.

He Understood

Well, this Sidus boy went to school when he was six years old. He entered the first grade as usual, and by noon was sent up to the third grade. In six months he had passed through seven school grades, and he didn't study and more than, if as much as, did his fellow-pupils. Indeed, it is doubtful if he really had to study as other children understand the word. He read the text-books through and understood them. To "study," in the modern acceptance of the word, is to mentally tear the book up and store its statements, definitions, and dates—un-understood—in the head. This is purely a parrot's method.

When the Sidus boy was nine years old he was ready for Harvard. They had to take him out of school for a couple of years because he was physically a little child (and mentally, too), and he could not endure the discipline, the sitting still, and the dull routine of high

school. He was, in fact, the mischievous little rascal of seven or eight years.

Remember, this is no bulging-browed "cramming machine." It is just a healthy child who has been taught that he has a mind and how to use it.

Professor Sidus says that modern school methods tend to repress children and to stunt their minds by holding them down to certain "easy" subjects. This, says Sidus, gets the child-mind into a groove and destroys its courage, its originality, and its power for independent thought. It makes the brain merely a receptacle for information rather than a producer of knowledge and thought.

Professor Sidus has at least given us something to think about.

He believes that there are two great faults with our school system. First education is not begun early enough and second, that children are "taught" rather than "educated."

Encouraging the Reasoning Powers
To "teach" is to cram a fact or a definition or a date or the name of a letter or the word c-a-t into a baby brain. To "educate" is to permit and encourage the child-brain to learn automatically by encouraging the reasoning powers. This sounds a little dense, but perhaps we can make it plain. Sidus took his baby boy in hand when he was less than two years old. He started three separate lines of development. First, he was taught a love of play and physical exertion; then Mrs. Sidus was assigned the duty of giving the child a full normal dose of Mother Goose, fairy tales, and all the babble and prattle of nursery days. The father, then, each day sought, not to teach the child anything, but to lead him to discover for himself some fact and the relation of that fact to other facts.

The first course gave the child a sturdy body and made him a lover of outdoors and an expert in all childish games. The second course kept him a "baby" and stimulated his imagination. The third gave him facility in handling that most wonderful of all tools—the reasoning brain.

Never in his life has he been told, in answer to a question, that he "wouldn't understand." Never has he been told a thing is true "because father says so." Never has he been given a false or slovenly answer in reply to his childish questions. Each time the little mind reached out—whether to ask, "How big is the sun?" or "Why does the kitty have a tail?" a careful truthful answer has been given. Sidus found that the "foolish questions" which his boy asked were the same that all children asked, but he saw in them the groping of the awakening mind, and sought to give them direction, purpose and relation.

SHE MINDED HER MANNERS

Miss Prindle was a formal and precise, old lady who "conducted" a very select sewing class for young girls. Besides an excellent school for learning needlework, Miss Prindle's pupils were instructed in the niceties of old-fashioned manners. Miss Prindle was herself a model of propriety, and had her pupils tried only to imitate her, their time would not have been wasted.

One day, downtown, Miss Prindle saw coming toward her a girl whom she recognized to be Marion Knight, one of her sewing class. The girl was walking along rapidly, not seeming to notice her teacher. As the two met, Miss Prindle caught her eye, and bowed and smiled in her most formal way. She then passed on, reflecting that Marion would doubtless benefit by the example of her salute, and some time be herself an example to others. A few yards farther on, to her surprise, Miss Prindle again encountered—so she thought—Marion Knight. The girl was coming toward her, as before.

Miss Prindle stopped. "Are you—she began, "are you not Marion Knight?"

"Certainly, Miss Prindle," said the girl. "And didn't I meet you only a moment ago?" she asked.

"No, Miss Prindle, I think that was my twin sister, Elsie."

Miss Prindle looked her confusion. "And she—she isn't in my sewing class, is she, Marion?"

"No, Miss Prindle; she has been away at school for a long time."

"O dear! O dear!" exclaimed the old lady. "And I don't know her, and I bowed and smiled to her! Oh—Marion, dear, will you tell her just as soon as you see her that I shouldn't have smiled and bowed to her, because I've never met her, you see? It was very bad form, you understand."

"But, Miss Prindle," protested the girl, "I think you met her last year when we first came to live here. Don't you remember? It was at the church bazaar."

"Oh, so I did!" cried the other, after a moment. "So I did. Well, in that case Marion, you may tell your sister that I am glad I bowed, but I shouldn't have smiled. Good-bye, dear!"

LYRICS FROM THE POETS.

Sweet stream, that winds through yonder glade,
Apt emblem of a virtuous maid—
Silent and chaste she steals along,
Far from the world's gay, busy throng;
With gentle yet prevailing force,
Intent upon her destined course;
Graceful and useful all she does,
Blessing and blest where'er she goes;
Pure bosom'd as that watery glass,
And heaven reflected in her face.—Cowper.

"I hope and pray," remarked a gentleman, as he left the steamer, "that I shall never have to cross the Atlantic again."

"Rough passage, eh?" queried a friend.
"Rough is no name for it. I had four kings beat three times."—New York Sun.



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

We often hear people say, "So-and-so has an artistic temperament," but it is extraordinary, with what different intonations the remark, which is a sort of summing up of the character of the person under discussion, can be made. Is it intended as a compliment or as a criticism? What is this artistic temperament urged as an excuse, an explanation, an extenuation, or a conclusion, according to the individuality of the speaker? We hear it most often said with regret, and in a tone of voice which expresses something of this kind, "It is really most unfortunate that A—— should be like this, but what would you have? It is the artistic temperament."

And if one is interested in the study of mankind, one begins to speculate whether such a temperament is or is not a misfortune. One tries to define it. At the start one has to distinguish between the false and the true. There are people who like to pose as artistic souls, whose capriciousness and impracticalness are all on the outside, who confess a liking for queer things and queer persons, while at heart they are quite ordinary, and could walk the common ways of men far more easily than these odd paths they like to frequent. The true artistic temperament is never self-conscious, and may often be concealed beneath a thoroughly conventional exterior. It may belong to the creative artist, and it may not. You never know when it is going to crop up. But those who possess it know each other, and know, into the bargain, that when allied to powers of expression such a temperament is a blessing, but when divorced from them, a curse.

First and foremost, the artistic temperament is as changeable as an April day. It is never constant, except to a type, but when the frenzied devotion to an individual type is upon it, there is no nature so capable of much beautiful self-sacrifice, and, alas, of so much desperate selfishness. In love, then, the artistic temperament is likely to come to grief, and to suffer more than an ordinary nature. We have often noticed that while love, and the natural beauties of the world and treasures of art and luxurious surroundings are to reasonable mortals delightful in their way they are to artistic temperaments the things upon which happiness—nay, existence itself—depends.

We have never known anyone with an artistic temperament who could ever be moved to take the so-called practical view of life (which means the mercenary view) either in marriage, or work or anything else.

This is very trying to relations and friends, and they often develop the worst qualities in that member of an average family who possesses the artistic temperament, by trying to impose their standards upon him. "Be sensible," is often the phrase that crystallizes their attitude. They forget that to some natures this practical view is so far from advantageous that it means actual destruction. It is not possible to enlarge here upon the other side of the picture—the unhappiness which the artistic temperament brings to others. But one may assert that this unhappiness could often be greatly mitigated by the exercise of a little sympathy, by the simple act of remembering that what may seem good and desirable to ordinary persons may not seem either to the person with the artistic temperament.

As to that person, we have already said that his temperament will either prove a blessing or a curse to him, according to his means of expressing it.

Imagine what a terrible life Shelley would have led his nearest and dearest if he had not been able to express himself in poetry!

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

What would our grandmothers say if they could see their up-to-date grand-daughters—our grandmothers who thought, like Moliere, that it was quite enough for a woman to be able to distinguish "un pourpoint d'avec un haut de chausse"; that is to say, to tell one garment from another?

We have gone much further than that, and have learned many things that our grandmothers (fortunately or unfortunately for them) never dreamed of. What would these revered dames have said to a woman aviator? The Baroness De La Roche alone on her Pegasus, the aeroplane, has at Chalons Sur-Marne made a flight. And to think that there are still ill-disposed persons who refuse to women the higher aspirations! It is, however, certain that Frenchmen are beginning to be somewhat less astonished that a woman should be something more than wife, mother or housekeeper. At heart he takes ill to the idea of her in any other character, which he maintains is unsuitable to her sex. But his anathemas against the leaders of emancipation are growing less violent than heretofore. Do we not get used to anything in time? Even the women cab-drivers (in Paris I am speaking of now) who for long enough were the objects of public remark and the target of all the jokes of the Paris street arab, now pass unnoticed. The same may be said of the woman chauffeur; although I hear one of the Paris chauffeurs is really remarkable, as she is of the finest African black!

There is also another—a fair beauty this one, and "quite a lady." She drives an elegant taxi-auto of a light color that almost matches her hair; and her tailor-made suit, though simple, is of a good cut and has the appearance of coming from a first-class tailor. Her first day I hear was not a success, as her taxi remained

"libre" all day, no one venturing to hail this lady who had the appearance of a sportswoman. And yet Frenchwomen are reproached with not being sufficiently respectful towards women!

The Paris fashions appear to differ less than usual this season, from the fashions of the moment in London. The winter toques are made of the same material as the stole and muff, and not of similar fur to the coat. Naturally, the skunk toque will take the lead. Although those will closely resemble the "Moujik" toque they will be more fanciful and trimmed with birds, feathers, and aigrettes. These latter have undergone a considerable change, the "Colonel" aigrette is no longer worn, the longer supple drooping aigrette has come into its own again. Feathers are of the weeping willow fashion, and measure about a foot in length. If your feathers are too short, your milliner can easily remedy the defect in adding either to their length or thickness.

Felt hats are entirely "out," with the exception of silk felt. The infatuation of the tricorners or three-cornered hats has been transferred to the Napoleon, which is placed jauntily upon the head, and forms a complete contrast with toques, which are worn pulled down over the ears, and are so heavy and massive

the ends finished with tassels come on either side. The sleeves, which reach to the elbows only, are of black mousseline de soie, lightly draped over white chiffon.

A very wide silver gauze ribbon is worn in the hair.

Some charming scarf tunics of this kind, carried out in white silk net, all finely embroidered in diamonds and small pearls, while others again in black net, are adorned with various conventional and floral designs, worked closely in small steel beads, and recalling the embroideries seen on those little handbags which are covered with bead work designs, and for which there is such a vogue just now.

Evening cloaks grow even more and more attractive, both in their coloring and design, and among the most fascinating of those which have been prepared for the coming winter season, there are some which are made in very fine crochet lace, mounted on satin and white chiffon, with wide insertion bands of ermine running in long lines from the throat downwards, and losing themselves finally in a broad border of the same fur which serves to form a deep hem to the coat. A handsome semi-fitting coat in emerald green velvet, lined with white and silver brocade is arranged with a roll collar and revers of skunk and a very deep hem of



ERMINE, SKUNK AND PERSIAN LAMB

looking, as to be quite monumental.

Draped gowns in soft satin look exceedingly well for evening wear, arranged with long tunics, brought to a sharp point on one side, near the hem, but raised high on the other, where the folds are sometimes held in place by a silk cord ornament, and sometimes by a jewelled buckle. The underskirts in this case are frequently cut with fairly long trains, while on the bodice the draped effect of the skirt is repeated, the soft folds of satin being drawn down on either side, so that they leave a chemise of white silk net, closely sewn with a trellis-work of bugles in crystal and silver, and finished with a bugle fringe.

Of the making of tunics there is no end, and a considerable amount of ingenuity is being expended just now upon the invention of new ways in which these graceful over-dresses can be arranged so as to produce an equally good effect upon different types of figures. Scarves that are very wide and long are being used for some of these tunics, made in various transparent fabrics, and not infrequently endowed with elaborately jewelled embroideries. Other scarves, again, are made in mousseline de soie, and bordered with a hem of bright satin in some harmonizing shade. Two such scarves when they are picturesquely draped, can be grouped in such a way that they will form a very graceful tunic, especially supposing that the ends of one of the scarves are finished with a deep fringe, while the others are arranged with knotted tassels.

A charming half-mourning frock is composed of ivory white satin, the scarf tunic is of black gaze, de-soie, bordered with black satin ribbon, and finished with a deep fringe and tassels of silk cord intermingled with fine jet. The scarves are clasped with a fichu effect on the shoulders, and they are made to cross in front in the same way as at the back, so that

the same fur. Large gauntlet cuffs in skunk complete this most effective evening mantle.

THE "SERE AND YELLOW LEAF"

There is no more mistaken idea than the one which voices the popular fallacy "to be old is to be ugly."

Youth, like spring, is the time of freshness, vitality, promise, and immature beauty; the summer of life is that period of developed charm, while autumn, to those who have learned the secret of retaining attractiveness, may come as a rich crown, for there is beauty of age, just as there is beauty of youth.

The beauty of age depends upon expression rather than upon feature, and, although the buoyancy of youth has vanished, the woman who has reached the autumn of life may retain not only some of her physical beauty, but may add to this certain attainments, which can only come with years—the dignity and poise which result from the accumulation of experience and knowledge; that repose of manner and distinguished carriage which accompany maturity, and add to the grace and charm which so often surround the matron who has long passed the meridian of life. There is nothing, perhaps, in this world more beautiful than a beautiful old woman.

Sometimes those who, in youth, have attracted very little attention for charms of person, have become positively handsome as the years have crept by.

These are people whose beauty has not depended upon regularity of feature or purity of coloring.

Intelligence, fine thoughts, flowers of sympathy, a real interest in the living world, love of beauty and a passion for truth—these are the agents which build up a beautiful old age. The lines and wrinkles which must inevitably



come, give character and tenderness, and a sweet graciousness of expression which may have an almost transforming effect upon features which in youth may have been almost homely.

Youth holds much, but it must, perforce, be lacking in experience, it has not learned to suffer, or to pity, and it is naturally wanting in that wide understanding of life which adds gentleness to the countenances of those to whom it has come.

It has been well said that the face of an old person is a register of the past.

The wrinkles take forms and curves, beautiful or otherwise, according as the life has been spent.

Fretfulness, selfishness, craftiness, and sordid worldliness stamp their impress upon the face as inevitably as do benevolence, charitableness, sincerity, sympathy and broadmindedness.

Each individual can cultivate and bring forth her own little coterie of wrinkles, advising others of the spirit that they cover. That "beauty is the reward of virtue" is, therefore, to some extent true, for the attributes of the mind and heart are bound to be chronicled upon the face as age develops character.

"In an old person," says a writer, "beauty signifies what it does not and cannot in a young person. In the latter it may be considered a promise; in the old person it is a retrospect, and a promise fulfilled. In the young woman it is a preface; in the old woman a volume. In the former it is an inheritance; in the later it is the moulding of a life, a merited earning, the tell-tale record of a noble and well-spent career."

One of the secrets of retaining beauty, and even improving in looks, as age advances and the years travel by, is to hold always "the thought of youth."

Don't be always dwelling upon the fact that you are growing older, keep young in mind and spirit, and do not borrow or hunt trouble. Repose of manner is another very valuable secret, the people who appear to "go on wires," who jerk out their conversation, fidget, are incessantly moving are always in a state of nervous tension, and, therefore, wear themselves out and become prematurely old. However, it is quite as great a mistake to become lethargic, either in mind or body.

Keep alert, keep in touch with all that is going on in the beautiful world around you.

Above all, things, cultivate young society; have children and young people around you.

The laughter and music of happy, young voices will be better for you than the contemplation of imaginary ailments, and the taking of patent medicines.

And, also, take interest in dress, take as much interest in the matter of the toilet as you did, say, twenty or thirty years ago.

And be careful, too, with the diet, which is another important matter.

Be moderate in all things, and be sure to take occasional change of air and scenery. This is most necessary to the old, as well as to the young.

And last, but not least, remember that violent mental excitement and late hours must be avoided, the insomnia of age is largely due to exhaustion, and should be very carefully guarded against.

THE FORCE OF CUSTOM.

"As the world leads, we follow," said Seneca over a thousand years ago, and the words are as true now as on the day they were spoken. Even the bravest and least conventional among us finds it difficult to break through the iron fetters of custom. A man may make up his mind to defy all the ordinary forms and usages, but unless he be a duke or a millionaire, when society will overlook his eccentricities, he finds it does not pay to be peculiar.

People are inclined to be a little suspicious of anyone who departs too much from the orthodox standard. If we see a man with long hair and sandals, we promptly put him down as a "simple life" enthusiast, whose brain has become unhinged by following Nature too assiduously, since custom has insisted upon boots and shoes, and the masculine close-cropped head.

Fashion may be a capricious mistress, and lead her votaries many a fantastic dance, but anyway, she is always in favor of change—one

can never bring the charge of monotony against her. With custom it is exactly the opposite. Behind her rigid rule lies the weight of centuries. She is bounded by walls of precedent and prejudice, and hard is she, indeed, on those who dare set her at defiance. "The chief property of custom," said Guizot, "is to contract our ideas, like our movements, within the circle it has traced for us." Perhaps this may be the reason why whole sections of society seem to think and speak exactly alike. Every set, whatever its position may be in the social scale, has its own amusements, and if we know one member of it, we practically know all the rest.

There are many men and women in England, kindly, well-meaning, honest folk, who have an absolute horror of change. "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me," is their cry. "Old things are the best, old ways are the safest," and they do all they can to hinder the wheels of progress. They have grown so used to certain conventions that they would hardly be happy without them.

We all know how "use doth breed a habit in a man."

We can get accustomed to almost anything in course of time, even discomfort, bad climates, ill-health, and want of money. We do not like being uncomfortable, or ill, or poor, but we can suit ourselves to our circumstances in the most wonderful manner, because habit so soon becomes second nature.

It is the same with children and animals. "We always take this short cut from the beach," says the small girl who has arrived at the seaside three days previously, and is more at home than the oldest inhabitant. Our dogs, too. Give them a fresh sleeping-place, a different armchair, or a pile of rugs in the hall, and if they spend a night or two in the new quarters and like them, they will go to them after as a matter of course.

Custom is largely a matter of latitude and longitude. What is right in England is often wrong on the other side of the Channel, and the ways of one country may be anathema to its next door neighbour. When travelling abroad, it is always a good plan to adapt oneself to one's new environment, and to do more or less in Rome as Rome does, for the unwritten laws of a land are generally founded on practicability and common sense.

SOME EASY ENTREE RECIPES.

The following entrees may all be prepared with meat which has been previously cooked, and if the appended recipes are strictly followed, success is assured. I have purposely selected only those dishes which do not require a great deal of preparation.

In making ballons a la Portugaise, it will be found a good plan to save all the gravy which remains on hand from the joint of beef or mutton, as the case may be, as gravy is so much better than stock for soaking the bread-crumbs, and gives a more distinctive flavor to the dish. Take a quarter of a pound of very fresh beef suet and mince it finely till it is practically powder. Take four ounces of bread-crumbs, and soak in some good stock or gravy until they have absorbed it all. Then mince a pound of lean cold roast beef or mutton, which should be entirely free from fat. This is better done by hand, but if pressed for time, the mincer can be used. Mix the whole well together, add salt and pepper to taste, and bind with two whole eggs. Take some small, plain round tins, or, failing these, little cups, grease them thickly, fill with the mixture, and bake till well set. Turn out carefully, and serve hot with a Portugaise sauce.

When any cold fat bacon remains on hand, a delicious variety of these can be made with either cold chicken, turkey or game, using the same proportions, and substituting the cold boiled fat bacon for the suet. The lean should not be used, unless you are short of the chicken, etc.

Cold roast mutton, more especially if it chance to be very underdone, is just abominated by the average man, but it will never be recognized in the guise of canollettes a la Mirlanais. To make them, scald and beard a dozen cooking oysters, reserve till needed. Mince half a pound of beef suet very finely, then run a pound of cold roast mutton, under-

(Continued on Page Eight).

An Interesting Romance of the Adventurer

There is no type of man less sophisticated by human progress and the advance of civilization than your great adventurer—the man (by a curious irony of things) on whom as often as not falls the duty of pushing the civilization he himself is no part of into backward lands. Nothing is more remarkable to the reader of the wonderful autobiography of Sir Henry Stanley than the fidelity with which all the traits of his character reproduce those of his forbears in the past of exploration. He is all of a piece with Hawkins and Frobisher and Drake. The Elizabethans are his twin brothers not only in the kind of things he did but in his manner of doing them. There is the same ruthlessness, the same not too finicky morality in dealing with native peoples, the same heavy hand. But the resemblance goes further than this. This book exhibits a piety, the sincerity of which not even the strongest of Stanley's opponents can justly call in question, that is the very fellow of the piety of the explorers of old. These were not the men to hesitate at hard deeds, yet their narratives that remain to us teem with references to the truths of revealed religion on almost every page. Sir Henry Stanley's reputation in Africa was hardly one of gentleness, but his chapters are full of such things as the following (part of his reflections at the Battle of Shiloh in the American War, in which he fought on the Confederate side):

"As I moved, horror-stricken, through the fearful shambles, where the dead lay as thick as the sleepers in a London park on a Bank Holiday, I was unable to resist the belief that

my education had been in abstract things which had no relation to our animal existence. For if human life is so disparaged, what has it to do with such high subjects as God, heaven, and immortality? And to think how devoted men and women pretended to be on a Sunday! Oh, cunning, cruel man!"

Plainly the explorer, though perhaps because he gets closer to the savagery of nature, he holds his creed less gently, holds it certainly not less fervently, than common men.

His autobiography, however, is remarkable in another way. That part of it which he wrote completely himself (from his return to Europe after the American War to the end of his life the book consists of material from his papers put together with admirable sympathy and judgment by Lady Stanley) is a record of youth and upbringing, which is only comparable with the histories of Oliver Twist and David Copperfield, and is more enthralling than these. Certainly nothing so amazingly romantic has appeared outside fiction for years past. He was born into a miserable situation—fatherless in that his father died when he was still in infancy, and with a mother who wished to disown him. When he was five years of age the family with whom he had been boarded, wishing to be rid of him, took him to St. Asaph Workhouse and treacherously left him there. His childhood and part of his schooldays were passed within the workhouse walls, and when he left it, after many vicissitudes with unkind relatives and relatives less unkind, it was to find himself in Liverpool as a message-boy in a butcher's shop. The

story of these early days as he tells it is crowded with interest. The workhouse and its routine are described as forcibly as if the pen were Dickens'. His attempts, with his uncle, in Liverpool, to get work from a man of means whom his uncle, in his prosperous days had once befriended read like a passage from the earlier chapters of "Rokerick Random." Finally, when the brutality of the butcher's foreman drove him to sea in the sailing ship Windermere, an American trader bound for New Orleans, as a cabin boy, his narrative reads almost like Mr. Masefield's best. One cannot help thinking that had Stanley chosen to be a novelist he might have given us some fine romances; as it is, he chose to live adventure instead of writing it—and, after all, it is the better way.

The voyage to America soured his taste for a sea life, as it has soured many others before and since. The brutality of his masters and the wretchedness of his employment drove him to seek his luck on shore. He had not long to wait. In the first street he tried he saw a gentleman in an alpaca suit seated before a store entrance reading a newspaper.

"After a second look at the respectable figure and genial face, I ventured to ask—

"Do you want a boy, sir?"

"Eh?" he demanded with a start; "what did you say?"

"I want some work, sir. I asked if you wanted a boy."

"A boy," he replied slowly, and fixedly regarding me. "No, I do not think I want one."

But he did want one after all, and the inci-

dent proved to be the making of Stanley's career. The man in the alpaca suit was Henry Morton Stanley, and he it was who a short time afterward adopted the boy who had been so satisfactory in his service as his own son. From this time forward the young man from Wales never looked back. He served in the American War on the Confederate side, was present at the Battle of Shiloh, which (as also the dysentery in the war hospitals) he describes in a manner not unworthy of "La Débâcle," and was ultimately taken prisoner of war. Journalism and a connection with the New York Herald brought him to Europe, and there begins the story of the Henry Stanley whom we knew.

Curiously enough, the later part of his book, though it contains a great deal of entertaining detail of men and things, hardly sustains the interest of the earlier. The subject certainly is not at fault. His meeting with Livingstone in Central Africa—one remembers the famous "Dr. Livingstone, I presume"—is one of the most striking and spectacular incidents in modern exploration. The foundation of the Congo State—perhaps, when all is said, the least creditable act in his chequered African career—was the opening of a new and melancholy chapter in the history of the world. The great search for Emin Pasha led him from shore to shore of the Dark Continent. But in spite of all that—perhaps because he had told the story of each of these things before, and no one can set down a second time the record of any vivid experience without losing something of the freshness and force of the first—his

reader's attention flags in the later chapters. One or two good things, however, there are, besides the story of the Livingstone meeting, which is too fine in itself to lose much even by inferior telling. One is the chapter on South Africa, with its contemptuous condemnation of the Raid and its powerful but violent and over-emphatic portrait of President Kruger. Another is the selection from his note-books which close the volume. From one of these headed "On starting an expedition"—we quote, in closing, a good example of his temperament and the opulent grandiloquence in which he liked to write:

"Pious missionaries, even while engaged in worship, have been massacred at the altar. The white skin of the baptised European avails nothing against the arrow. Holy amulets and crosses are no protection against the spear. Faith, without awakened faculties and the sharp exercise of them, is no shield at all against lawless violence!"

All of which implies more than it seems, and perhaps suggests that Mr. Belloc's "William Blood" ("but we have got The Maxim gun and they have not") was not so very wide of the mark after all.—G. H. M.

There was an old soldier who said to a friend, "My wife does look after me well. She even takes off my boots for me." "When you come home from the club?" the friend asked. "No—when I want to go there."

The Conscience.—The essence of all real souls, great or small.—Carlyle.

My Lady's Chamber

(London Times)

There is no longer any pretence of summer to keep up.

Red o'er the forest peers the setting sun,
The line of yellow light does faint away
That crowned the eastern copse: and chill
and dun

Falls on the moor the brief November day.

Warm-colored gowns bordered with fur, velvets, serges, plush—these are the order of the day. No one any longer thinks it necessary to shiver in muslin and lace. As you look round a roomful of well-dressed women at the present moment the effect is quiet and sober-colored for the most part.

One impression that strikes one rather ludicrously is the likeness every one bears to that disappointing gift, a doll whose clothes do not take off and on. The fastenings of both bodice and skirt are hidden under pleats or folds or wrappings, and often consist of metal spring fasteners put so close together that they are completely invisible, and the dress looks as if it had been made on its wearer. When buttons are used, as on tailor-made coats, they are, however, no longer covered with the material of the dress, as they were for a time; they are generally silver or some other metal, or mother-of-pearl.

Winter Gowns

Fur is more worn than it has been for many years—it is used as a trimming especially with velvet, and is usually both becoming and beautiful. I saw a very handsome coat and skirt the other day, the coat in the form of a long Russian blouse of dark velvet, sea-green or sea-blue, whichever you like to call it, for this particular shade is neither green nor blue quite definitely. The coat fastened down the right side, and came just below the knee. It had a high collar round the neck, and slightly full sleeves gathered into a long cuff. Both coat and skirt were trimmed with astrakhan; a toque of velvet and astrakhan, with a great eagle's feather stuck through it, and a large astrakhan muff completed the costume. The wearer was a slender, graceful woman and the whole effect was particularly pleasing. Velvet of that particular colour catches the light in the most delicious way as its wearer moves, and seems to cast very becoming reflections on the complexion.

But velvet and fur must be used with care by those who are no longer slender and graceful; they should never be attempted in any tight-fitting form.

Dress in Country Houses

Only a few years ago we should all have been settling into winter quarters and resigning ourselves to see no more of the country for another six months or so. But the coming of the motor car has changed all that. Now that there is no more waiting at draughty stations on little cross-country journeys, people are more generally sociable than they used to be. Week-end parties meet all the year round at country houses, and it is rather interesting to remark a change that is beginning to be noticeable in the kind of dresses worn on these occasions.

Evening gowns are much simpler than those usually seen in London. This may look at first sight, to the uninitiated, a measure of economy, but it is apt to work out as an extravagance. Gowns that had been worn once or twice in London used to do very well for the country, but now it is necessary to have two quite separate sets of evening costumes.

With these simpler evening dresses, very few jewels are worn, often nothing but a string of pearls. These in many cases are truly magnificent, great ropes falling to the knee, but their effect is quieter than that of the sparkling jewels usually worn with evening dress. This custom may have begun with a reaction from the untimely or over-gorgeous display of jewels that is the foible of some rich Ameri-

cans, but one of the first, if not the very first, to introduce it here was a beautiful American of enormous wealth, very well known in English society.

With the present graceful gowns depending on perfection of cut and beauty of line and with a minimum of ornament, this style has certainly a very pleasing effect, though some women spoil it by forgetting that the coiffure must form a harmonious part of the whole. Hair arranged with elaborate intricacy does not go well with a severely simple evening dress and a string of pearls.

Travelling With Jewels.

The practice of wearing the more splendid jewels only in London may be connected with the danger of carrying them about in these days of robbery as a fine art. A short time ago a lady well known in London was leaving home. Before starting she took her jewels to her jeweller, as usual, to have them deposited in his safe. She put his receipt for them into a hand-bag, which she gave into the charge of a thoroughly trustworthy maid, who had been with her for years. At the station the maid saw everything into the train, and then asked a porter to keep an eye on her things while she bought a paper. She was gone only a minute or two, but when she came back the hand-bag had disappeared. It contained nothing of much value, but the maid fortunately remembered at once that the receipt for the jewels was in it, and she instantly went straight back to the jeweller's. This receipt must have been the thief's object in stealing the bag, for although the maid was as prompt as possible she found when she reached the shop that a young man who looked like a gentleman's servant had already been there, had presented the receipt, and had asked for the jewels to be handed over to him at once. The jeweller, however, surprised that they should be wanted again so quickly, had refused to part with them without a written order, as he said that, often as he had had them before, he had never had them claimed again by any one but her ladyship in person or her maid, who was well known to him. The young man, in great indignation, said that her ladyship would be seriously inconvenienced, and went away "to fetch a written order," unfortunately getting clear off before the maid arrived.

It is a great anxiety to have jewels to take care of, either travelling or in a country house full of strangers and their servants, but it must be a great loss to the burglar's profession, already rather depressed, to have people always leaving their diamonds at the jewellers.

Motoring Headgear

Long drives in the winter are generally taken in a closed car, but when the weather is at all kindly it is a pity to forego the exhilaration of the fresh air and the better view of the country you get from an open car. Very pretty dainty hoods are at present being made for motoring, with silk frills and gauze veils to match. These are far prettier than hats when the car is moving fast; they catch the wind very little, and if properly put on cannot be displaced. A plume of feathers becomes a ridiculous sight at a great deal below the legal speed limit; it streams in the wind like a horse's tail, and its feathers are very likely to get broken and ruined. The danger of the hood is that it must be made of a shape to suit its wearer, and of a reasonable colour. People often seem to forget these necessities. Bonnets or hoods above everything need to be individual. A good deal of variety is possible in the length of the sides, the arrangement of the ribbons, the shape of the curve that encloses the face. Often a point coming forward over the middle of the forehead makes all the difference to the effect; often it is a mere matter of careful putting on. In choosing the colour regard should be paid to the other bonnets that often travel in the same car. Not long ago I met a car full of gracious grey-haired women all dressed in subdued and

harmonious shades of violet. The car itself was dark green, and the whole effect as it passed with its load was very pleasant. An actress driving her own car in a huge hat covered with brilliant plumes may be a striking sight, but hers is that painful kind of originality that does things not because it wishes to do them but because it thinks other people will be surprised and shocked. We do not want to be turned out all alike as though we were dolls dressed by the gross; we do want each one of us to make the best of our own good points and to exercise our own individual choice, within the limits of good sense and good taste. But, as George Eliot says very wisely:—

"We mortals sometimes cut a pitiable figure in our attempts at display. We may be sure of our own merits, yet fatally ignorant of the point of view from which we are regarded by our neighbor. Our fine patterns in tattooing may be far from throwing him into a swoon of admiration, though we turn ourselves all round to show them."

SOME EASY ENTRY RECIPES.

(Continued from Page Seven).

done, if possible, through the mincing machine. Add to it the suet, the oysters (having first cut them into tiny pieces), and four ounces of bread-crumbs, which have been allowed to soak up the liquid from the oysters. Add salt, white pepper, and a very little grated nutmeg to taste. Bind with two large cooking eggs, or if expense has to be very closely studied, with the remains of the cold sauce (either bechamel, melted butter, or anchovy will do equally well), left over from the dinner of the night before. Grease some small cups, fill with the mixture, and bake till set. Turn out carefully, serve with tomato sauce and, if liked, a border of dressed macaroni. This entree can be cooked in a large mould, if preferred, but if so, it requires great care in turning out. The quantity of oysters may be doubled if wished. Cold chicken, cold beef, cold veal or rabbit, or any sort of game are all equally suitable for its preparation.

For a very simple and inexpensive entree, to precede, say, grilled steak, or cutlets, when you are dining by yourselves, it would be hard to beat *pommes de terre à la Régence*. Take three ounces of hot boiled potatoes, and mash them with a little boiling milk. Beat up till quite white and very light. Have ready two ounces of cold roast mutton or beef and an ounce of ham. Mix and mince the whole well together, then add the mashed potato, together with a little finely minced parsley and shallot, and pepper, salt and mace to taste, being very careful not to over-do the mace. Add the yolk of one large or two small cooking eggs, whisk well together, and finally add the whites of the eggs, previously whipped to a firm froth with a tiny pinch of salt. Have ready a saucepan half full of clarified beef dripping, from which the blue smoke is rising freely. Add the mixture in dessert spoonfuls at a time, and fry to a very light golden-brown hue. Take out, drain on kitchen paper, and serve as hot as possible. Care must be taken not to fry too many at once, or the fat will become chilled and the puffs spoil.

Oignons à la Seville is also a very inexpensive entree. Take some cold roast chicken—the veriest morsels will do, provided they are first freed from skin. Mince them finely by hand. Add to them their own weight in finely-minced cold boiled bacon, equal parts of fat and lean, or, if obtainable cold ham. Mix with a heaped dessertspoonful of fine bread-crumbs, previously soaked in a little good gravy or stock. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and a very little grated nutmeg. Bind with a well-beaten egg. Now take some very large onions, peel them and blanch them for a quarter of an hour. Take out the centre, and fill it up with the prepared farce. Grease a white, fire-proof china dish thickly. Arrange

the onions on this. Sprinkle thickly with freshly fried bread-crumbs, and bake till done in a quick oven. If liked, when finished, a little tomato or other sauce may be poured around the base. When economy has to be strictly studied, the meat from half a pound of fresh (uncooked) beef sausages maybe used for this dish, and the man who would think himself very ill-used indeed if given nothing better than fried sausages for late dinner will eat onions, stuffed as above described, with delight, and pronounce them very good.

A simple entree wherein sausages play an unrecognizable yet principal part is tomatoes à la Frankfurt. Take some ripe but very sound tomatoes and wash them. Dry them well. Cut off the stalk end, and with a small teaspoon scoop out the seeds, etc. Dust the inside of each tomato liberally with salt and black pepper, and put a very tiny bit of butter in each. Now take from half a pound to a pound (according to the number of tomatoes) of fresh beef sausages. Free them from their skins. Add to them a heaped teaspoonful of finely-minced parsley and shallot or chives, if possible a minced mushroom, and a tiny grate of nutmeg. Mix well together. Fill the tomatoes with this farce. Sprinkle the tops thickly with fried bread crumbs, place a tiny bit of butter on top of each, and bake in a rather sharp oven till the tomatoes are quite cooked and the farce a nice brown hue. Serve with a little brown gravy round the base, and if they are to form the piece de resistance, as it were, serve baked potatoes with them also. These should be split open at one end, and a bit of butter and a dash of pepper and salt inserted.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Do not give your advice upon any extraordinary emergency, nor your opinion upon any difficult point, especially in company of eminent persons, without first taking time to deliberate.

"Johnson's awfully annoyed about the fate of the picture he sent to the local exhibition." "Why, I thought it took first prize in its class?" "That's right; but then the subject was a herd of cattle, and it was awarded the prize for the best picture of sheep."

A professor had been too exacting with a student at an examination in chemistry. "Can you tell me anything at all about prussic acid?" asked the professor. "Yes," replied the student, "it's a deadly poison. One drop on the end of your tongue would kill a dog."

A friend, meeting a bandsman whose band had been competing in a local contest, greeted him with the remark, "Hello, Jimmy, I hear as your band's gotten first prize." "Oh, ay," replied Jimmy, "we'd a bin first right enough if they'd turned the results upside down."

"Say," asked the distinguished waitress as the man at the lunch counter began carefully wrapping up his stack of cakes, "what'r you goin' to do with them?" "Use them for repairin' tyres, I run a garage, and good rubber comes mighty high these days."

"How long is it going to take to get through this case?" asked the man who was under demand for housebreaking. "Well," replied the young lawyer, thoughtfully, "it'll take me about three weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid its going to take you about five years."

"Gentlemen," announced a club waiter, just before twelve o'clock, "a lady has called who won't give her name, but says her husband promised to be home early this evening." "Excuse me, please!" was the simultaneous exclamation of the members present, all of them rising at once.

"Has nobody been in during my absence?" asked the doctor. "I left this slate here for callers to write their names on, and it is perfectly clean." "Oh, yes," replied the servant. "A lot of folks has come, but the slate got so full o' names that I had to rub 'em all out to make room for more."

Lady Marlborough

The Duchess of Marlborough, who opened the annual show of the Forest-gate and Stratford Amateur Chrysanthemum Society, made an interesting little speech on words and work. "The love of flowers in itself," she said, "is emblematic of that striving after ideals which is embedded in every nature, and I would urge you not to give up your flowers and not to give up your ideals."

"There are a lot of people who go round talking nowadays; when they have nothing else to do they start talking, and they go from one platform to another with beautiful words pictures of what the world ought to be like—what they would make it if they had the power. They talk so much and they talk so well very often that one gets quite bewildered and begins to think they are really the heralds of some wonderful millenium, when men will no longer be men and when the government will be perfect—in fact, when all that is impossible will suddenly become possible. One gets carried away by them."

"The difference in the methods of the exhibitor of flowers and the methods of the talkers is that the flowers are only produced in such loveliness by dint of hard work and trouble and care, while the talkers' results can only be obtainable by changing men and governments into something more like angels than human beings."

"I am a great believer in the sound judgment of the working man. I do not think he will be taken in by such wild schemes. I am a great believer in work as the best discipline, and I wish that everybody, rich as well as poor, was obliged to work a certain number of hours every day. Many of them do, I can assure you, and I think no good result can be obtained except by work."

"So if this wonderful millenium is to come about it will come only by hard work, not by talking, and the hard work will be in everyone's particular garden—in rooting out the weeds of envy and malice and distrust, and growing the flowers of idealism, strength of purpose and goodwill. The harder the work the more success, and my advice to you is, 'Don't believe in wild promises, for it is men themselves, not politics, that can bring about change.'"

A BEETHOVEN PLAY.

"There will be some unusual features in Sir Herbert Tree's next production at His Majesty's Theatre—a play treating of episodes in the life of Beethoven."

"Music is to take an unprecedented share in what is a purely dramatic performance, for 'Beethoven' is by no means a 'musical play' in the accepted sense of the term." As Sir Herbert explained it to the Westminster, "Music will suggest to the audience what otherwise would be a hidden and inaudible operation of the brain. Beethoven, inspired, conceives a scheme which is destined to become immortal—invisible players convey to the audience the actual music that is taking form in the mind of the composer. It is as though the actor were speaking through the medium of the orchestra."

"The play concludes with Beethoven's death, and Sir Herbert has a startling idea for the end of all. 'The nine symphonies appear to Beethoven at the end of his play—at his death,' he said. 'Then, at the very end of the play, I shall have a great choir. The curtain which has fallen on the composer's death, will rise upon a darkened stage, and suddenly the choir will be heard. The singing will last only two minutes.'"

Mistress—"I must get you another chair for the kitchen, Katie. I see you have only one." Katie—"Shure, you needn't mind, ma'am. I have none but gintlemen callers."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

HUNTING THE STONE SHEEP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(By Hon. W. E. Humphrey, in Recreation)

When I set out in company with Josiah Collins, of Seattle, to hunt in the Cassiar country, I imagined all of northern British Columbia to be a free hunting ground, open to everyone. But I was mistaken. When we arrived at the crossing of the Chesley river there was a Scotsman camped on the other side who forbade us to cross, because he himself had come to hunt in the Cassiar country.

In the first place, the Scot was in his tent. His Indians, who were from Telegraph Creek and well acquainted with our Jimmy Jonathan and our Little Ned, whom we had engaged at Wrangell, came across in their boat, and I returned with them to ask permission to use the boat in crossing, as otherwise we would have to build a raft.

We could not have it! Our Indians had agreed with his Indians that we should go somewhere else. It was an outrage! Yes, sir! An outrage!

Meanwhile the first boatload of our stuff was on the way across, our Indians, as I afterward learned, knowing they had as good a right to the boat as anyone, since it belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company.

"It's a big country," said I, "a tremendous big country. Just look at that mountain! Will you be hunting on that mountain, sir?"

"Naw."

"And that one, there?"

"Naw."

"And that one, yonder?"

"Naw."

"It's a big country, isn't it?"

"Um."

"We'll probably not see much of you—after we have crossed; I suppose you'll be going into the mountains much farther, where the best hunting is."

"Um."

"That will be too bad. I am sure we should enjoy your company. You'll join us tonight anyway, won't you? We'll be delighted to have you. I want my friend to meet you—"

"A-weel—"

"We have a Jap cook who is a wonder."

He melted. "Will ye come in th' tent?" he asked. "Come in and have somethin'."

I went in with him and we had "somethin'" from a bottle of old Scotch, and the incident was closed.

Having won the privilege, the next thing was to make use of it. We started right in next day to show our Scottish benefactor how grateful we could be. It was September 6, and at noon we reached the top of the mountain on the top of which we intended to hunt for the Stone, or what is more commonly called, the black mountain sheep. After our tents were pitched and we had eaten our lunch, we grew restless and decided not to wait until morning, but to go on top of the mountain that evening. Mr. Collins, Ned, Jimmy and I started. It took us an hour and a half to reach the summit. The mountain, aside from its steepness, was not hard climbing, but the last third as we went up was so steep and comparatively free from bushes that it was hard work to keep from slipping back. The top was an almost level plain about a mile and a half wide and five or six miles long. We had come up at the east end, and along the edge of this level top started many deep canons running in all directions. It was in the heading of these gorges that we expected to find our game.

Once on top Mr. Collins and Ned started around the southern rim, while Jimmy and I turned to the north. Although the time was short, the traveling was easy and we covered considerable territory. We saw many ptarmigan and a few fresh sheep tracks, but nothing else. Returning we reached the point where we had come up the mountain just about sunset and decided not to wait longer for Mr. Collins and Ned. But we had hardly started down the mountain side when we saw them outlined against the horizon as they appeared upon the edge of the mountain. We saw at once that Ned had something on his shoulder and Jimmy declared that it was the heads of two sheep, and he was right. Mr. Collins had found a flock of five in a small canon and had killed two young rams. Unfortunately no old rams were in the bunch. The heads, while small, were very pretty. We were disappointed at our luck but rejoiced in their success, for Ned not only had the skulls and horns, but a good supply of meat as well. This was very gratifying to us all, but especially were the Indians made happy by it, for we had been short of fresh meat, except a small, tough, black bear that Mr. Collins had killed the day before.

I never saw so much meat eaten by three human beings at one time as those three Indians devoured that night. Frank, I observed, was watching them closely as he served them with chunk after chunk. Finally they reached their limit and went over to their own tent. As they passed out of ear shot Frank turned to me and laconically remarked, "Siwash eat meat like hell." I asked him how much they had eaten and he replied "five to seven pounds apiece," and his long experience in handling meat made him fully competent to qualify as an expert on that question.

I was suffering quite severely from an injured knee and the pain awoke me that night about twelve o'clock. In the direction of the Indians' tent I heard a slight noise. Looking in that direction I could see the old Siwash, Wilson, chewing vigorously on a piece of sheep as large as his head that he had just finished cooking before the fire. How long this scene lasted I do not know, but as I

dropped to sleep again he was still at his feast. I have tasted of the flesh of many animals, birds and fishes, but the finest of all meats that I have ever eaten is the mountain sheep.

At six o'clock the next morning Jimmy, Ned and I were on top of the mountain again. We first went to the canon where Mr. Collins had killed his sheep the day before, but found nothing. We then went westward until we came to the edge of a tremendous canon that must have been more than twelve hundred feet deep. As it was a most beautiful day, I lay on the ground for about an hour while the Indians were hunting in the various smaller canons and valleys running out from this large one. Jimmy returned, saying that he had seen three sheep in the valley about a mile to the westward. Ned also joined us about this time and we started for the valley where Jimmy had seen them. We stopped on the edge of the canon, and some five hundred feet below lay a little circular valley about a half mile in circumference. We lay on the grass searching this valley with our glasses. Finally, almost on the opposite side, Jimmy discovered six sheep feeding along the steep mountain slope. Even after they were located, so perfectly did they blend with the light gray rocks spotted with black lichens that it was almost impossible to make them out. At this distance, through the glasses, they looked like small gray flies crawling along a window pane. Leaving Ned to keep a lookout, as from this position he could command the entire valley, Jimmy and I climbed up over the rim of the canon and started after the sheep.

When we reached the place directly above where we supposed they were located, we worked cautiously up to the edge and looked over into the valley below, but they were gone. So we walked on slowly along the edge of the mountain toward the head of the canon, keeping all the time in a position where we could see into the valley. We were naturally looking ahead in the direction in which we felt certain the sheep had gone. I happened to look directly below us and there in the open, about seven hundred yards away, in plain view, stood nine sheep watching us. In this flock was a magnificent old ram that even at that distance was clearly distinguishable through the glasses by his size, color and large horns. We were caught in the very act, as it were, for they had seen us first. We immediately dropped to the grass and took counsel as to what we should do. The distance was too great to chance a shot, although I suggested it, but Jimmy strongly advised against this course.

After watching us for about ten minutes, this flock started to walk on across and up the valley, and we soon saw them go out of the valley on to the top of the mountain and disappear. Close after these came three more; a short time afterward, three more; then followed two, and then a bunch of five. None of them seemed much alarmed, but all had evidently been disturbed by the action of the nine that had seen us. These had now crossed the valley and were slowly climbing up the opposite side. We could do nothing but lie still watching them and cursing our luck. When they were about half way up the side of the canon they came to a little level circular bench. Here they stood still for some time. Suddenly Jimmy declared with great joy that they were going to lie down. I asked him why he thought so. He replied "because, don't you see the old ram looking around?" Then the old fellow walked out to the edge of the little bench on which they were standing, made a careful survey in every direction and walked back to the flock and almost immediately they all lay down except the old ram. After standing for a few minutes longer, apparently satisfying himself that there was no danger, he followed the example of the rest.

We lost no time in trying to retrieve our misfortune and to overcome the blunder that we had made. It was necessary for us to crawl to the top of the mountain and go entirely around the head of the canon to get well beyond the sheep, for the wind was down the canon and we dare not attempt to approach from that side. On the other hand, if we approached from below, we would be brought in plain sight for a long distance. It took us about an hour to climb to the top of the canon and work around its head and back down the opposite side above the place where we had last seen them. Here I sat down to rest and view the grand panorama of mountain scenery stretching before me.

The altitude, as shown by the barometer, at this point was five thousand, five hundred feet. On the south side was a mighty canon probably two thousand feet deep, and into this ran the one on the verge of which I was sitting. To the north was the great top of level mountain; to the west and southwest were giant peaks covered with the eternal snows, dazzling white in the brilliant morning sun; and far to the eastward, four thousand feet below, could be seen the narrow green valley of the Chesley with the river winding through it like a broken silver thread. The scene was worth climbing a thousand feet to see.

Jimmy soon returned from a reconnoitering trip and awoke me from my enraptured spell by announcing that he had crawled to the edge of the cliff and could see the sheep far below where we had last viewed them. We worked a little farther down the canon so as to get the wind entirely favorable. We soon found a place where we could climb down entirely out of sight of the sheep, and as the traveling was fairly good and the sheep so far away that no caution was necessary, it took us only a few minutes to descend the five

hundred feet down to a level with the bench on which they were. When we reached this point, most fortunately there was a low ridge of broken rock running between us and the place where the sheep lay. We crawled on our hands and knees up to these rocks and cautiously looking over, we found the sheep in full view. They were on the farther side of the little basin about one hundred and fifty yards away. Eight of them were close together, but the great ram was about twenty yards beyond and a little above the others.

As I took the glasses and studied the old fellow, it was evident that Jimmy was not mistaken as to the size and the beauty of his horns. His enthusiasm was so great that it was with some difficulty that I satisfied his impatience at my not firing immediately. But I was in no hurry, as there was danger of alarming them and I was slightly shaky from climbing down the mountains and from crawling over the rough and broken stones. As I watched them my enthusiasm waned. It had been most exciting while following and getting up to them, but as they lay there in the sun, unsuspecting, apparently as tame as sheep in a barnyard, and knowing that they were entirely at my mercy, I realized that the greatest pleasure of the hunt was over. I fired at the big fellow—the first shot from my new rifle. It was slightly down hill, and I saw the bullet strike the dust so close above his shoulders that it must have touched the hair. He was up instantly, but the others did not move. By the time he was well on his feet I fired again and he dropped in his tracks. Jimmy was noisy with delight, declaring that he knew it was one of the largest heads that had ever been secured in the country. We then stepped out upon the top of the rocks in full view of the eight that remained. When the old ram fell, the rest got up and looked at him for a few moments in stupid wonder, then their curiosity soon caused all their attention to be fixed upon us. After gazing at us for a few seconds, all of them began walking slowly toward us. We looked at them with almost as much curiosity as that with which they seemed to regard us. Jimmy then assured me that there was another good head in the bunch and urged that I shoot the "white one." I argued the question with him, saying that I did not care to kill any but old rams. He insisted that I would be lucky to ever find a larger head than one of the remaining rams had. All this time the sheep were walking slowly toward us and were now not more than eighty yards away. I shot, and the second ram dropped and died without a struggle. Still the other seven continued walking slowly toward us, paying no attention to the shot or to their fallen comrade.

On they came, showing not the slightest alarm, seemingly moved only by an uncontrollable curiosity to get a closer look at us. They came on until they were within a few feet of us—certainly within twenty yards—and then stopped—with heads up, and gazed in wide-eyed wonder until Jimmy took off his cap and waved it and yelled at them. Even then they did not run, but walked slowly, circling past us. It will always be one of the regrets of my hunting trip that I did not have my camera at that time. After the sheep had passed around us, we went down to the last one I had shot and found that it was a very old ram. Its horns were slightly worn at the points, and it was almost white. I had shot it directly through the shoulders. As it was the first that I had ever killed, I examined it somewhat carefully and then sat down to rest. On looking around, I was astonished to see that the other seven had come back, walking along over the tracks that we had just made, and stood in a line about fifty yards distant watching us. Not only had they followed our tracks, but the wind was blowing directly from us to them. Jimmy threw a stone at them and they slowly walked away.

We then went over to the first ram. He was indeed a magnificent specimen and almost black. His horns were large and absolutely perfect, and although he was not as old as the other ram he was much larger. All that Jimmy had said about him was fully justified, and of my many hunting trophies I think that the head of this giant ram is, perhaps, the finest.

I was astonished at the size and the heavy bodies and comparatively short legs of these sheep. I believe that the largest one would weigh close to three hundred and fifty pounds. There was a marked contrast between these two big rams of the same flock; one was easily distinguished because he was the blackest in the flock, and the other because he was the whitest of the bunch.

Ned had by this time arrived, and Jimmy decided to go to the camp for the camera. While he was gone Ned and I moved the rams and amused ourselves in posing them ready for the camera, trying to get them so they would look as nearly life-like as possible. After getting this done to our satisfaction, I lay down on the flat of my back to enjoy the luxury of a nap and rest in the warm sunshine. Looking up at a ledge about one hundred and fifty feet above I saw the heads of the other seven sheep, still watching us with unsatisfied curiosity.

About the middle of the afternoon Jimmy returned. I took some snap-shots and the Indians then proceeded to skin and dress the carcasses. The quickness and skill shown by them in this work was wonderful, and occupied only a few minutes.

Then we started for camp. Late in the evening, when the mountain had thrown its dark shadows across the valley, far below, in the little grassy spot in the green woods we saw our camp fire glowing and twinkling like a great star. Half an hour more of sliding and tumbling down the steep mountain side

and we were at the tent, hungry and tired, but buoyed by the enthusiasm of success. And who do you suppose was there to applaud and admire? The Scotsman—he with a tale of success of his own to tell.

"Will ye come i' the tent?" said he.

And we went in, all of us; for he was a bully good fellow, really.

BEATING FOR LARGE GAME IN OUDH FORESTS

About a quarter of a mile from the bungalow, where a party will find it most convenient to stay, a long strip of jungle, not exceeding 200 yards at its widest part, runs almost due north and south, and can easily be beaten by a posse of fifty villagers, whom the shikaris can collect from the villages of Setauli and Chapparia, five miles or so distant from Nishangara. Surrounded on all sides by a plain covered with grass and the tall reeds (called narkhol), this piece of jungle is a favorite resort for tiger, bear, and leopards, who find it a convenient point d'appui for stalking the big herds of cattle that graze on the open tract adjoining. One can always beat Bhainsa Lot (buffaloes' wallow, as the place is called), in hopes of having a shot at some or other of the big carnivora, including bear, though bruin cannot be properly classed among the eaters of flesh. On one occasion a lucky subaltern bagged a tiger during the first beat, and when the line worked back in reverse direction followed up that feat by bowling over a fine leopard. Of course, such good fortune seldom occurs; still, there is always the chance of something big being in this beat, and of Bhainsa Lot it may be correctly said that it is the unexpected that happens. There are two places in that jungle where machans can be put up, that towards the middle of the wood being the best, since the sportsmen need not shift position for the beats—one from the north end down to the machans, another from the Setauli road, on the south, back to them—but merely turn round, so as to face in the required direction. Four or five machans can be used, but only three of these command likely spots, the others lying on the edge of the jungle, and best employed as stops, should a wounded beast try to break out to the outside plain and escape through the high cover to the main forest and safety.

This form of sport is preferable to the trying work of sitting over a kill, which was described in the former letter. From the time when the first shout tells expectant sahibs that the beat has begun, till the line of natives appear in front of the machans, one is on the alert and ready to put in a shot as soon as the prey comes in sight. The strain is perhaps as great as when engaged in the other method, but does not last so long. The noise of the beat, men yelling in various keys, some beating little drums of primitive manufacture, and the occasional increased volume of cries when a big animal is disturbed by the beating line, all tend to quicken the pulse and render a well-managed hunt of this sort a delightful experience, the accompanying spice of danger adding a zest not found in the best arranged battue or drive for grouse.

It is a mistake to think that shooting from a machan is all beer and skittles, and an unfair way of bagging the game. Apart from the necessity of keeping absolutely still in one pose from the commencement of a beat to its finish, the shooter must guard (especially if a novice at the game) against his attention being diverted from intent watch over the jungle directly in front of the machan he is in. Usually these coigns of vantage are placed by the shikari in trees near which there is a path, or run, along which animals generally move, and it is wonderful how conservative most of the felidae are in such matters.

After a year's sport in the Bahraich forest an observant man knows to within a few yards where to erect his machan, also the likeliest places for tying up for kills. As before pointed out, jungle fowl or peacock are most irritating in their ways, scratching about in the undergrowth—one's range of vision is usually not more than a few feet to the front—and giving a false alarm of something bigger being on the move. Pig, too, dash through the bushes in disconcerting fashion, and make the watcher fancy that a much larger quadruped is coming in his direction. As a rule tiger and leopard approach very quietly (the latter suddenly appears on the scene without the least intimation of his approach), usually halting for an instant before crossing a bit of open ground, and that brief pause gives the sportsman his chance of a shot.

Personally, I have never been out when a tiger has been and charged at a machan, yet have read of cases of this occurring. Twelve feet is recommended as a safe height to "rig up" those perches, but it is more difficult to aim at that elevation, and one gets a wider field by sitting eight or nine feet above terra firma. Unsuspecting danger from above, neither tiger nor leopard look up, unless some noise attracts their attention, albeit it often seems as if their gaze met that of their enemy, the sportsman. In the volume of "Badminton" on big game shooting rather a quaint reason in favor of low machans is given—to wit, that a tiger, should he "spot" one, and spring at the tree, would probably go too high and pass over the machan and its occupant. The sensations of a man with a huge apparition of teeth and claws flying through space just above his head can better be imagined than described. By preserving perfect stillness of body, however, there is scant fear of roles being changed, and the attacker finding himself the attacked.

In the winter months a pleasant day's sport may be obtained by throwing out a line of elephants and beating the swamps in the neighborhood of Nishangara for gond (swamp deer),

sportsmen firing from howdahs or pads, the former giving one a better chance of a decent aim, if less comfortable for a long day's outing, than sitting on a pad elephant. Unless one is very "nippy" in movement it is well-nigh impossible to shoot from the pad to both sides, hence one risks losing the chance of aiming that is obtained by standing in a howdah. Hog deer are also forthcoming, and require the quickness of aim demanded in rabbit shooting, while, abandoning rifle for shotgun, on the journey back to camp one gets capital fun from black partridge, large numbers of those handsome birds dwelling on the plains round Nishangara. It is rarely any good to beat in the actual forest blocks, as the result does not repay the trouble and expense, a large number of beaters being necessary for that task. An exception must be made where certain cases of grass and undergrowth occur, clearing in the midst of the woods of sal and other kinds of timber.

Here tiger frequently lie up after killing, but more so during the hot than the cold weather; still, there is always hope of disturbing a bear or leopard, failing which one might do worse than bowl over a wild boar, whose tusks are a nice trophy and whose flesh will be highly relished by the low-caste camp followers, Pasis and the like. The patches of cover just described do not demand the services of many elephants for beating, as they are rarely more than eighty yards in width, though of considerable length, winding in tortuous fashion between two belts of forest.

If general shooting is the order of the day, peacock, and perhaps a stray porcupine, may figure in the bag, and on the way back to camp of an afternoon graceful cheetah are to be met with crossing the narrow drives that are maintained by the forest department for working purposes. Unfortunately for the cold-weather visitor, most of the stags are in velvet during that season, and consequently one is forbidden to shoot them; but this not a universal rule, and one may be lucky enough to come across an animal in good condition, and add a fine head to other trophies. Wild dog, those pests of the jungle, are sometimes found, but more by chance than design, and each of their skins, tawny in color, with bushy, black tails, means a reward of 10 rupees at the nearest government treasury. Even should the bag prove disappointing, the free life under the green-wood tree, in a perfect climate and amid beautiful scenery, ought to recompense the stranger from distant Europe for the expense and trouble of a sojourn in the forests of Oudh.—Forester.

UPHELD THE STANDARD

In speaking of his mother's unswerving discipline, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in "Random Reminiscences," says she upheld the standard of the family with a birch switch when it showed a tendency to deteriorate, and excuses were not encouraged. On one occasion, when he was being punished for some unfortunate doings which had taken place in the village school, he felt called upon he says, to explain after the whipping had begun that he was innocent of the charge.

"Never mind," said my mother, "we have started in on this whipping, and it will do for the next time." This attitude was maintained to its final conclusion in many ways.

One night, I remember, we boys could not resist the temptation to go skating in the moonlight, notwithstanding the fact that we had been expressly forbidden to skate at night. Almost before we got fairly started we heard a cry for help, and found a neighbour, who had broken through the ice, was in danger of drowning. By pushing a pole to him we succeeded in fishing him out, and restored him safe and sound to his grateful family.

As we were not generally expected to save a man's life every time we skated, my brother William and I felt that there were mitigating circumstances connected with this particular disobedience which might be taken into account in our mother's judgment, but this idea proved to be erroneous.

MEYERBEER LIQUIFIES

When the stringed band, hidden behind the rose and carnation screen in Mrs. Poole's dining-room, began to play an air from one of Meyerbeer's operas, the daughter of the house turned hopefully to the young and apparently dumb stranger who had been told off to take her in.

Here was a promising opening for conversation.

"Do you like Meyerbeer?" she asked.

"I never drank a glass of one of those lagers in my life," the young man replied, coldly.

THE MINER HAD SPOKEN

At present, writes Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart in the Boston Transcript, the winter highways in the Yukon valley are mere trails, traversed only by dog-sledges. Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, who is very fond of that kind of travel, one day met a miner coming out with his dog-team, and stopped to ask him what kind of a road he had come over.

The miner replied with a stream of forcible words, winding up with, "And what kind of a trail have you had?"

"Same as yours," replied the bishop, feelingly.

Mistress—"Now, remember, Bridget, the Joneses are coming to dinner tonight." Cook—"Leave it to me, mum, I'll do my worst! They'll never trouble you again."

The Romance of Heraldry

The so-called romance of heraldry does not exist, and never did exist. The fabled romance, which mediaeval writers wove about the science in a misguided attempt to glorify and magnify it, is fiction pure and simple, and no part of real heraldry. Armory, to use a more accurate and less comprehensive term, is and was entirely utilitarian, serving the three-fold purpose of evidence of pedigree, decorative advertisement of ownership, and military identification.

Armory, however, was an essential part of all pageantry, and particularly of the tournament. The tournament was in reality far from being as romantic as many suppose, but at the same time it had a certain element of romance about it, and probably for that reason armory has acquired a reputation of being romantic.

The romance came in later, when armory as an operative fact in everyday life was on the wane. To that period—the latter part of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries—belong the gorgeously romantic stories which under the thin disguise of family legend and tradition have been hung upon theretofore comparatively meaningless designs. Kings did not walk about in olden days waiting for heroic deeds to reward them with pictured and commemorative emblems. What happened in fact was that at a feudal muster the king's officers—the heralds—were present, and took care that those who required arms for the military purposes of their usage were duly and sufficiently supplied.

The Pun in Heraldry.

The basis of the bulk of the ancient arms was the pun, arms were the pictured emblems, representing, or hinting, to the illiterate the name or the designation of the lands of the owner, that he and his retainers might be identified. A very large proportion of ancient arms are still identifiable as punning or allusive arms. There is not the slightest doubt that if we still knew the vernacular colloquialisms then current that there would be but few of the ancient coats not so explainable. The corbies of Corbet, the talbot of Talbot, the steward's chequerboard of Stuart, are all palpably of the class to which I refer. But the identification of the three water bougets of De Ros needs no little research before we recognize in the trois boutz d'eau, to use the Norman French description, the ideally quaint conceit in which originated the arms of the Trustbuts of Warter in Yorkshire adopted by the family of De Ros who inherited their lands. In the vernacular word "langellyn," meaning to bind, we get the origin of the fetterlock adopted as a badge by Edmund of Langley.

Perpetuation of Legends.

But when we get to a period a little later we find that when the necessity for the adoption of arms arose in a family the decision as to the design was made the opportunity of perpetuating some old legend. When one design is as another, why not choose something which will perpetuate the legend. The Latham family had a legend that the heir as a baby was carried off by an eagle and rescued from the clasp of the bird. So they adopted the eagle preying on a child in swaddling clothes, which device as "the bird and bantling" of their descendants the Stanleys, has long been famous. The Fitzgeralds have a legend that a tame monkey saved the heir from a burning house, for which reason they carry a monkey as their crest. The Leslie explain the buckles on their arms by the quaint story that their ancestor riding as a serving man before one of the Scottish Queens was fording a river when the lady slipped from the saddle. Leslie gripped her by her waist-belt, and in response to her frantic appeals to be saved assured her she was all right "gin the buckle hold." Then we have the story of the Hamiltons. An ancestor fleeing from pursuers took refuge with a woodman, who gave him clothes as a disguise, and put him to work to saw through the trunk of a tree. The pursuers arrived to the consternation of the mythical Hamilton, whereupon the woodman recalled his attention by shouting "Through," meaning that he should go on sawing through the tree. This quaint legend is put forward to explain the Hamilton crest of an oak tree transfixed by a frame saw, and their motto "Through." An identical legend explains the thresher wielding a flail, and the motto "Now thus" which the Traffords bear, as also the mower using a scythe borne by the Ashetons and the Pilkingtons, the latter family using the weird motto, "Pilkington pack down the master mows the meadows."

Nac Smith.

The same legend of disguise, with an added incident of a broken hammer, and (in this case) the smith remarking that the refugee was "nac smith" is supposed to explain the name of Nac-smyth, and the hand wielding a broken hammer which the family use as a crest. What may be the suitable legend to explain the crest of Dakyns, which is an arm holding a battle-axe, and its accompanying motto, "Strike Daykins the devil's in the hemp" the writer has failed to ascertain. The Hay legend, as a perfect example of the complete untruth, is as follows:—At the Battle of Luncarty the Scots were suffering defeat and fleeing through a pass in the mountains, when an old countryman with his two sons rallied them, and with no other weapons than the ox-poles taken from their plough led the Scots to victory, and the old man then being exhausted lay on the ground crying, Hay! Hay! As he gasped for breath, whereupon the King in token of his gratitude, gave Lord Errol's family Hay for their name, and as much land in the Carse of Gowrie as a falcon could fly over before alighting. In token of the foregoing Lord Errol bears a falcon for his crest, two countrymen carrying ox-yokes for his sup-

porters with the motto "Serva jugum" (Obey the yoke), and for his arms a shield showing thereon three inescutcheons to typify the fact that the old man and his two sons were the three shields of Scotland. As a matter of cold fact there never was such a battle.

The Scottish Thistle.

Then, again, we get the legend concerning the Scottish thistle, too well known for repetition. The thistle really was merely adopted as a typically national flower in rivalry to the rose of England. Such are the legends upon which the so-called "romance" of heraldry is based. Whether the legends were subsequently invented to explain existing devices or whether the devices were deliberately chosen to commemorate ancient fairy-tales, must ever remain a mystery, but in a good many cases there can be no doubt the legends are pure matters of subsequent fabrication.

But when we come to recorded historical fact we get something similar, doubtless the cause of the envious invention of the fiction above referred to. The buckles and straps of the Pelhams are the augmentation which commemorates the capture of King John of France at the battle of Poitiers by Sir John de Pelham and Sir Roger la Warr. The motto, "Jour de ma vie," borne by Lord De la Warr refers to the same incident.

At the battle of Crecy, Piers Legh "did valiantly rene and advance" the banner of Edward the Black Prince "to the noe little encouragement of the English Army, as alsoe that he manfully tooke prisoner the Counte de Tranquervil, a Norman, the King's capital enemy," but it was not until 1665 that Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, granted to the descendant of Piers Legh the augmentation which now commemorates his bravery. The augmentation consists of a man's arm holding a standard.

The Wounded Lion of Scotland

King Henry VIII., after the battle of Flodden, by Act of Parliament, added the wounded Scottish lion within the Scottish Royal treasure to the bend of the Howard Arms, and Drake after he had circumnavigated the earth had for his crest the ship drawn by a heavenly hand around the globe. The exact reason why Queen Elizabeth granted her own bust as a crest to Sir Anthony Weldon, her Clerk of the Spicery, can only be conjectured. Colonel who hid with King Charles in the Oak at Bos-cobel, was granted for his arms an oak tree surmounted by three Imperial crowns to typify the triple kingdom. Mistress Jane Lane, who accompanied the King to the coast, earned for her family their crest of the strawberry-roan horse holding a crown in its feet, and the right to bear as a part of their arms the Royal Arms of England. In consequence of this grant the Lane family pay no tax on their arms, because the Royal Arms are exempted by statute from taxation.—By A. C. Fox-Davies.

COLLEGE-BRED WOMEN

Best Fitted for Mothers and Home Life

There is a common impression that a university education temperamentally, sometimes even physically unfits a woman for motherhood. That is not the opinion of Mrs. Philip Carpenter, one of the most advanced feminine thinkers in the United States. On the contrary, she believes that it is precisely the college-bred woman who makes the best mother. She gives reasons for this opinion.

It is quality, and not quantity of children that should count. Women today are everywhere realizing the duty of what Mrs. Margaret Deland has called "conscious motherhood." They are beginning to understand the duty of parents does not end with bringing children into the world—only begins there.

Women today are becoming "conscious" that every child born is entitled to a definite share of money, of education, of love. Mothers are learning that they have no moral or social right to be responsible for a larger family than they can care for properly. It is not playing fair with either the family or the world. In this general movement of "consciousness," as opposed to mere instinctive animal motherhood, the college women, because of their high average breadth of vision, or perhaps the leaders.

Has the Necessary Knowledge

Then the college-bred woman knows how to care for her children so excellently—she is such a perfect mother in that sense. She has personally acquired the necessary scientific knowledge to look after the physical side of her children's lives. She knows the laws of hygiene and many simple medical regulations. She is qualified to guide the unfolding of the small minds through her study of psychology and anthropology. She is almost always able to create an atmosphere of culture and social charm in her home—one of the finest, sweetest influences on growing boys and girls.

Furthermore, it is an undoubted fact that the college woman rarely marries except for love. Why should she? Why should any woman, for that matter? But yet, in the days before colleges, it was assumed that woman was necessarily an economic burden. Consequently her father often wished to transfer his burden as soon as possible. If a woman waited to pick and choose for the sake of finally getting a husband whom she could love it meant that she must be supported at home for a longer period than if she took the first well-off suitor who presented himself. To marry for a home was woman's obvious duty. If the homemaker was agreeable to her that was her good fortune—but not an inevitable part of the proceedings.

I should wish higher education for women.

to be destroyed and blotted out forever, if I believed that it unfitted them for the duties of the home. There is a woman's best place; there she is happiest. But her college life only trains her the better for the home life.

PREDATORY EELS

A correspondent tells of a novel experience he had when fishing on Loch Lomond in September with one of his sons. One evening, he says, as we were being rowed back to Luss, we observed a commotion on the surface of the loch. A few strokes of the oar brought us abreast of the disturbance, and then we noticed a small perch, about a quarter of a pound in weight, struggling along the surface, with an eel, or lamprey, of eight or nine inches, attached to it. A sweep of the landing net brought both on board, and we then saw that the eel was firmly fixed by its mouth to the back of the perch. The little demon held on for a minute or two after landing high and dry in the boat, but ultimately let go its grip. We then returned the perch into the loch. The boatman promptly cut off the eel's head, and showed us a curious natural provision. The eel's mouth was round, and exactly like a boy's sucker, to enable it to fix on to a fish, while in its throat was seen a natural apparatus, like a screw with which the eel anchored itself firmly to its prey. We also saw in the loch a powan (the fresh-water herring), almost exhausted, with an eel hanging to it; but this time we left the attacked fish to its fate. Every day it was quite a common matter to see salmon and sea trout leaping several feet into the air, often five or six times in rapid succession, in the endeavor to get rid of an eel. When the fish leaped near the boat the eel could plainly be seen and on one occasion we observed the eel become detached, and the fish come down free. Apparently the eel drops off when satisfied with its meal, and only the small fish are likely to succumb to an attack, though doubtless repeated attacks would kill even a salmon.

A PERFECT TREASURE

An amusing story is told to the effect that Mr. Goodwin formerly had a dresser who had a very high opinion of himself, and as he had heard himself described as a perfect "treasure," was always asking for increased wages.

After repeated requests for more money, Mr. Goodwin summoned the man to his presence, and asked him on what grounds he thought he was justified in demanding a rise.

"Well, sir," was the reply, "you'll excuse me if I say that I keep your things in perfect order; I keep away bores, attend to your correspondence, buy your cigars, and see that your cab is at the door of the theatre the very moment that it is wanted. I can be entrusted with the most confidential message, and you can rely upon me to keep my mouth shut on all occasions. I am quiet, smart, handy, discreet, reliable and, generally speaking, good all round."

The actor was so amazed at this catalogue of virtues, that, for a moment, he was unable to reply. When at last he found his voice, he said: "In short, you are, in your opinion, quite a 'big gun'?"

The perfect treasure nodded his assent. "Yes, sir," he answered, "without boasting, I think I may say that I am."

"Very well," said Mr. Goodwin, quietly, "then be good enough to consider yourself 'fired!'"

A ROTHSCHILD AS PLAYWRIGHT.

The most interesting thing about a new play at the Gymnase, La Rampe (The Footlights) is the personality of the author, M. Henri de Rothschild, as he modestly calls himself on the posters, being the wealthy Baron Henri de Rothschild, who is connected with various philanthropic institutions for supplying pure milk or pure wine, for providing housing accommodation, or ministering to the sick poor. He is a doctor of medicine, and the author of a work on "Infantile Illnesses." As a writer for the stage his efforts have not been hitherto very ambitious, being performed only in the minor theatres, and signed "Charles Desfontaines." Now, however, the Baron has the pleasure of seeing his name on the bill at one of the boulevard theatres, his friends have vigorously applauded his work, and there seems no reason why the public should not follow suit.

MADAME SARAH'S FAVORITE DISH.

Years ago, Madame Sarah Bernhardt was a devotee of croquet, and it was currently reported that she played with human skulls instead of balls.

"It is quite extraordinary," she once said, "the things which have been written about me. I am told that my favorite dishes are burnt cats, lizards' tails, peacocks' brains, and santes au beurre de singe." Apropos of this, Madame Sarah not long since sent a quaintly worded two-page telegram to a hostess who was expecting her to dinner. "As a consolation," the message concluded, "I am treating myself to large quantities of my favorite dish—fried onions!"

Mr. Nat Goodwin, the actor, who is shortly to make his re-appearance in musical comedy, was once the hero of an amusing incident in the theatre. In one of his parts he had to come on the stage with a coat on his arm, and call out loudly: "Uncle! Uncle!" According to the book, he should have received no reply; but one night one of the gods answered him with: "All right, I'm coming in a minute. How much do you want on the coat?"

Needless to say, the effect on the audience was great.

The Parliamentary Hat

Headgear has always played an important part in the daily life of Parliament. The first thing that strikes the casual visitor to the House is that a large proportion of the members are wearing their hats. As a rule they do not uncover unless when a message under the sign manual is being read, or when a vote of sorrow is being passed with regard to some departed notability. It looks odd, but the hat has a story of its own.

There is an ill-informed tradition that the hat is worn during the sittings of the House as a demonstration that parliament is independent of "the Crown." It is a poor joke and bad history. The custom has nothing more behind it than the preservation of a traditional privilege; for, as Townsend tells us, it "argues no absence of ceremony or want of respect." It is beyond doubt that at one time it was fashionable to wear a hat not only in parliament but at dinner-parties, and even at church! So much so, indeed, that Pepys complains, in his "Diary," of "a strange cold in my head, (caused) by flinging off my hat at dinner." Times have changed, but parliament has not quite changed with them; and thus the hat, like the poor, is always with us.

But the old order changeth, giving place to the new, and this generation is unconsciously witnessing the passing away of the parliamentary hat. Until twenty years ago, the only way of securing a seat on any bench in the House was to place one's hat upon it. Having done so, the member was deemed to be "in the service of the House," and so long as he did not quit the precincts of the palace, that seat was his for that day. "Old parliamentary hands" recall that Mr. Labouchere, in order to secure seats for some of his colleagues who were unable to come down early, brought with him several hats, and that genial caricaturist, Sir F. C. Gould, has immortalized the occasion during the debate on the Home Rule Bill when Mr. Austin Chamberlain, then a young member of the House, brought down a cab-load of hats for a similar purpose. It was then that a kindly and fiery nationalist, the late Dr. Tanner, not to be outdone in strategy, attempted to anticipate Mr. Austin Chamberlain by divesting himself of his coat and waistcoat, in order to secure coveted seats for some of the Irishmen. But alas for the gaiety of parliament! An unfeeling Speaker ruled that seats could not thenceforth be secured by deputy.

Worse was to follow. The House actually decided to abolish the power of the hat; and nowadays, if a member wants to secure a seat, he must be there before prayers and place two cards upon the seat—one to reserve it during prayers, and the other to retain it for the rest of the day, subject, of course, to his having attended the devotional exercise. The idea may have been to offer to legislators an immediate inducement to piety, but, if so, it is to be feared the object has failed. The prompt reward does attract some; but the destruction of the hat's supremacy suggests some painful queries. Why, for example, is no member of the government or no member of the front opposition bench ever seen at prayers? If the truth must be told, it is because they occupy those seats, not indeed by prescription, but by courtesy, and there is therefore no necessity for them to be present at prayers. I say, "not by prescription," because it is on record that Cob-bett once occupied Peel's seat, and refused to leave it when requested.

Until quite recently, it was not considered "correct" for anyone except a minister or a whip to go bareheaded, but this parliament has seen that convention set at general defiance and members now don and doff their headgear as they list. By virtue of an old custom, the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Secretary to the Treasury, alone amongst ministers, are supposed to wear hats when on the government bench, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the last parliament, as well as Mr. Hobhouse in this, jealously guarded the time-honored distinction, but even they cannot avert the passing away of the power of the hat. Members, however, must still wear a hat if they desire, whilst a division is in progress, to address the Speaker or the Chairman on a point of order; and if any member moves "a count," the Speaker is quite punctilious in counting the members by pointing at them with the "cocked hat which in former days he always wore unless when addressing the House.

Time was, too—and that not so long ago—when the top hat was de rigueur in parliament, and the dismay caused to the censorious when one of the earliest Irish Nationalists, the late Mr. John Martin, and subsequently the late Mr. Joseph Cowen, audaciously trampled the tradition underfoot, is still recalled. The up-rising of the Irish Party and the advent of the Labor Party, completed the ruin of tradition. The bowler, the straw, the wideawake, the panama all crept in, and Mr. Keir Hardie once appeared in a cap. Democracy has proved a leveller, and the supremacy of the top-hat is gone. But what a change from the days when members had to wear a periwig, a sword, silk stockings, lace cravat, and other magnificent apparel! Were not the Cavaliers, for example, horrified at the "singularity" of a Chancellor of the Exchequer who persisted in wearing his own hair?

When a member enters the House, or rises to leave it, or to address it, he must do so uncovered, and nothing delights the grave and reverend senators more than when an orator, after the excitement of a peroration, absently-mindedly sits down on his own or any other hat. The reverberating sound which accompanies the operation is familiar to the Parliamentarian, and the roar of laughter that follows is as hearty as could be expected from a

crowd of schoolboys; while the unfortunate owner of the article that is now concertina shaped feels and looks sheepish, though trying his best to appear unconcerned. It was an Irish member who once said to such a one: "I sympathise with the hon. member on sitting on his hat, but I congratulate him that his head was not in it at the time." More recently, Mr. Swift MacNeil was one day so much carried away by the enthusiasm that is natural to him that, in the course of his gestures he knocked the hat from the head of one of his colleagues. "I have only taken off the frame—I have left the picture" was the explanation of the versatile member for Donegal; and the apology satisfied even his victim.

The delight of the present parliament is the broad-brimmed white sombrero which marks the personality of Mr. John Ward, the popular Labor member for Stoke-on-Trent, for it quite eclipses the more sombre sombreros of the late Sir William Allan and of Mr. William Field. Another Labor member, Mr. Hodge, has also a weakness for the broad rim, and a few weeks ago it nearly produced a "scene." Its owner was interrupting Mr. Watson Rutherford, when the latter retorted: "If the hon. member with the big hat would stuff it in his mouth, we would make more progress." Luckily the House was in good humor at the moment, otherwise there might have been developments.

For good or ill, however, this parliament has destroyed a time-honored custom. It is not merely that the "topper" has gone, but 80 per cent. of the legislators now perambulate the Palace of Westminster bareheaded.—Jeremiah MacVeigh, M.P.

HE TOOK PRECAUTIONS

The inspector in the electric light plant received word that a wire was down on a crowded street. He hurried to the spot, and found the bystanders handling the broken wire in a very careless manner. Luckily, it was part of the fire alarm system, and not one of the lines that carried the high-tension current for the lights.

An Irish crossing-sweeper approached the inspector. "I saw that wire hanging down there, an' I picked it up and lugged it over there out of the way."

"Well," said the inspector, "you took a big chance. You shouldn't have touched that wire; you didn't know what was in it. You might have been killed."

"Ah!" said the crossing-sweeper, with a knowing nod. "I was mighty careful, sor. Sure, I felt it before I took hold of it."

MARK TWAIN WISDOM.

Don't attempt to punish all your enemies at once. You can't do a large business on a small capital. Don't say "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it. Don't worry about another man's business. A little selfishness is sometimes commendable. Don't imagine that you can correct all the evils in the world. A grain of sand is not prominent in a desert. Don't mourn over fancied grievances. Bide your time and real sorrow will come. Don't throw dust in your teacher's eyes. It will only injure the pupil. Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool and you will have enough. Don't borrow a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky. Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Butter is strong in this market. Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight. Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

A SURPRISE FOR THE MISSUS

Little Mr. Crumpton arrived home one evening rather earlier than usual to find his wife away on a shopping expedition. He amused himself by picking up a ladies' paper, and was soon interested in a recipe for making ginger biscuits. "Happy thought!" said Crumpton. "I'll give the missus the pleasant surprise," and when the lady arrived home she found a nice plate of biscuits on the table. "Splendid, George, dear," she said, as she nibbled one of the dainties. "What do you call them?" "Ginger nuts, pet, all my own make," was the proud reply. "Where did you get the ground ginger, George?" "In the cupboard, darling. That green tin, you know." "Cup-board! Green tin!" came the exclamation. "Oh, George, that was beetle-powder!"

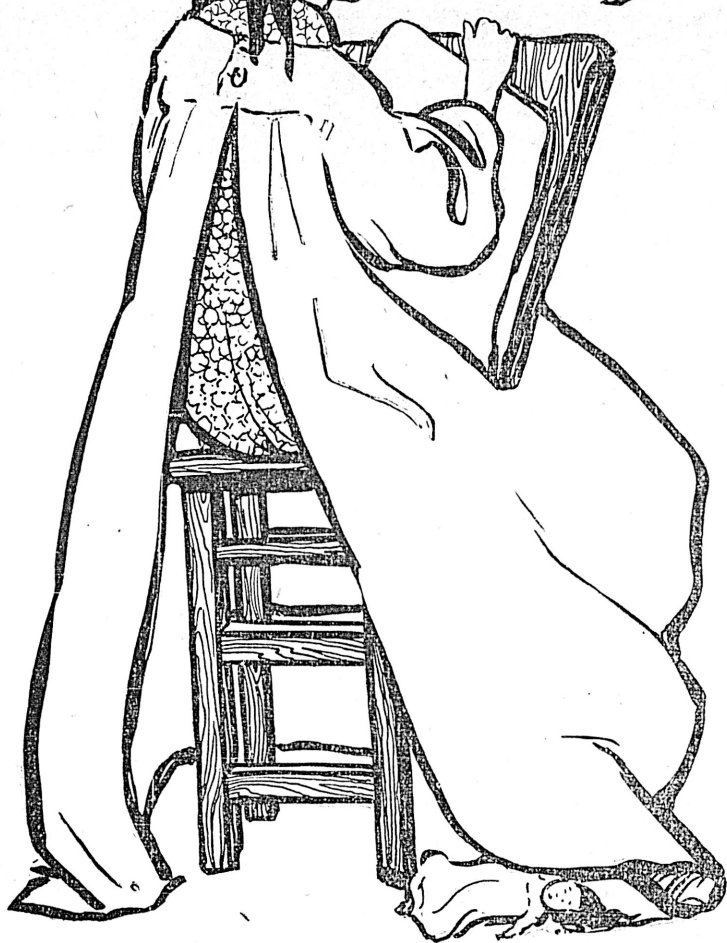
"WOMAN'S WAY IS BEST"

Mrs. Newrich was growing accustomed to power. She enjoyed it, and was irritated when any one presumed to differ from her in opinion. When the sailing-party, of which she had been a member, landed on the shores of the lake, rain-soaked and frightened, Mrs. Newrich was the only one who cared to talk. "It could all have been avoided if that captain had done as I told him," she said, between the chattering of her teeth, as the party stood huddled under a small shelter.

"When I saw that cloud coming from that corner of the lake, I said to him, 'I think you'd better make straight for home, and not spend any more time tacking'; but he paid no more attention than as if I hadn't spoken!"

London is the home of one of the oldest musicians of the present day. Miss Ellen Day, now eighty-one years old, still performs her duties as an organist. She gave music lessons to the children of Balfe, the Irish composer, and Mendelssohn and Liszt were among her personal friends.

A Page for the Young Folks



News comes from Morocco that the war is over. The tribesmen are ready to make peace. The Spanish government will be glad of this, for their own country is in an unsettled state.

A number of United States warships have been sent to China. Some are to come home. But the fleet in eastern waters will be larger than before. It is not many years since the people of the United States thought they had enough to do to look after their own large territory. Now, with the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands under their control, to say nothing of Cuba and Porto Rico, it is another story.

A great deal has been said about all the new houses that are being built. But are we all taking notice of how the business streets are being improved? When all the scaffolding is down, and when the new theatre is built, and a new wing put up to the Empress Hotel, Victoria need not be ashamed of the front she shows to strangers. But we must hurry and make good streets. This is our greatest want today.

Young King Manuel of Portugal has gone a wooing to England, so the papers say. Whether he will find a bride is not so certain. A hundred years ago Napoleon had a relative on nearly every throne in Europe. Now there are many British princesses among the Queens of the continent. But if this makes the influence of King Edward greater, he uses it for peace and not, as did the French emperor, to extend his own power.

There was a letter in one of the papers the other day about a young lady who amused herself shooting seagulls. Even the smallest boy or girl ought to know that the seagulls are the most useful of birds. They rid the beaches and the sea of all that might decay and cause sickness to those who live near the shore. There is a law forbidding their destruction, but no one should be so foolish or so cruel as to need a law to protect the beautiful, harmless creatures.

A very wonderful piece of engineering has been finished at Chili, in South America. A tunnel five miles long and the highest in the world has been made through the Andes. This is a part of a railroad 300 miles long, that reaches from Antofagasta, to La Paz, in Bolivia. There are many things that show that the Spanish American peoples may be about to take their place among the countries of the world which their natural riches and their fine climate would make possible if only the men were intelligent and industrious.

Last year there were 750,000,000 pounds of tobacco grown in the United States alone. This is about a third of the tobacco crop of the world. The cultivation and the manufacture of this tobacco gives employment to a great number of people. But do the smokers get a good return for the enormous amount of money they spend? England raised many great men before Sir Walter Raleigh taught any of its people to smoke, and it is not likely that many of the statesmen and soldiers who in the reign of the Stuart's won freedom for England has learned the new fashion. It may be that men now would not only be richer, but better, if they did not use so much tobacco. However that may be, it is quite certain that till a boy has grown to be a man, tobacco injures him.

The editor was very glad last week to give A. Muir the prize he worked so hard to win. But he has gained more than a prize. In his long walks last summer he must have learned to know and to love many flowers, and his knowledge will be a pleasure to him all his life. Now who among the boys and girls will write the best composition about Christmas? Remember it need not be the longest or the hardest. It may be a story, and if you draw good pictures to go with it, they will be printed. Two prizes will be given, one for children under ten, and one for those over who do not belong to the High School. All the best will be printed in the paper that comes out the Sunday before Christmas. The editor will be specially glad to get compositions from children living in the country. The work must be your very

own. Now see what a good page the children of Vancouver Island can make.

If the people of the United States are anxious to save the seals of Behring Sea from extinction, the canners of British Columbia are quite as troubled about the destruction of the salmon that have formed so large a part of British Columbia's exports, and which would, with proper care, form a valuable part of the food of the people of the province in the future. They complain that fishermen on the coast of Washington are destroying the salmon by wasteful fishing. There are some who say that unless the American fishermen try to save the fish, it is of no use for British Columbians to keep the laws made for their preservation. This is very much like trying to prove that two wrongs make a right. Surely grown men of both countries are wise enough to know the truth of the matter about the goose that laid the golden egg.

At home there will be no want of work for either hands or heads in the year which is coming. Already there are engineers and surveyors out at Jordan River, preparing for the great power works that the electric train

from her happy Danish home, Alexandra has won the love of English men and women of all ranks. She is fond of pretty dresses and likes parties and music. But she never forgets the poor and the suffering.

By the people on the estate at Sandringham she is much beloved, and she is a welcome visitor in the hospitals, which she has done much to improve. The Queen has her country home and makes pets of all sorts of animals. Her grandchildren think her the finest of playmates and she has been the wisest and kindest of wives to the king. "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed." Let us hope that our Queen will live many years and that the evening of her days may be happy and peaceful.

Porto Rico is an island less than a quarter of the size of Vancouver Island, but it contains many more people. It was discovered by Columbus, and until 1898 it was owned by the Spaniards. It is now under the protection of the United States. At one time there were slaves to work the plantations of sugar, tobacco, coffee and other tropical plants. It is more than thirty years since they were freed. But now the



The Fugitives

company are going to establish there. The V. & S. railway are preparing to give up the old station, to build another and to put up a better service. We may hope that sometime next year Victoria will have as good car service as the people of Vancouver. The George Jay school is nearly finished, and before long another High School will be begun. It is no wonder that there are a number of gentlemen who think it would be an honor to be mayor of Victoria in the year 1910. There will be a great deal of important work to be done, and the man who is at the head of the city's affairs will need to be both wise and careful.

Queen Alexandra's birthday was on Wednesday. This gentle lady is sixty-five years old, but she has been so sweet and good that she does not look like an old lady. Ever since as a very beautiful bride, she came to England

working people have sent to President Taft to help him to help them. They are badly paid, and forced to work in unhealthy places. Their children are not educated and they are forced to work when they are small. All this they want changed. It is said there are about 600,000 men, women and children on the island, who believe themselves to be oppressed by the rich planters. President Taft's answer is given, but it is likely that if things are as bad as their spokesmen says, he will find some way to help them.

The House of Lords have rejected the taxation bill which the House of Commons passed, because the peers believed there should be a general election so that the people of Great Britain could decide directly whether or not the landowners, the rich men and the makers and sellers of intoxicating

drinks should pay the extra money needed to build the battleships and pay the old age pensions. In the House of Commons, which represents the voters of England, the Budget passed by a vote of 373 to 149. In the House of Lords, only 75 voted for it, and 350 against it. It is thought there will be an election, but that is not yet sure. If it shall prove that the House of Commons in passing Lloyd George's budget was carrying out the will of the people, it likely the House of Lords will lose much of their power and that they will not again be able to interfere in this way. If on the other hand, the Commons acted according to their will, some other plan of taxation will be tried. The big boys and girls had better look in their histories to see what happened in 1832, and what was then the cause of the quarrel between the Lords and the Commons.

Almost every one has heard of the little town of Banff and the hot springs near. Not far away is Lake Louise. Every year thousands of tourists visit this beautiful place, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. But there are not many who would think that it would be possible to find a way from Calgary to Banff along which a motor road could be made. Calgary is at the foot of the mountains, in Alberta, and is a beautiful city. Yet it is believed that it will soon be possible to travel the seventy-five miles between Calgary and Banff in a motor. No more lovely drive could be imagined if any chauffeur could be persuaded to travel slowly enough to enjoy the glorious scenery. Banff and Lake Louise and Yoho Park form the playgrounds for grown-up people. Yet the poorest boy in Victoria who paddles on a raft in the summer and looks across the sparkling waves to the Olympic Mountains, while the wild ducks dive and the gulls fly around need not envy the rich tourist his motor ride to Banff.

The men are all talking about the progress this province is going to make when the new railroad is begun. But what are the boys going to do? If the Canadian Northern is finished in four years, the boys of twelve will be working in the High School, or perhaps will have matriculated. The lads now in the college classes will be men. It is they who will have the most interest in the prosperity of the country then. By that time there will be thousands of young fellows from the other provinces and from England here, and British Columbia boys are to hold their own. They must work hard. There is plenty of room, and will be more than enough work for all. We need not be jealous of the new comers. Now they tell us that British Columbia boys and girls are the equals of any in Canada, and the superiors of any in scholarship. But what about those who do not go to college? Are the girls the best saleswomen and dressmakers and stenographers, and the boys the best mechanics and business men in Victoria? If one is determined to do his or her very best to be more anxious to do good work than to get high wages, they need not fear that they will not excel. There is always room at the top for the best, and so it is, there are in every city those who crowd together at the bottom, leading poor, unhappy, wasted lives. There are fewer of these men in Victoria than in most cities, and we may hope that none of the bright boys and girls who read this paragraph will add to their number.

If last Sunday we thought ourselves better off than the people of Oregon and Washington, we can do so no longer. All over the province we have had such rain as there has not been here for many years, if ever before. More than a foot of rain fell in November. The railroad between Victoria and Nanaimo is impassable, bridges in many places having given way. Much damage has been done on the C.P.R., and trains have been greatly delayed.

A very dreadful accident occurred on the Great Northern railroad, between Vancouver and Westminster on Sunday morning. A culvert was washed away and an engine and tender, followed by a box car, in which were 36 Japanese, fell over the bank. There were besides five white men. Most of the poor fellows in the box car were asleep (it was six o'clock in the morning), and twenty-one of them were killed. George W. Kemp, a young commercial traveller, who was going out hunting, injured his foot so that it had to be amputated, but the trainmen escaped without serious injury. If many weeks travelling will be dangerous, even the greatest care must be taken by the railroad men to avoid danger.

A train loaded with passengers was, at the time of this accident, coming from Seattle. If it had not been that this working train had fallen through the culvert, and so caused an alarm to be raised, there might have been still greater loss of life. Railroad companies should spare no expense to keep their roads safe, and it does seem that in wet weather, bridges, however small, should be guarded.

There is no more honorable position in Canada than that of judge, and Canadian judges have shown their fitness for their high office.

But even judges sometimes make mistakes, and then the case is tried again by a different court. If this higher court is called a court of appeal. The highest court of appeal is the Privy Council of England, a very wise and learned body. A new court of appeal was created last year in this province, and during the week the judges were appointed. The head of the court, J. A. Macdonald, the wise and learned lawyer from Rossland, who was leader of the Liberal party last year, is forty-one years old, and all who know him believe he will make a most excellent judge. Two Victoria judges, Mr. Justice Martin and Judge Irving, and Hon. William Alfred Gallie, a lawyer from Nelson, who has been a member for Kootenay, are the other members of the court.

To take the places on the supreme court bench of the judges who have been raised to the court of appeal, two lawyers have been made judges. These are Lieut.-Col. P. C. Gregory, who is most Victoria boys know as an officer of the Fifth Regiment, and Denis Murphy, Esq., who has practised in the Upper country and was a member of the provincial legislature. There are five members of the supreme court bench: Chief Justice Hunter, Justice Macdonald, Justice Clement, Justice Gregory, and Justice Murphy. The new judges are all Canadian born. All went to school in Canada when they were boys. Mr. Justice Martin finished his education in Belgium, and Mr. Justice Gre-

gory at Harvard, in the United States. The others graduated at Canadian universities.

LITTLE FOLKS OF AFRICA

(By Lillian Gask, in Little Folks.)

Much has been written in recent times of the great continent of Africa: of its gold, and ivory and precious stones, and of its many tribes and kingdoms, where the strangest customs still prevail. But I like best to think of it as a vast playground for little children, who chase each other over the windy pastures of the high velds, and play "hide-and-seek" or "follow-my-leader"—just as our own do at home—in the fertile plains that skirt the deserts, or the beautiful wooded valleys of the south. For whether they are dusky black, or bronze, or yellow—and children in Africa may be almost any shade from ebony to ivory—they are most lovable little people, and their laughter is the merriest in the world.

I shall tell you first about the Kafir children, whose race is the most important in the whole of South Africa, and includes the tribes of the Basutos, Bechuanas, Zulus, and many others. Their land is a very pleasant one; the Kafir women, who carry their babies in pouches formed by the blankets swung over their backs, fill their waterpots from rivers and streams that are as clear as crystal and shaded by spreading trees. They leave the summer heat, and the bright dry days of winter, when rain does not fall for four or five months; and since mealies are plentiful and their wants few, they are ready to welcome their little ones with wholehearted gladness.

There is always a welcome for a baby in Kafirland, be it boy or girl; for the girl will marry, and bring her parents many fine oxen as the price her husband is willing to pay for her, while the boy will live near his father's hut, and help to make him important among his tribe. The Kafir children believe that babies "grow" in the reeds, or are brought to their parents' door in the dead of night by some fearsome ogre. So they go hunting for babies down by the river's edge, as you might for the

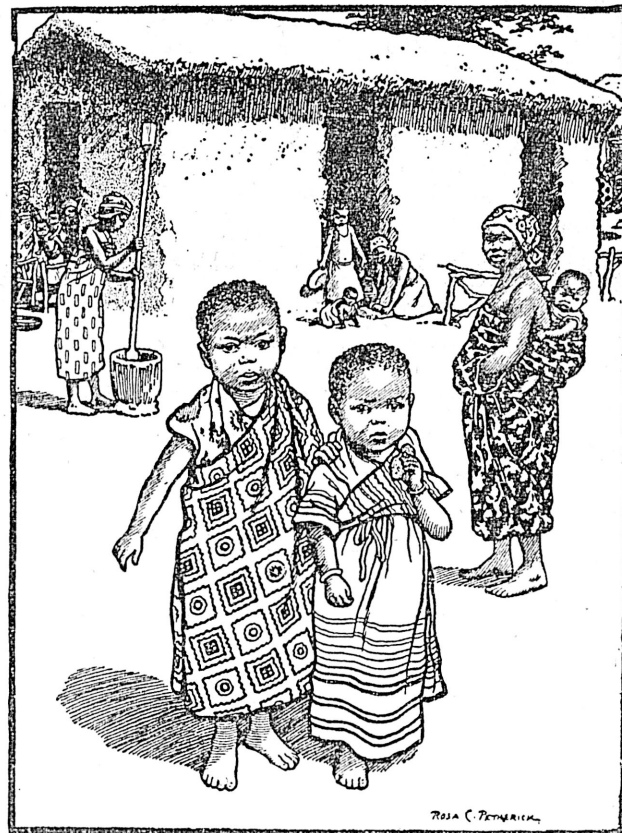
mealies, and sing the very same songs to their clay babies that were sung to them. They even act plays, boys and girls together, and a doll will be bought as a wife with a number of clay oxen by a grand "chief," who has a kraal of his own. A kraal, you must know, is a big farmyard attached to a group of huts. Here the oxen are kept, and in an open space in the centre the chief holds his assemblies, and all Kafir plans are laid.

The baby has rather a trying time of it when his little visitors have left him.



KAFIR TALES

for not content with having "washed" him directly he was born in the smoke of a burning mixture made of various nasty things (including such harmless ones as the skin of a salamander and the claw of a lion), an old woman of the village, or a "medicine man" makes little cuts in the skin of both himself and his mother, rubbing in medicine that has been kept in the horn of an ox, and smarts a great deal. This is to drive away any evil spirits who may have come in already. To keep off the wicked wizard who is supposed to be



In an African Village

nest of some wild bird, and when they learn that there is a new baby in one of the huts they are filled with wonder and delight.

The big boys and girls are not allowed to go near him for some time after he is born, but the little ones pay him a visit when he is only a few hours old, and take him all sorts of treasures—curious stones and crimson berries, old clay pipes and scraps of matting, and their best and most beautiful dolls. The baby will not be able to play with these for some time, of course; but this is the one "birthday" he will ever have, so it is only fair he should have many presents.

The children make dolls for themselves of soft, wet clay, which they

always hovering round in search of a nice fat baby, the little chap is held in the smoke of a fire made of some sweet-smelling wood. For as his mother is of him, she is glad to hear him cry.

"Ah!" she says, "there goes that wizard!"

Until he is eight months old he is "smoked" very often, and after that every few months until he has cut his second teeth. The first thing that he is given to eat is amasi—sour milk—which is considered a great delicacy, and if he splutters at this and messes his face, his mother calls the dog to lick it clean for him! After this, if she cannot nurse him herself, he is fed sweet milk from a bottle made of the skin of some small animal, such as a wild cat.

You would think him a charming little fellow if you saw him squatting in the sunshine, his skin a delicate pale brown, and his small limbs perfectly formed. Like Indian babies, little Kafirs grow darker as they grow older, and the depth of color varies with different tribes. Soon after birth they are smeared over with a mixture of grease and clay and all they wear for the next few years is a strip of beaded wound round their loins and a little charm to keep away "bad spirits." It must be rather convenient to be a small boy in Kafirland, for he is never told to wash his hands or wipe his feet and has no clothes to tear.

Many of the games that these children play are very like our own. Besides "hide-and-seek" and "follow-my-leader," they have "oranges and lemons," "touch" and "cat's corner," though they call them by different names. "Leapfrog" is quite a favorite, and "frogs" is a somewhat similar game, played by a number of boys, who imitate the gait of the real frogs to perfection. In Natal, a game called Inzema takes the place of cricket. The players use sharp sticks, or assagals, instead of bats, and the ball is a huge gourd. The prize is often the choice of the best piece of meat at the next village feast, which is the most tempting treat that you can offer to a young Kafir. "Playing at horses" is as popular with him as it is here. The bigger boys have a plaything they call the "bull-roarer"—a wooden toy which makes a terrible sound when whirled around the head. Often, when they are romping, they imitate the roaring of the

different wild animals that lurk in the forest depths, and do this so successfully that the little ones are very much afraid. Stone games are known all over Africa; there is one called Tsoro in Basutoland, which is played with small stones of different colors on a long, flat slab of wood or stone, in much the same way as our game of draughts.

You must not think that Kafir children have nothing to do but play, though "going to school" is quite the exception there. The girls learn very early to fill the waterpots down at the river, and carry them on their heads without spilling a single drop. They collect wood for the winter fires, help their mothers to "mud" the floor of the huts, to grind the corn, and to do the simple cooking of the tribe. While they are almost babies themselves a still smaller brother or sister is slung in a blanket over their backs.

The boys tend the cattle, and scare away birds from the harvest field. Often they choose a "head-boy," or little chief, and all obey his orders for the day. They ride on the calves, and get up to all sorts of mischief; they quarrel and fight, and make friends again in the space of a few minutes, and with all their pranks they are bubbling over with fun and good humor. Though they love doing nothing when there is nothing to be done, they can work with a will when need be. If you saw the energy with which they build their huts you would never call them "lazy" again.

A Kafir's hut, by the way, is a very simple dwelling. The roof is heavily thatched to keep out the rain, and the walls are of wattle and daub. The "fire-place" is but a hollow in the centre of the mud floor, and as the smoke escapes but slowly through the thick straw overhead, the hut is always full of it. There are no windows, and the doorway is so low that the children have to creep through the entrance on their hands and knees.

The greatest joy of these small people is to listen to fairy tales, told them by some old woman of the tribe, as they gather round the fire after night has fallen. These tales, which concern birds and beasts, and many marvelous creatures gifted with magic power, are never handed down, but are handed on from generation to generation by word of mouth just as were our legends and ballads in olden times.

Not all the little folk in Africa, alas, are as happy as the children of Kafirland, and even there it is quite dreadful to be born a twin. The mother of twins is considered to be disgraced, and everybody looks askance at her babies. In days gone by, one was always killed, or left for wild animals to devour; this is still done by other races, though seldom now by Kafirs. The twin who is left to live is never counted as one of the "children," he is supposed to be a sort of animal, and though his advice is often asked by other members of the tribe, who consider a twin to be "strangely wise," he is always shunned as "unlucky."

Tattooing is practised in many parts of Africa, and girls as well as boys are often decorated in this queer way. It would take a long time to tell you even a very few of the strange customs that prevail, for these are different in each tribe, of which there are many hundreds. Among the most curious are the Bushmen, a small and stunted race of men who are believed to have been among the first inhabitants of Africa. They dress in sheepskins, slung around their waists, and carry arrows stuck into their matted hair. Ants' eggs, roots, and honey form their diet, though they eat the animals they kill in hunting. Neither they nor their children ever wash, and they are said to look more like monkeys than human beings.

But monkeys are far more tender towards their young than these little Bushmen, who kill their children straight away if they make them angry. Travellers tell sad stories of babies thrown to hungry lions that prowled round their caves in search of food, and of poor little creatures being buried alive with their mothers if these died before they could crawl. The Barotsi, who live north of Bechuanaaland, are just as cruel, for during some of their ceremonies they cut off the fingers and toes of little children, and when they have sprinkled their blood on the house that the king is going to live in, toss them carelessly into a river. When we hear such things as these, we cannot picture Africa any longer as a "playground," and I fancy the little folks who read about them will be glad that they were born in a civilized land.

Red-Head Jim.

Jimmy Jones was his proper name. When up from the country to school he came.

But the only name that stuck to him Was the one they gave him of Redhead Jim.

It was "house-affire," and "sorrel-top." And what would he take for the "carrot-crop?"

But he only laughed when they basted him— He was grit clear through was Redhead Jim.

Red hair was as good as the next, said he. If 'twas brushed and combed as it ought to be;

'Twas the brains it covered, it just struck him. That made the difference, said Redhead Jim.

His brains were all right, if his hair was red. So in study and games he shot ahead. Till there wasn't a boy but was proud of him.

Yes, proud of a leader like Redhead Jim. And his teacher said with a quizzical smile,

Red heads were the best, it seemed to him. If they made such scholars as Redhead Jim!

Flower Competition.

1166 Vine Street.
Dear Editor:
I am very much pleased with the beautiful volume of B.O.P. you sent me on Friday. I went to Miss Barron's room after school and got it. Mr. Elliott wrote my name in it for me, and it looks swell. It was well worth working for, and I thank you for it.
I remain,
Your little friend,
A. C. J. MUIR.

When Greece Was in the Throes of Revolution

The real causes of the Greek revolution were domestic, not foreign. The sources were the dynasty, the Government, the Legislative Assembly, and the Press. Every section of the community contributed its share. The Crown Prince having acquired absolute and irresponsible power over the troops, used it in a way that weakened the army and embittered the people, and when old friends of his house besought him to hold his hand, he resented their interference as a manifestation of disloyalty. The departments of State wasted public moneys lamentably, and had little or nothing to show in the way of improvement for the expenditure. The Ministers of War and Marine were housing and feeding a crowd of jolly fellows in smart uniforms, but had no army or navy that could take the field or defend the country against invasion. The Cabinets that relieved each other had no system of coherent public policy, domestic or foreign; the parties in the Chamber pursued no ideals, acknowledged no principles, but simply followed this leader or that. In a word, the Constitution had been systematically twisted and bent until it served as an instrument for unconstitutional purposes, which were perceptibly undermining the vital forces of the political community. Such were the phenomena that offended the eye of the Greek patriot at every hand's turn. It was not the Cretan question or the bad faith of the Protecting Powers that stung him to revolutionary madness. Cretan affairs were but the occasion that brought out the organic malady of the body politic, which they had neither produced nor intensified. The outbreak of the Cretan crisis was the lightning-flash that revealed the piteous plight of the nation. Any other kindred event would have had the same effect; an ultimatum from Bulgaria, for instance, a territorial squabble with Turkey, or a sharp dispute with Roumania, would have also opened the eyes of the army and navy to their own nakedness. The unreasoning partisans of the dynasty—and there are exceedingly few such among the Greeks—persistently ascribe the revolution to the Cretan crisis, and lay the blame at the door of the Protecting Powers, to whose selfishness King George has fallen a victim. The comments of such courtiers on the situation are not helpful.

Royalists on the Situation

The reasoning friends of the dynasty talk differently and quite interestingly about the upheaval. They, too, perhaps, may see things out of perspective, but at least they see realities, not fancies. One of the most distinguished and best known among them in the course of a long conversation the other day gave me a panorama of the sequence of recent events as they focussed themselves in his mind's eye. And this is how they appeared to him.

"The evil genius of Greece is the ex-Premier Theotokis, who looks as though he were the wisest of the Greeks, whereas he is . . . not. His policy was that of a child eager to win golden opinions of grown-ups. His de-

sire to conciliate the Crown prompted him to humor the whims of the King and the heir-apparent, who were craving for fire to play with. He gave them the fire, and they have burned their fingers and hands, and went very near to burning those of the nation. We who know the King and Royal family, their strength and their weakness, we hoped to receive from the head of the Cabinet the correctives which it was useless to look for in the Royal Palace. But we were grievously disappointed. The Ministry became the ante-chamber of the palace. The Premier, who had neither compass nor chart, navigated the ship according to orders from the King. In vain we remonstrated and argued with him. He was inflexible. The evil was done, the post of Commander-in-Chief was instituted, and the Crown Prince appointed to it. And in due time the consequences made themselves felt.

"But the initial mistake, mischievous though it was, might have been rectified. M. Theotokis aggravated it. And this is how he did it. There was a Macedonian committee at Athens, which looked after the interests of Hellenism in the Ottoman Empire, and looked after them conscientiously. Considerable sums were expended annually in furthering or defending those interests. Sometimes the patriarchy, at other times certain schools or churches received subventions. This is at bottom a cultural work. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there were always one or two members of that committee who kept the Government informed of what was going on, and advised it how to lay out the funds—some 3,000,000—of which it disposed every year.

Raid on the Macedonian Money Chest

"Now the disaffected army officers at home, who were anxious to organize themselves into a political force, but lacked the requisite funds, looked with longing eyes upon this Macedonian committee and its money chest. From no other source could they hope for financial aid. Accordingly they directed their efforts towards changing the members of the board, substituting some of their own men and getting control of the purse-strings of the committee. And, thanks to the complaisant Premier, M. Theotokis, they succeeded. That was the turning point. Thenceforth they possessed sufficient leverage to move the mountain of obstacles that had theretofore blocked their way. They could now organize, agitate, and proselytize. And the State was paying the expense of the campaign against itself!

"It is uncertain how much money thus found its way into the chests of the Military League. I estimate the sum at 1,000,000 francs a year, the remainder being distributed as before. Agents of the league were paid so much a month for spreading revolutionary and anti-dynastic principles, paid by the very Government which was also at the same time carrying out the irrational whims of the dynasty against which the league was levying war. The public affairs of the country were thus dealt with on the lines of comic opera. In

time the Government discovered its egregious mistake and regretted it. It regretted the error, but made no attempt to rectify it or to neutralize the consequences. Indeed, the Ministry continued to supply the malcontents with the necessary funds to keep up the organization. Yes, incredible though it may seem, the league continued to draw upon the Treasury! Why? one may ask. Possibly because the Government feared that if the subvention were withdrawn the world would learn the part it had played in fostering agitation in the Ottoman Empire. And the Greek Government, now so docile to the counsels of the Powers, deprecated such unpleasant revelations. In this way the Cabinet cut a stick for its own back, at the same time that the dynasty was sawing away diligently at the bough on which it was perched aloft.

"The whole army is not with the mutineers, neither is the majority. On the contrary, the bulk of the troops are for the King, and they would gladly strike a blow if they could find officers to lead them. But there are none. If somebody would furnish the funds, the rest of the task would be the plainest of plain sailing. Trusty men have lately travelled through the provinces to feel their way, and they have come back saying that the masses are on the side of the King. They were not sent by the King nor by the Prince; they went on their own initiative. And what they say is that money is all that we want in order to succeed. But nobody is willing to supply the funds. There are but two sources sufficiently abundant for this—the Greek population abroad, which is very wealthy, and Prince George, who, having married a daughter of Roland Bonaparte, could, if necessary, dispose of large funds. But neither source is available. Prince George is not in Greece at present, and does not seem in a hurry to return; and if he were here it is certain that he would not countenance any movement of the kind, neither will our Greeks abroad. So there is nothing to be done."

Will the King Leave Athens?

"Do you think," I inquired, "that the officers of the league will carry things so far that the King will be obliged to abdicate?" "That question cannot be answered by a single yes or no. I must distinguish. The league in spite of the moderation of its nominal chief, Colonel Tsorbas, will, we believe, yet go far, too far, for the King to ignore its action. It can hardly be otherwise, for it is an unconstitutional body, with a plan to which there is no finality. If the officers had a rounded programme, and said to the Cabinet, 'Have this programme passed by the Chamber, and see that it is executed properly, we have confidence in you, and will accept your promise,' then, indeed, we might hope to see normal conditions restored. But the language of the league is very different from that. They presented their demands, which have been accepted, and are already voted. And now they are going to wait and watch over the execution of the measures. That means that they

will continue to exercise a controlling power over the King and the Government, the Chamber and the Press. And at any moment this power may drift into conflict with the Cabinet or the Parliament, or with the dynasty, at any moment. If, however, conditions were at any time laid down, or overt acts done, which compelled the King to show his disapproval, it is virtually certain that this manifestation would not assume the form of abdication. King George will not lay down the sceptre so long as he can possibly keep it. Of that you may rest assured. What he probably would do is this: He would take his place on one of your British men-of-war, now at Phaleron, retire to Corfu, and reside there during the occupation of Athens by foreign troops. In a short time the Greeks would repent, and the King return on his own terms."

Whatever may be thought of this contingent plan of campaign, attributed to the monarch by one who knows him well, and likes him rationally, it seems certain that in my informant's general line of argument there is much truth. Indeed, one might supplement it and say that even if the programme were carried out to the satisfaction of the officers, and sufficient money allotted to the growing needs of the army and the navy, as they understand them, they would still see good reasons for retaining the power which they have wrested from the parties. For the Chamber, once emancipated from the yoke of the invisible junta, might be tempted to repeal some of the measures already passed. And it could advance an excellent plea in favor of such action. It could argue that it had passed the bills in question under intimidation, at the dictation of the league. To this statement color is lent in advance by the Opposition—that is, the vast majority of the deputies—which is sedulously abstaining from all debate, and allowing it to be understood that it is acting under constraint. This is a serious matter, and the Officers' League is aware of the bearings which this attitude of the Chamber may have upon future legislation. But even if there were no intention on the part of the Parliament to repeal later on the reforms which it is registering today, the mere fact that it has prepared the ground for such action is enough to awaken misgivings and provoke precautionary measures on the part of the league. Hence the league will not dissolve.

Partizans, Not Patriots

There is another reason why it cannot retire. The reform bills already laid before the Chamber are but one plank of the officers' programme. According to their own account, what they want is not merely to prescribe for symptoms of the nation's malady, but to eradicate its cause, which would otherwise continue operative. And the cause of all the evils from which the country is now suffering is constitutionalism—i.e., the abuse of democratic forms of Government, for which the people are unripe. Party government in Greece means, and has ever meant, the subordination of the nation's interests to the interests of the group of politicians actually in power. When a party

seizes the reins of government it proceeds to paint everything its own color. It punishes all its adversaries and the clients of its adversaries. And it acts on the maxim that all who were not with it were against it. Chiefs of departments, subordinate officials who would be permanent everywhere else—nay, physicians in hospitals—every category of State-paid worker, down almost to the street scavengers, are turned adrift because they were put in by the other party. In this way every relay of administrators must try to feather their nests while they have the birds under their care. And that is not only their first, but too often their only care. That the administration and the entire Greek nation suffers in consequence is an inevitable necessity.

Now, it is against this whole system that the army leaders have revolted. And so ruinous has it proved to the country and to the Greek race, of which the Kingdom is but a small section, that everybody is disposed to forgive the revolutionary methods applied by the officers. People say, "It is very wrong for those men to have broken their oath. It was also technically a criminal offence to violate the Constitution. But it would have been a much greater crime had they remained inactive while the country was being ruined, and not made the effort which has met with the success it merited. And this effort they could not have made without disregarding obligations which had become merely formal. Therefore the officers did the right thing in the only way in which it could have been accomplished."

An essential point, therefore, in the officers' programme is the cleansing of the Administration, and therefore the reform of the system of government at present in vogue. If the game of shuttlecock hitherto played by the parties with the vital interests of the nation is not stopped for good, the work already accomplished may at any moment be undone. Consequently the execution of the army and navy reforms drawn up by the Officers' League connotes only a beginning. The uprooting of the cause of the evil will be a much harder task, because whereas the reforms have been carried out without any formal violation of the Constitution, a change of system implies a modification of the Constitution. In any and every case, however, the army would be exposing its own handiwork to unnecessary risks if it dissolved the League after the execution of the reforms. The Government and the Chamber, after they have carried out conscientiously and thoroughly the changes demanded by the army and the navy, will have to be permanently incapacitated from rendering those changes illusory. And that object is attainable only in one of two ways: either by changing the Constitution or by maintaining as a permanent body the present committee of public safety, to see that Constitutional facilities are not abused to the detriment of the army and navy.

Those are some of the obstacles which block the way to a speedy return to normal government.

Architectural Daring

We published yesterday a letter from Mr. W. D. Caroe on a discovery that has been made in the course of the repairs to which the central tower of Canterbury Cathedral is now being subjected. Both Professor Willis and Mr. Caroe himself have conjectured that the supporting piers of this tower might contain the original Norman piers of Lafranc's building. This conjecture has now been proved to be right. The present piers of the perpendicular style are only a shell less than a foot thick, and the space between this shell and the Norman piers is filled up with rubble. Further, the rubble "seems to be separated from the Norman piers by a clear space about half an inch wide, as though a wooden core had been purposely used round the old pier and withdrawn as the new work went up." This being so, the wonder is that the piers should have stood so well as they have, not that there should now be dangerous fissures in them. This is only one instance, out of many, that have come to light, of the audacity, and even recklessness, of mediaeval builders, both in original construction and in the alteration and adaptation of older work, a recklessness probably unparalleled in the whole history of architecture. Mr. Caroe says that their engineering skill and daring were by no means contemptible. Their skill from the beginning of the thirteenth century must have been very great, especially as they made no use of iron in construction, and usually built with comparatively small blocks of stone. The earlier Romanesque builders were more daring than skilful. Both in England and in France Romanesque churches often fell in or showed signs of weakness soon after they were built; but, when once Gothic had fully matured, disasters like those of Beauvais were not common, although construction grew continually more daring.

This audacity was combined with an indifference to the beauties of the older work which we should now call, not Gothic, but Vandal. The Gothic builders seem to have had a positive distaste for Norman building, just as we have a distaste for clothes and other things that have lately gone out of fashion. Whenever they could they destroyed Norman work, or remodelled and disguised it, as in the naves of Canterbury and Winchester. Indeed, the changes in mediaeval architecture were often

as sudden and violent as modern changes of fashion. There are only a few years between the last Norman of Peterborough and the first Early English of Lincoln; yet one might suppose that they belonged to different ages. Indeed, the change worked in these few years is far greater than any which Greek architecture underwent in as many centuries. What is most remarkable, perhaps, is the universality of that change. There were very few conservatives, among mediaeval artists, either of good or of bad things. Novelty both of style and construction spread over the country like wildfire; even these novelties which now seem to us to have been no improvements. The perpendicular style had a triumph as swift and complete as the early English. In each case there was a very short period of transition and perhaps bewilderment, in which builders were trying to grasp the new idea; and then they all grasped it and carried it as far as they could. Indeed, a new style seems to have acted like some external power, and to have cast a spell upon the artists which they could not resist. We talk nowadays of the spirit of the age, and the rapid spread of ideas, owing to improved means of communication; but the spirit of our age is a slow-acting and indefinite thing compared with that spirit whose many changes were expressed so clearly and swiftly in Gothic architecture.

There is, indeed, this striking difference between the Middle Ages and our own time, that they were conservatives in science and revolutionaries in art, while we are revolutionaries in science and conservatives in art. The change came with the Renaissance, when there was a passion for both new knowledge and for old art, a revolt against scientific and a revival of aesthetic pedantry. In the Middle Ages the man of science was fettered and the artist free. Now it is the other way. The artist now, compared with his mediaeval ancestor, is chained to the past, not by any laws, but by public opinion and his own mind. He enjoys freedom of intellectual ideas, perhaps, but not of aesthetic. His content may be what he likes, but his form is tyrannized over by the forms of past ages. Try as hard as he will, he cannot acquire the mediaeval freedom from tradition which we now call naivete; and his restless efforts to do this only prove his enslavement. Mediaeval builders did not labor to be original, because they had no fear of not being original. They were as free in their best time from feverish eccentricities as modern men of science are

free from the feverish intellectual eccentricities of the Middle Ages. From the past they inherited only their structural problems, their purpose. That remained the same from year to year and century to century, because there was little change in ideas. Religion dominated everything up to the end of Gothic, and church-building was the architect's chief task. Now the structural problems are far more diverse and always changing. The architect must be always exercising his intellect upon new purposes; and the consequence is that his aesthetic energy is weakened. No age can do all things equally well, and our greater intellectual energy means a loss of aesthetic energy. We may be daring in science, but in art we are timid pedants compared with the men who built Chartres and Lincoln Cathedrals. By the force of reaction we have rushed from one extreme to another. We have pursued a new kind of power so eagerly that we have fallen victims to a new kind of weakness. We may be wise or we may be foolish; but at any rate we should recognize that what we call modern progress is not all gain.—London Times

TAMED BY A BABY

In the summer of 1887 Holman Bentley, accompanied by his wife and child, made a steamer journey on the Upper Congo, in Africa. Sir Harry Johnston, in his book entitled "George Grenfell and the Congo," recounts the result of the journey and the important part played by the Bentley baby. The party went through the Bolobo district, which at that time had become excessively hostile to Europeans.

The temporary station of the Congo State had been burned to the ground, the chief, Ifaka, was dead, and when the steamer Peace, bearing the Bentleys, arrived in August it was roughly ordered away. Before sheering off, however, an idea occurred to Bentley. Taking advantage of the steamer's halt, his wife and nurse were giving a bath to the Bentley baby. As if by accident, the little white child was held up in view of the angry excited people. Suddenly a hush fell on the assembled throng, gradually giving way to a shout of delighted surprise.

A few minutes afterwards, in response to urgent invitations to come on shore, the Bentley baby, in a dainty white dress, was being paraded through the town, nursed and dandled by warrior after warrior, till his snowy frock was reddened with camwood dye or stained

with greasy black marks from those who had stained their bodies with oil and soot.

Mrs. Bentley was equally an object of interest and admiration, as she was the first white woman who had appeared in those regions. Up to that time the white man had been looked upon as a sort of unnatural creature, who was not bred and born like ordinary human beings, a semi-supernatural being without a mate. The Bentley baby practically created the mission station of Bolobo, which has endured ever since.

THE LAWYER SUBSIDED

The case before the court was one involving the ownership of a tract of land, and the attorney for one of the parties to the suit was cross-examining a witness. "Now, Mr. Grimshaw," he said, "the property on which you live was originally a part of the twenty acres in dispute, was it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your title is based on the original title to that land, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you resided there?"

"Over twenty-one years."

"Have you had—now mark me—have you had twenty-one years' undisputed possession of that property?"

The witness hesitated a moment.

"Remember, Mr. Grimshaw," said the lawyer, raising his voice, "that you are under oath. Have you had twenty-one years' undisputed possession of that property?"

"It has been disputed once, and only once," answered the witness. "I found a nest of bumble-bees in my back yard one day last summer."

In the general laugh that followed this answer the lawyer subsided.

A LENGTHY TOUR.

Some idea of Madame Crossley's popularity in her own country may be gained from the fact that at Yarram recently, she was met by a troupe of children who strewed flowers in her path as she walked, and sang "Home, Sweet Home" the while. Everywhere she went she was accorded almost royal receptions, and she was entertained by numerous mayors and other public people. In the course of her tour, the famous contralto travelled over 70,000 miles, and sang at considerably over a hundred concerts.

Things of Importance

It is the little things that do not matter to a woman, a man would say, little thinking how greatly he himself is influenced by the trifles he despises. If the dinner is late, or his cuffs are frayed, or his wife has forgotten to tidy her hair, or she is not ready at the appointed time, he is distinctly ruffled; the fire is laid ready for the blaze—it may be in business that the match is applied, or it may be at home; it matters not where, the results are disastrous, and the little thing is responsible.

Home life is made up of little things, but unfortunately the man does not realize it. He little thinks how wearying are the little things, and he has no compunction in adding to them. He does not know how much it means to the tired housewife if he even stoops to put coals on the fire, if he puts away his slippers himself, if he does not leave cigarette ends in every available spot. But he is so occupied with the big things that unless he has been trained to be thoughtful, he makes life a burden to the woman he has promised to cherish.

To the woman who lives among the little things, they matter intensely. It is bitter to her that he forgets the anniversary of their wedding, that he lets her birthday pass, as the dear ones at home never did; that he seldom thinks of giving her a present or suggesting an outing; that he does not even pass the salt at the table, nor open the door for her to go out. It is the little things which build up the barrier between husband and wife.

A moral character is attached to autumnal scenes; the leaves falling like our years, the flowers fading like our hours, the clouds fleeting like our illusions, the light diminishing like our intelligence, the sun glowing colder like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives—all bear secret relations to our destinies.—Chateaubriand.

"Dear," said Mr. Henpeck, timidly, "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Leo' any more."

"Why not?" demanded his wife explosively. "Leo" is your given name."

"I know, my dear, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that. I was thinking you might call me 'Job,' just for a pet name."—Catholic Standard and Times.